



# FBI

## *Law Enforcement*

### BULLETIN



Vol. 33, No. 12

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Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

ATHEISTIC COMMUNISM and the lawless underworld are not the only threats to the safety and welfare of our great Nation. Enemies of freedom come under many guises.

Our society today is in a great state of unrest. Many citizens are confused and troubled. For the first time, some are confronted with issues and decisions relating to the rights and dignity of their fellow countrymen, problems which heretofore they had skirted or ignored.

We have in our midst hatemongers, bigots, and riotous agitators, many of whom are at opposite poles philosophically but who spew similar doctrines of prejudice and intolerance. They exploit hate and fear for personal gain and self-aggrandizement. They distort facts, spread rumors, and pit one element of our people against another. Theirs is a dogma of intimidation and terror.

Almost every community of our land is infested with these opportunists, either organized or "freelance." They wage a continuing war of slander and vilification, undermining the orderly pursuit of decency and morality. Surrounded with dupes and miscreants, these merchants of hate and malice promote grief and strife. There is no limit to their outrageous deeds short of death. In the wake of their defiance of law and order lie the trampled rights of their fellow men.

Law enforcement, as a profession dedicated to preserving America's God-given heritage, is often caught in the crossfire of criticism and distrust coming from the opposing forces which clash on the issues involved. In each instance, our actions must be exemplary. We must not deviate from the solid principles and high traditions of our profession. We must not be compromised nor intimidated. We must demonstrate that the freedoms Americans



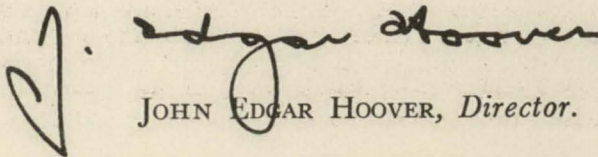
## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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cherish so highly are strengthened whenever law enforcement asserts itself not only against crime and subversion but also against any invasion upon the rights and dignity of all the people.

Fortunately, the overwhelming majority of our citizens deplore rabble-rousing and mob action. They look to and abide by our laws and constitutional processes for guidance and redress of grievances. They know that our Nation's hopes rest on truth, justice, and individual dignity, not on discrimination, persecution, and mob rule.

As Americans, we have within our grasp the ideals which were but visions to our Founding Fathers—freedom under God with liberty and justice for all. We must not be satisfied merely to have these ideals exist. We must assure that they flourish—generation after generation—so all the world will know that America stands for brotherhood among all men.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*.

DECEMBER 1, 1964



# *Recruiting and Training of Police Personnel*

**JOSEPH T. CARROLL**

*Chief of Police, Lincoln, Nebr.*

ONE OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS faced by the administrative officials of most police departments is the turnover in personnel and the resultant continual training program of recruits and other personnel necessary to maintain maximum efficiency of operation.

The ideal solution to the problem would be immediate steps taken to drastically improve working conditions to meet recommended standards. This would enable law enforcement to compete with private industry, where more attractive salaries and employment benefits and advantages constitute a constant drain on our force of trained and experienced police officers. But, since economic factors make it impossible to achieve truly competitive conditions except by gradual degrees, an effective training program is the most immediate remedy for this problem.

## **Procedures**

Since 1958, when a reorganization of the Lincoln Police Department was approved by city officials with provisions for a full-time personnel and training officer, several innovations have been added to existing recruiting and training procedures as a means of alleviating both the problems of continual turnover and training. The training and recruiting program in its entirety is coordinated by Lt. Dale A. Adams, a graduate of the 68th session of the FBI National Academy.

The cadet program of the Lincoln Police Department was instituted in 1960 to supplement the

ever-diminishing source of qualified applicants for employment as patrolmen.

Our minimum age requirement for appointment as a regular full-time patrolman is 21. This age restriction has been a disadvantage in the past in that many young high school graduates, because of economic factors or other reasons, do not plan to continue higher education and are eager at the time of their graduation from high school to embark on a lifelong career. Law enforcement appeals to many young men as a vocation, but the minimum age requirement proved to be a barrier which tended to dull their interest in police work as a career. By the time these young men reached the age of 21, their ambitions had been diverted into other channels of work. So these prime prospects were lost to us unless some type of temporary employment plan could be offered to serve as a testing ground to develop them as officer material. Therefore, we embarked on the cadet recruiting program to give high school graduates the status of junior members of the department.

This cadet program is essentially a plan to furnish the department with young men, usually between the ages of 17 and 21 and high school graduates, who can perform simpler police duties while surrounded by conditions peculiar to the career of policing. It is expected that these cadets will fill regular police jobs at the age of 21, provided they satisfactorily perform their duties and complete the required amount of prescribed college training. They are at that time appointed as regular full-time patrolmen. The cadet is actually on proba-



tion until such time as he becomes eligible for regular police duty.

Our cadet program was started on a small scale by the hiring of two cadets who were assigned to clerical work in the Records Bureau and Parking Violations Bureau on both the day and night shifts. These assignments did not involve any additional expenditure from our operational budget, since the cadets filled clerical vacancies already in existence. In the fulfillment of these duties, they received highly diversified practical working experience in the operations of various phases of the department and learned procedures and policies.

### **Parking Enforcement Program**

City officials then approved the use of the cadets in our parking enforcement program. The two cadets on duty were first assigned on motor scooters especially adapted to this type of work. They worked with regularly commissioned police officers (riding three-wheel motorcycles) whose chief assignment was the enforcement of time-restricted parking in the downtown congested business district. Time soon proved the effectiveness of the

cadets in this phase of our operation, with the quality of their work equaling that of the commissioned police officers.

Our corps of cadets on the parking enforcement assignment was then enlarged to six members who used motor scooter trucksters. In this manner our entire corps of motorized officers handling time-restricted parking duties was comprised of police cadets. The motor scooters, with enclosed cabs, are white and distinctly marked as police department vehicles. They are especially adapted to utilization in parking enforcement, being extremely maneuverable in congested traffic. The vehicles are equipped with radio and can be a part of our radio-dispatched police fleet, with the cadets detailed to answer calls within their capabilities.

### **Cadets Substitute for Patrolmen**

In substituting cadets for patrolmen as parking enforcers, an equal number of experienced and trained police officers were released for other routine police duties, and the task of parking enforcement continued at peak efficiency at a sizable savings.

All cadets must pass the same examinations as



Cadet officers with truckster-type scooters used for parking control.



regular police recruits prior to their appointments, the age of 21, as patrolmen. A written examination testing intelligence, mental ability, and reasoning is followed by a medical examination and an oral interview.

### Uniform and Badge

The cadet is outfitted in a uniform similar to that of the regular commissioned patrolmen, except that he wears a white shirt, rather than the regulation grey shirt, and a white cap instead of the police-blue cap. He wears a distinctive cadet shoulder patch on his sleeve and a specially designed cadet badge on his shirt front. He does not carry a gun or baton. The cadets report for lineup and inspection each day in the same manner as patrolmen.

The cadets are required to attend training courses held for other department personnel, which include sessions on rules and regulations, report writing, traffic control, and criminal investigation. In addition, they must take 12 hours of specialized courses at the University of Nebraska in police-related subjects, such as criminology, psychology, and English.

On-the-job training of the cadets is designed to accomplish three primary purposes: (1) give supervised training and instruction in the practical knowledge of the enforcement of law and preservation of peace and order; (2) provide a foundation for specialized skills used by the various divisions of the police department; and (3) give general basic training for those men who in the future may become police administrators.

The police cadet program gives the cadet an opportunity to evaluate the law enforcement field and determine his lasting interest in this work as a career. Likewise, the opportunity is provided for the department to evaluate the cadet as prospective police material.

### Interest Generated

Interest in the police cadet program for prospective candidates is generated through our local high schools. Communication is maintained with high school principals and student counselors to channel the interest of qualified young men in the program. Police department representatives appear at school assemblies and guidance sessions to promote interest in law enforcement as a vocation.



Chief Carroll.

Publicity and advertising in newspapers, on radio and television, and in other news media are also used to attract qualified candidates.

Cadets are expected to become better police officers than the average recruit because of their longer indoctrination period and their exposure to actual police working conditions.

The development of the police cadet program is commendable as a source of efficient and well-trained police recruits and is expected to improve the quality of the police department.

### Summertime Replacements

Sports fans who watched Dennis Claridge, brilliant quarterback for the University of Nebraska football team, explode for a long touchdown run in the opening minutes of the Orange Bowl classic last New Year's Day would be interested to know that Denny was one of the Lincoln Police Department's "boys in blue" under a unique summer-replacement recruiting program which has given us most satisfactory results over the past few years.

Vacations of permanent personnel during summer months has, through the years, caused a





Lt. Dale A. Adams.

severe shortage of manpower during the season of the year when the heaviest demands are made upon the services of the police department. This is the time when general juvenile problems are compounded by the fact that youngsters are out of school. This is also the season when vacationing motorists pass through the city, and parking and traffic problems increase sharply, requiring additional police patrol.

To help fill the shortage gap during these summer months, we established a temporary recruiting program, utilizing mostly college students and, in some instances, public school teachers who are idle during these months. Lincoln is not only the capital city of the State of Nebraska but also the home of the University of Nebraska, with the city campus located on the perimeter of the downtown business district.

Under this temporary recruiting plan, after the university's second semester ends in June, qualified college students are commissioned as third-class patrolmen and assigned, on a temporary basis, in two-man police cruisers, working with seasoned and veteran police officers on the night shifts until the university sessions convene again.

The plan has grown in popularity and success and has reached the point where we can be selec-

tive in the appointment of the required number of recruits from the college ranks. A close working relationship has been established between this department and the athletic department of the university. Throughout the school year, the coaches, with their intimate knowledge of the young men in their coaching programs, make recommendations of students interested in this summertime employment who they feel have the qualifications and temperament for employment in the law enforcement field.

### Other Purposes Served

Our temporary vacation recruitment serves purposes other than our immediate personnel needs. Probably the most important of these is the public relations aspect. Since this is a college city, it is desirous to have a mutual respect and cooperative working relationship between our department and the thousands of students and faculty members at the university. This part-time integration of representative college students into our force has an excellent impact on the college community, and public acceptance, too, has been extremely favorable.

These student officers also create a most favorable impression with the young people of our city. We find that our youth tend to raise their image of the police officer in general to a higher level because of their youthful respect and admiration for the accomplishments of these college representatives, both academically and athletically. Thus, the summer replacement program is another effective instrument in our never-ending battle against climbing juvenile delinquency rates.

The advancement of law enforcement as a respectable and worthwhile profession has been another most desirable result of this program, as many of these student officers develop a genuine interest in the enforcement field. A check of the roster of permanent police personnel reveals a number of officers who were first affiliated with the department through this summer replacement program and became sufficiently intrigued by police work to dedicate their lives to this field of endeavor. To mention two, our personnel and training officer, Lt. Dale A. Adams, and the officer in charge of our Juvenile Section, Lt. Gail Gade, are both "graduates" of this student replacement program. They first became associated with the department in this part-time capacity in the summer of 1947, returning for a second summer of e-



ployment in 1948, before permanently joining the force. They are but two of the several full-time officers in our ranks whose services have been drawn through this part-time employment plan. The fact that two of the officers who head sections of our police organizational setup were recruited through this program illustrates the impact the program has had on the department as a whole.

Another phase of the furtherance of good public relations with our youth has been the role taken by some of these same officers in the sponsorship of the police midget football team. The boys who are members of this team are coached by police personnel, many of whose names are well known to the young people as having been outstanding members of the University of Nebraska's football teams of past years or participants in other sports at the university. We find that participation in this program fosters a fine working relationship with the youth of our city; in fact, to the point where we now have ex-members of the police midget football teams applying for and being appointed to positions as police officers. So this is another gratifying result of the program.

### Prime Candidates

We feel that the department is greatly benefited when participants in this temporary employment program decide to make law enforcement their career. These young men are prime candidates with preferred college education and in peak phys-

ical condition. In addition to the advantage of having been exposed to police working conditions, they have been accepted as a part of the total pattern of career law enforcement.

### Meter Maids

Lincoln was one of the pioneering police departments in supplementing our force with the corps of lady police officers to assist in the greatly increased task of enforcing parking regulations.

Our first four meter maids stepped on the streets of Lincoln on March 1, 1959, neat and trim in their uniforms. With ticket books and pencils in hand, they began this experiment in our parking enforcement program. We soon found that they were performing their tasks with peak proficiency and public approval.

Not only were the results favorable, as far as the quality of the work done, but the program also released four experienced uniformed police officers for other pressing duties of police service.

We have not set any age, height, or weight requirements for the position of meter maid. We are more concerned with the general physical health and stamina of applicants, since the meter maids are exposed to both extreme heat and cold in the climate peculiar to Nebraska.

Another beneficial result has been the utilization of the meter maids to assist in clerical and filing tasks in the various sections of the department when they are not on duty on the streets.



Officers and cadets of Lincoln, Nebr., Police Department, from left to right, are: Lt. Dale A. Adams, training officer; Douglas Ahlberg, James Cooley, and Roger Cole, cadet officers of the Traffic Division; and Chief Joseph T. Carroll.



The Annual Lincoln Police Training School held at the Law College on the University of Nebraska campus in January 1964 marked the 19th consecutive year for this training program.

This annual training session is just one of the many phases of the total training program of the department under the direction of our training officer. All officers of the department with less than 2 years' service are required to attend the first week of the school, which consists principally of courses covering rules and procedures of the department, records, traffic, and city ordinances. Included among the instructors are commanding officers of the department, city and county prosecutors, and our municipal judges.

The second week of the school covers a broader area of the enforcement field, and attendance is required of all officers of the department. Instructors are well-qualified representatives of other law enforcement agencies and other affiliated fields and are generally drawn from our own or neighboring cities.

It is not uncommon to have at this school representatives of other law enforcement agencies for whom this session affords an opportunity to take part in a specialized training program which they would not otherwise have.

### Nebraska Institute

To make available a similar training school to officers throughout the State, this department has cooperated with the University of Nebraska for the past 11 years in the Annual Law Enforcement Institute. The institute is made available at a nominal registration fee, and the remainder of the cost is underwritten by the Police Officers' Association of Nebraska.

The institute is a week-long training school with outstanding instructors from all parts of the country participating, thus providing high-level training which is generally not available to individual departments because of the prohibitive costs.

Attendance at this institute is required of all our officers with less than 2 years of service, and attendance is encouraged of all officers, with over-time credit allowed those officers who attend the sessions on their off-duty time.

At both the Annual Lincoln Police School and the Nebraska Law Enforcement Institute, the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI office in Omaha, Nebr., has, through the years, given us much valuable assistance in planning our training

sessions and providing us with top instructors in a wide range of police-related topics.

Our commanding officers have all attended specialized training schools, including the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, the Narcotics School, the Keeler Polygraph Institute, the Delinquency Control Institute at the University of Southern California, the Ident-i-Kit School, and the Eastman Kodak Photography School. In addition, nine of our commanding officers are graduates of the FBI National Academy.

With the many new developments in law enforcement and the effect of recent court decisions on the functioning of police departments, these continuous training programs have proved to be an effective part of our total program to keep our men well informed and to insure their competency in the enforcement of the law.

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### CAUGHT REDHANDED WITH "HOT WIRE"

A "bold-as-brass" thief in the Pacific Northwest who stole the copper wire off telephone poles in broad daylight was caught by employees of the telephone company.

Local company workmen were testing circuits between two cities when the circuits suddenly went dead. Alerted by a previous wire theft in the same area, the men called State police, then headed to the location pinpointed by test equipment.

By blocking a logging road with their telephone trucks, the plant manager of the telephone company and an installer-repairman halted a pickup truck driven by an ex-convict carrying coils of copper wire. State police arrived a few minutes later to make the arrest. *Portland Criminel*

*Dated 4/10/64*

*BoF. # 63-4296-40*

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### CHECK FORGER RECEIVES UNUSUAL SENTENCE

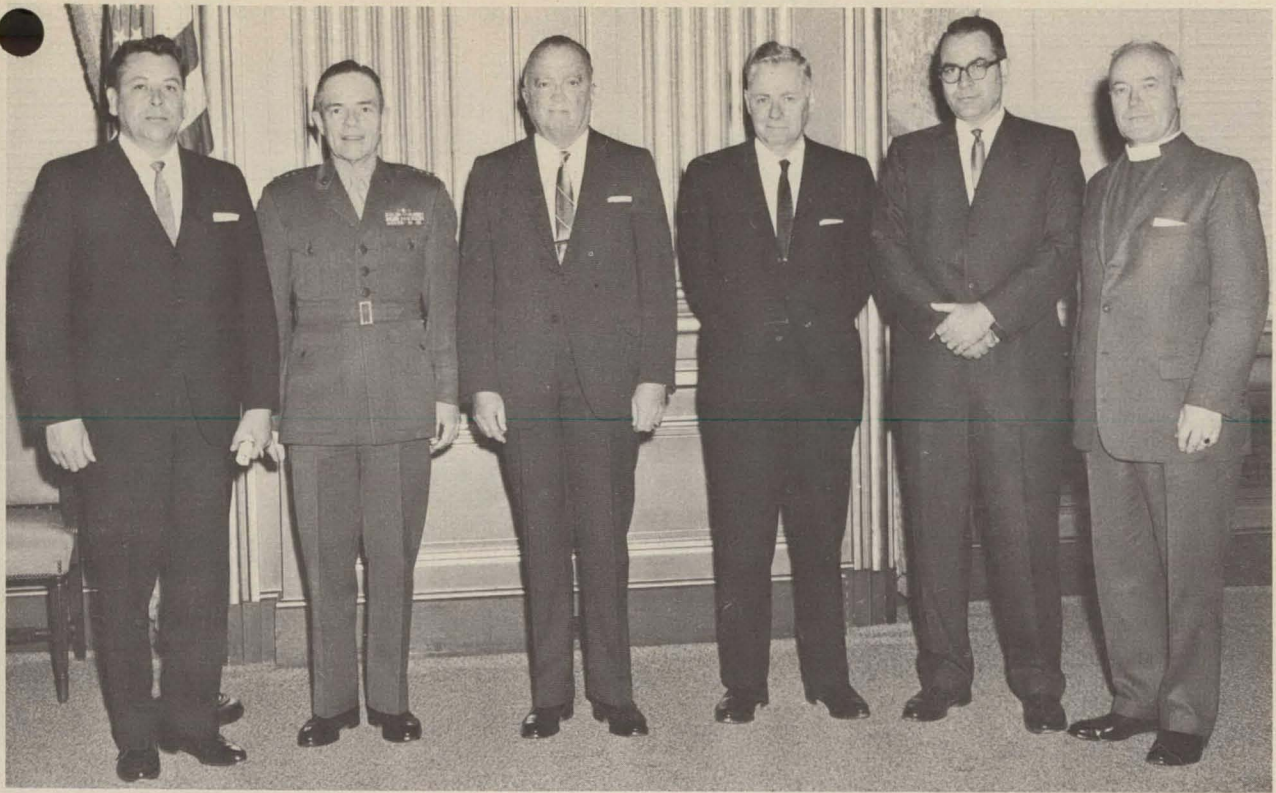
A female defendant in Anchorage, Alaska, convicted on two counts of cashing forged checks, received a 3-year suspended sentence in State Superior Court. She was placed on 3 years' probation, and as conditions of the probation, she cannot have a bank account of any kind, write any checks, or drink liquor during the entire 3 years.

*Anchorage Criminel, Dated 7/31/64*

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Shown at the graduation exercises, from left to right, are: Sgt. Maurice L. Cordova, New Mexico State Police, president of the class; Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps; FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover; Hon. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, editor and publisher, The Tulsa Tribune, Tulsa, Okla.; Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr.; and Dr. Edward L. R. Elson of The National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C.

## *Marine Commandant, Noted Editor Address Graduates*

GENERAL WALLACE M. GREENE, JR., Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, and Hon. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, well-known editor and publisher of The Tulsa Tribune, Tulsa, Okla., spoke at the graduation ceremonies of the 74th session of the FBI National Academy on October 21, 1964, in Washington, D.C.

The 94 graduating officers were told by Mr. Jones that "the primary function of laws is the protection of the innocent."

Commenting that it is well to try to understand and to rehabilitate the criminal, Mr. Jones stated, however, that, "the fundamental job of the man behind the badge is to keep the unoffending citi-

zen from getting hit. If this requires tougher courts, so be it. If this requires bigger jails, so be it. Today the innocent citizen in America is being hit too often. And the tortured legal technicalities, the repeated suspended sentences, the quick paroles, and the fatherly scoldings are not working."

General Greene praised the graduating class as a select and distinguished group and told the officers they represent a dedicated force which is vital "to the preservation of the rights of man in a free world."

In describing the combat readiness of the Marine Corps and the other branches of the armed serv-



ices, General Greene told the class, "You, too, must be on a constant alert and perform your duties with genuine devotion and self-sacrifice. You are public servants whose primary aim is the safeguarding of the rights of law-abiding citizens everywhere and the ultimate elimination of the lawless element. I am confident you will never be found wanting."

Members of the graduating class were presented diplomas by Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. The group represented 34 States, the District of Columbia, the National Park Service, the White House Police, the U.S. Army, the U.S. Marine Corps, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, East Pakistan, Iran, Malaysia, Peru, Thailand, Venezuela, and West Pakistan.

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

Mr. Maurice L. Cordova, president of the class, spoke on behalf of his fellow officers and expressed appreciation for the opportunity of attending the National Academy and receiving valuable training.

In ceremonies prior to graduation, Francis Joseph Maguire of the Princeton Borough Police Department, Princeton, N.J., was awarded the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement. The American Legion National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award was presented to Detective Dale M. Harbolt, Oklahoma City, Okla., Police Department.

FBI National Academy plaques bearing the Academy seal were presented to the class officers, who were: Sgt. Maurice L. Cordova, New Mexico

State Police, president; Chief of Police Raymond R. Buchignani, San Anselmo, Calif., vice president; and Lt. Ben F. Dixon, Cincinnati Police Division, Cincinnati, Ohio, secretary-treasurer.

Following is the address given by Mr. Jones:

I speak to you as students, but in a few minutes you will be instructors.

You will be charged with the privilege and the duty of going forth and spreading the word. And the word involves the business of using every legal means to make crime dangerous and unprofitable. Its goal is to make the goings and comings of those who are decent and inoffensive safe and secure.

You are picking up your certificates at an historic moment in man's long struggle against his own mavericks and outlaws. For some dogmatic notions of crime and crime prevention that have been held in recent years by the professional sociologists, social workers, and many judges are coming under increasing question.

There is, for example, growing dissatisfaction with some strained interpretations of the doctrine of "reasonable doubt." Man's effort to free himself from the possibility of false conviction is an inspiring story and worthy of applause. In ancient and medieval times, thousands were hurried to the scaffold or the rack and millions rotted in dungeons as a result of charges made of cheesecloth. The man of law was often only a man of terror and oppression.

### Interpretation of Rights

Slowly men's anger grew and they gathered their strength. With the Magna Carta the nobles curbed the excesses of the kings, and, with the growth of the common law, the people curbed the excesses of the nobles. And then came the American Bill of Rights and the prohibitions against unreasonable search and seizure and cruel and unusual punishments. But because it was impossible to write definitions that would be fair under all circumstances, interpretation of these rights was still largely left to the courts.

And gradually there has risen a bit of sonorous but unthinking rhetoric that says: "Better to let 10,000 guilty men go free than to imprison one innocent person." This sounds great—in a high school debate. It serves to clothe the sayer in the white robe of a lover of humanity and a protector of human rights.



Shown with Mr. Hoover at the exercises are the two speakers, General Greene, on the left, and Mr. Jones, on the right.



General Greene, Director Hoover, and Lt. Gen. Frederick L. Wright, Commandant, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.



Yet, there is not one of you gentlemen here who, in the light of your practical experience, doesn't realize that if the interpretation of "reasonable doubt" were so broadened that 10,000 criminals were left unpunished in order to avoid a single bum rap, the cause of public order and equity would be miserably served.

For these 10,000, arrogant in their contempt for law, could be counted on to kill, rob, maim, and rape hundreds of innocent citizens. Let us not forget that unoffending men and women who fall victim of criminals who had been previously turned loose on strained technicalities are also the victims of bum raps—very bum.

In many court jurisdictions, we are going to have to do better than we have in finding that narrow middle ground which gives maximum protection to the falsely accused without jeopardizing in far greater measure the safety of blameless Americans.

Secondly, it seems to me that we are going to have to do more solid thinking about reasonable procedures under the criminal law. The presumption of innocence, the right of counsel, the privilege of refusing to testify against oneself, and the right of habeas corpus are all precious.

### Outside the Ball Park

But when, in the *Mallory* case, the U.S. Supreme Court turned loose a confessed rapist because a day had elapsed between his arrest and his arraignment, I believe the court was not simply way out in left field. It wasn't even in the ball park. The culprit, incidentally, to whom the august justices referred as "that boy," was subsequently arrested in another city for a similar crime.

The Court's ruling, according to many better legal minds than mine, was faulty on two counts. Under certain circumstances its dictum would give officers insufficient time to make a case where a case could be made. And the hurry it imposed might cause prosecutors to rush to arraignment persons against whom no case really existed, with the consequent damage to their reputations.

It is one thing to let a man languish in jail without a charge being filed against him, and it is another thing to force officers to either charge or release a man before they have had reasonable time to complete an investigation and interview witnesses. Somewhere there is an area of commonsense which, I believe, the Supreme Court just whizzed by.

Thirdly, there is the puzzle of when to parole without punishment and when to parole after a period of punishment.

### Courts in Camera

For years now we have heard the argument that every juvenile should be allowed one stolen car "on the house," because to lock him up for any length of time, however short, might upset him sufficiently to send him into a career of crime. We have also been told that any publicity concerning juvenile misbehavior would be immensely damaging to the psyches of the youngsters. So most juvenile courts operate in camera. And much of the time they do not operate as courts at all, but rather as friendly council sessions in which the judge alternately admonishes and pleads.

This has been going on long enough to permit some



Hon. and Mrs. Jenkin Lloyd Jones and Mr. Hoover.

pragmatic observations on its effectiveness. I need only refer you to the FBI reports on the rising incidence of juvenile crime as compared to the rise in juvenile population. The figures are chilling. Misbehavior is moving ahead by leaps and bounds.

One of the few places where juvenile delinquency has not only not grown in proportion to the youth population but has shown a 55-percent decrease in the past 18 months, is in Helena, the capital of Montana. And one of my favorite Americans is Judge Lester Loble who presides over the juvenile court in that city.

### Bring Your Toothbrush

Judge Loble is a plain, direct man. His court bears no resemblance to the principal's office. It is a cold, dignified place in which the judge, representing the people, sits on a high bench. The judge has direct western ways. He doesn't weep with his charges, or plead with them, or search their homelife for elaborate alibis. He has a very simple speech for even minor first offenders.

"The next time you appear before me," says Judge Loble, "bring your toothbrush."

The kids get the message.

As to publicity, in a speech in Salt Lake City recently, Judge Loble said: "If they're tough enough and big enough to topple tombstones, steal cars, and knock over old men, they're big enough to be tried in open court with their parents on the front row and with full press coverage."

Amen!

There is, however, honest and understandable concern about the consequences of sending young people to our existing reformatories. For in too many States, courts face the bleak option of excusing the offender altogether or of committing him to a graduate school of crime which differs little from an adult prison.

### "Swift Kick" Correction

It seems to me that we are going to have to do some experimenting. We might do well to set up some "swift kick" correction farms to which young, incipient delinquents would get 3- to 5-day sentences. Individual barred cells, hard work all day in the fields, no privileges, and little companionship would be unpleasant enough to show that society does not intend to be long suffering. And at the same time, the shortness of the sentence for early



offenders would prevent the development of prison maladjustments.

Our whole prison system, for adults as well as juveniles, needs a long, new look. We do not have enough medium security institutions for prisoners judged reclaimable. Our programs of vocational training are generally poor, and yet the ex-con needs a trade more than any other man. In too few States do we have prerelease camps to which prisoners within 6 months of the completion of their sentences or probable parole can be sent for a minimum-security indoctrination into the responsibilities of freedom.

I do not apologize for sounding like a do-gooder. There is much good that can and must be done. It is tragic in America that few decent citizens interest themselves in penology. You can get scores of prominent people excited about orphanages. In recent years it has become considered socially acceptable to work for the improvement of mental hospitals. Mothers march around shaking tambourines for such rare ailments as muscular dystrophy and multiple sclerosis. But practically no one on the outside looks through the bars.

It is here that you gentlemen may have a splendid effect in future years. The fact that you have been chosen for this Academy indicates that you are considered men of promise in the great field of domestic peacekeeping. The fact that you will soon hold a certificate from this Academy means not only that you will command more attention from your fellow officers but that you will speak with more authority to the average citizen.

You can do much to awaken public interest in a new penology that will deter incipient criminals from chronic crime and that will increase the incidence of reclamation among those who have already fallen.

But, most important of all, you can go home and say to your people this: *The primary function of law is the protection of the innocent.*

It is well to try to understand the criminal. It is well to exert every effort to put the wrecks back on the rails. It is worthwhile to try to untwist the twisted. But the fundamental job of the man behind the badge is to keep the unoffending citizen from getting hit. If this requires tougher courts, so be it. If this requires bigger jails, so be it. Today the innocent citizen in America is being hit too often. And the tortured legal technicalities, the repeated suspended sentences, the quick paroles, and the fatherly scoldings are not working.

### Future Psychotherapy

Some day it may be possible to read the electroencephalograph of a child and detect at an early age those brainwaves that foretell runaway egos, or violent tempers, or self-pity, or amorality, and it may also become possible by future psychotherapy to dampen the cussed and stimulate the constructive elements of young brains. It may even become possible in some future glorious time to brainwash an adult criminal mind of its filth and delusions and render it unwilling to wage war against society.

But until the sciences of psychiatry and correction catch up to our present inclinations to forgive and excuse, great damage can be done to our Nation. It is your responsibility to use all your knowledge, all your skills, and all your influence to see that that damage is minimized.

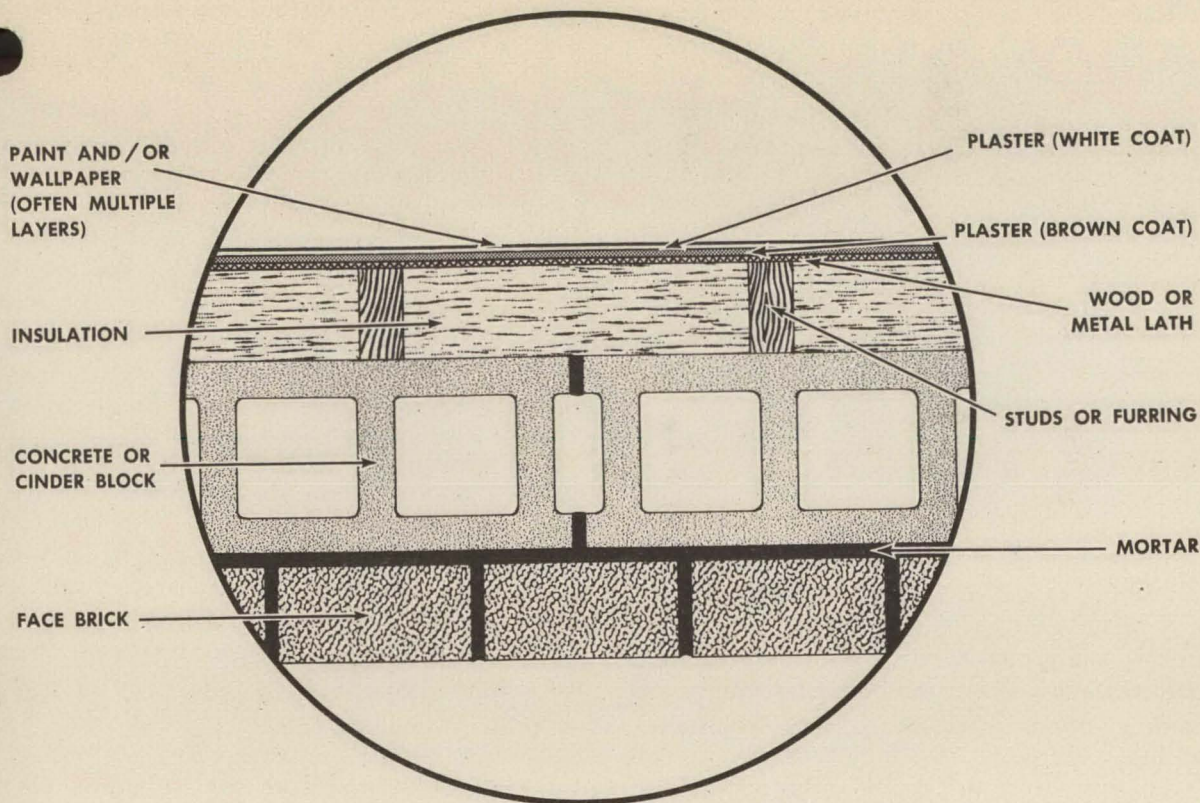
Your instructors during these past months have labored hard in the hope that you will go forth and make a safer America. You have survived a course that is tough because the task is tough. You are being honored this morning because the devotion you have shown to your calling deserves honor. Good luck, and Godspeed.

(Continued on page 20)



The class officers for the 74th session received plaques bearing the seal of the FBI National Academy. Shown at the time of the presentations of the awards in Mr. Hoover's office are, from left to right: Sgt. Maurice L. Cordova, president; Lt. Francis J. Maguire, recipient of the John Edgar Hoover Medal; Mr. Hoover; Chief of Police Raymond R. Buchignani, vice president; and Lt. Ben F. Dixon, secretary-treasurer.





PLAN VIEW OF TYPICAL WALL CONSTRUCTION

Figure 1.

## BUILDING-MATERIAL EVIDENCE IN BURGLARY CASES

BURGLARY and breaking-and-entering cases involve an illegal entry into a building. Investigating officers may be able, through witnesses or often by personal observation, to prove that a suspect left a building, was in the vicinity at the time the burglary was committed, or that he has loot from a burglary. The most difficult part of these investigations is the gathering of evidence to prove that the suspect was actually in the building. The FBI Laboratory offers its services to assist in the proof of the actual unlawful entry.

It is obvious that the presence of building materials on a suspect's clothing matching building materials at the point of entry will tend to show that the suspect, in fact, entered the pertinent building. Building materials may include roofing material, insulation, plaster, plasterboard, concrete, mortar, brick, glass, paint, and any other material used in building construction. Specimens of these materials taken from the point of entry by the investigating officer can be compared in the FBI Laboratory with small particles of



material found on the clothes, tools, or in the vehicle belonging to the suspect. Although building materials from separate sources may appear to be alike to the unaided eye, microscopic, physical, and compositional differences almost invariably exist.

It should be pointed out that it is not possible to state that a certain building material came from a specific building to the exclusion of all others; however, the presence of a few particles of a single building material may have definite probative value when taken within the context of other evidence gathered by the investigating officer.

### **Probative Value of Evidence**

A case in point is a burglary which recently occurred in Anchorage, Alaska, in which the perpetrator pried open a door on a white stucco building to gain entry. The Anchorage Police Department submitted to the FBI Laboratory a pry bar which was obtained from a suspect who had been arrested while fleeing from the scene. Representative samples of stucco from the outer wall of the building and paint chips from the door by which entry was gained were also submitted. The Agent examiner to whom the case was assigned in the Laboratory found white stucco on the shank and paint on the blade of the pry bar. This stucco and paint matched the known specimens from the building in every observable respect. At the trial, in which the examiner testified, local officers further testified that to their knowledge there was only one white stucco building in Anchorage. Another important aspect was the position of the stucco on the shank and the paint on the blade of the pry bar, as would be expected if the bar were used to pry the door. The suspect was convicted and received a sentence of 6 years.

### **Collect It All**

The officer investigating a breaking-and-entering or burglary at the scene of the crime is often faced with the problems of what physical evidence is of value and what should be collected for future comparisons with suspect sources. In a case where an illegal entry has been made by breaking into a building, every different type of building material which the burglar passed through or damaged is of value. Variations which may exist in a single type of building material, such as varia-

tions in colors and textures of brick and mortar, must be considered. The investigating officer should examine the point of entry carefully to see that all variations in the damaged building materials are represented by the specimens submitted to the Laboratory.

Figure 1 represents the plan view of a typical outer wall of a commercial building. If an illegal entry has been made through such a wall, specimens of all the materials depicted should be collected for comparison purposes.

### **Diagram of a Crime**

A few years ago in a large southern city four men entered a local bottling company through the roof of the building. The men, working quickly, ripped two safes and rifled two others which were unlocked. No one observed the burglars as they left the building.

Within a few hours four suspects were taken into custody in another State. The suspects' clothing, tools found in their possession, and items from a motel room which they were known to have used were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination to determine whether materials were present on them matching materials gathered from the crime scene. The specimens from the scene included cement paint from a shed by which the burglars were believed to have reached the roof, roofing material from around the point of entry, safe insulation, safe paint, and portions of the ripped safes for toolmark examinations.

### **Evidence Identified**

Deposits of tar and slag matching the roofing material from the building were found on the shoes of one suspect, and smears of a similar material were found on several of the tools. Debris from some of the items from the motel contained chips of white cement paint matching the paint from the shed. Safe insulation and paint matching the two ripped safes were found on the clothing and tools. One tool was identified as having made several of the marks on one of the safes.

Because of a detailed examination of the crime scene and the collection and submission of specimens of all materials which the burglars damaged or passed through, a strong case was built against the suspects. At the trial of one of the suspects, the evidence was used to trace the progress of the suspects from the shed, through the



roof, and into the safes. All of the suspects eventually pleaded guilty to the burglary.

### Glass Is Valuable Evidence

Many illegal entries into buildings are effected by breaking a pane of glass in a window or door. Although glass is a common substance, there are many variations among different types of glass and among glass from different sources. These variations include certain physical and optical properties which can be measured very precisely in the FBI Laboratory. If the properties of the glass particles on a suspect's clothing are the same as the properties of a broken pane at the crime scene, testimony concerning this fact will strongly indicate that the suspect was at the scene.

Glass particles may be found on the clothing or embedded in the soles and heels of the shoes worn by a burglar who has broken a window or who has walked on broken glass. One small particle of glass may be sufficient for comparison purposes with the glass specimen from the point of entry. If more than one pane of glass is broken during the commission of the crime, separately labeled specimens of each pane should be submitted for comparison purposes.

A few years ago in Washington, D.C., a jewelry store was illegally entered during which three separate panes of glass were broken. An examination of specimens from these broken panes revealed that they had different physical and optical properties. Comparisons with glass particles removed from the clothing of a suspect revealed that particles of glass having the same physical and optical properties as each of the broken panes were present. The added weight in value of the testimony on the three different glass panes is apparent.

### Other Sources

In addition to flat glass from windows and doors, other sources of glass such as bottles and vials broken at the crime scene should not be overlooked.

It may also be possible to show, by microscopic comparisons of minute fracture marks on the broken edges of glass fragments, that the fragments taken from the suspect's clothing, etc. originally came from the glass pane at the scene of the crime. This requires larger fragments than are usually necessary for the measurement of physical and optical properties. Whenever possible, all of

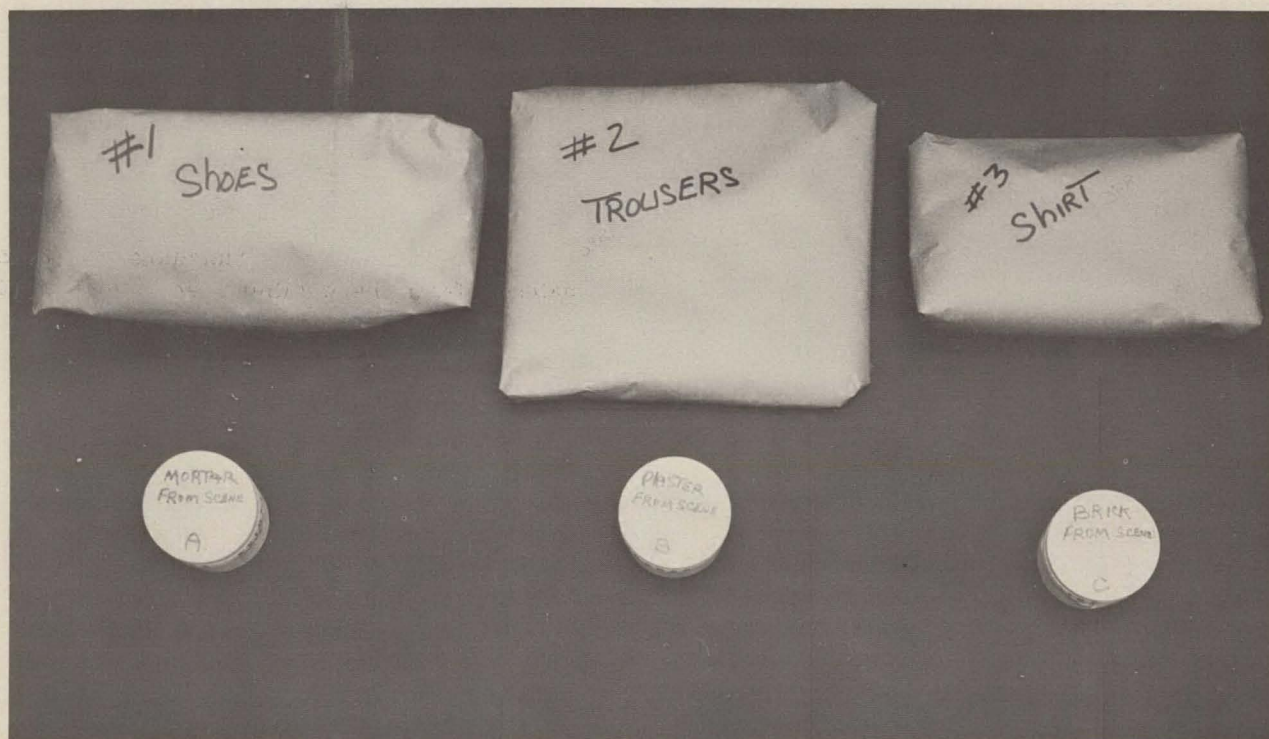


Figure 2.



the glass at the scene should be collected and submitted to the Laboratory in connection with this type of examination.

### Proper Packaging

Extreme care should be taken in packaging building materials for submission to the Laboratory. The specimens collected from the crime scene should be wrapped separately to avoid their leakage onto a suspect's clothing or tools. Envelopes, even when well sealed, have proved to be poor containers for such material. Sealed pillboxes, strong cylindrical cartons, or plastic vials are excellent containers for these materials.

Figure 2 represents the contents of a properly wrapped package. The specimens of building materials from the scene have been placed in sealed cartons and labeled as to contents. The clothing of the suspect has been separately wrapped, sealed, and labeled. Obviously no contamination occurred during shipment.

### Clothing Examination

It is highly desirable that the examination of clothing, tools, etc. be left to the Laboratory examiner under controlled conditions. Quite often the appearance of a material on a tool or its location on a garment is an important part of the testimony of the examiner.

No initial investigation of a breaking-and-entering should be considered complete until adequate specimens of all building materials involved have been secured for comparison purposes. With the development of a suspect, his clothing and tools should then be submitted to the FBI Laboratory along with the previously collected materials. The results may well be a vital factor in the successful conclusion of the case.

### FUGITIVE FELON ACT

While the Fugitive Felon Act does provide for Federal prosecution, this rarely occurs, since the primary purpose of the Act is to locate and return to local or State custody those individuals who have committed serious crimes and have fled across State lines.

16 Cooperation - Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement  
P 3

### MORE FUGITIVES APPREHENDED WHEN PHOTOS AVAILABLE

Marked success in the apprehension of local fugitives has been attained by a police department in the Southwest through the use of photographs in the daily police bulletin.

The police department issues a daily bulletin for the information of its officers listing stolen autos, murders, robberies, burglaries, thefts, and missing persons. On an experimental basis to determine whether the results would offset the cost and labor involved, 15 pictures of wanted persons were published in the bulletin for a period of 30 days. Exactly one-third of these fugitives were apprehended—which was a marked improvement and seems to definitely establish the value of the program. *San Antonio Criminel*  
*Dated - 7/31/64/Buji # 63-4296-45*

### "MATCH" RACING

The gambling squad of an eastern police department uncovered a novel betting technique used by individuals playing the horses involving an ordinary book of paper matches.

The initials of the racetrack had been encircled in the advertising matter, and inside the match-book, the first row of matches had all been removed except four matches—indicating the bettor was betting on the fourth horse. All but five matches had been removed in the second row, indicating the bettor was betting on the fifth race. Thus, the entire bet being on the fourth horse in the fifth race at the indicated racetrack was inconspicuously passed on to the bookie. *Newark Criminel*  
*Dated 3/31/64/Buji # 63-4296-31*

### YOUR HELP SOLICITED

In cases of arrests of Government employees for heinous crimes or morals charges, the nature of such charges and the place of employment of the offender should be clearly set forth on the fingerprint card submitted to the FBI Identification Division. Such information is helpful in fulfilling our dissemination responsibilities, and the cooperation of contributing agencies in supplying this data on the fingerprint cards will be greatly appreciated.

*C. A. Evans to Belmont memo.*  
*Dated 10/23/64*  
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

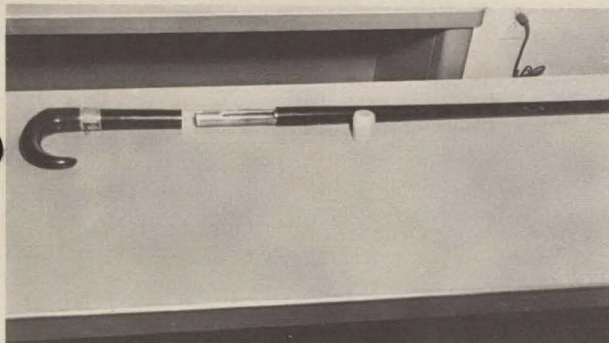


# NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

## A 28-Gauge Cane

A BANK OFFICIAL in closing out an estate in a southern city came upon a metal cane which, on examination, was found to have been fashioned into a 28-gauge shotgun. The original owner of the weapon was unknown. It was turned over to Agents of the FBI.

A twist of the handle of the cane and a slight tug reveal a bright shiny breech in which a 28-gauge shotgun shell can be inserted. A distinctive silver ring near the handle is not merely a decoration. A slight turn of the ring slips a trigger into position. The cane is then a deadly, innocent-looking weapon—ready to fire.



Cane, broken down, showing breech and trigger.

*Miami Crimdel, Dated 10/23/63*  
*Bufile 63-4296-29*

## BAIL BOND CREDIT CARDS

An edict issued recently by the Supreme Court of Illinois permits motorists in that State to use bail bond credit cards for posting traffic offenses.

The cards cover the following traffic offenses:

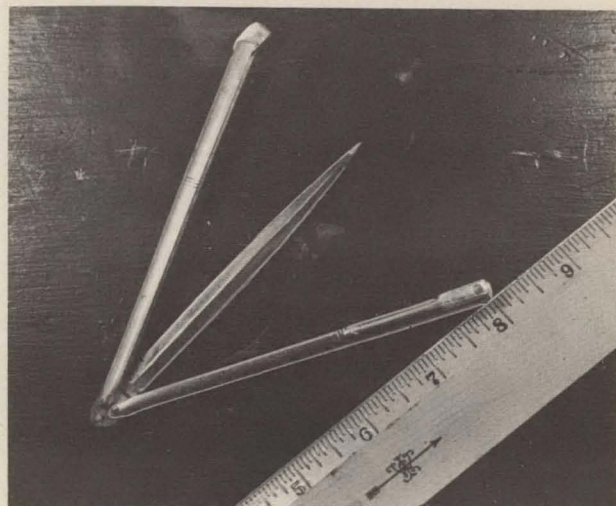
1. Leaving the scene of an accident.
2. Reckless driving.
3. Driving with a revoked driver's license.
4. Driving under the influence of narcotics or intoxicants.
5. Operating overloaded truck.

If this system proves highly effective, it is expected the judiciary will consider bond credit cards for other offenses, including criminal offenses.

*Springfield Crimdel, Dated 2/19/64*  
*December 1964*  
*Bufile # 63-4296-52*

## From "Pen" to "Sword"

DURING THE COURSE of an investigation, police found what appeared to be an ordinary fountain pen among the possessions of a juvenile. On close observation, the "pen" was discovered to be a stiletto-type knife. It opens from the top on hinges at the point end. With the sides folded back, a 4-inch blade is exposed—sharp and dangerous.



Partially opened pen reveals 4-inch blade.

*San Diego Crimdel Dated -*  
*Bufile 63-4296-46*

## FLIMFLAM RACKET IN MONEY ORDERS

Police in two east coast cities are on the lookout for an individual who has been using a flimflam racket in the purchase of money orders. A tall neatly dressed man enters a business place which sells money orders and asks for a \$100 order. He requests it be put in an envelope. He then pays the clerk only \$99. When the clerk checks the money, the shortage is, of course, found, whereupon the buyer asks the clerk to return him the \$99, and he gives back the envelope—supposedly to go out to the car for the balance of the money from his wife. The envelope proves to be empty or contains only a piece of blank paper.

*Boston Crimdel, Dated 1/31/64*  
*Bufile # 63-4296-5*



## *A Message for Young People*

**EDWARD K. DABROWSKI**

*Sheriff of Bristol County, New Bedford, Mass.*

*Sheriff Dabrowski's "Message for Young People" was printed as a pamphlet which he distributed throughout the high schools in his county. His statement is slanted primarily for potential school "drop outs." In the public interest, we obtained Mr. Dabrowski's permission to reprint it in the Bulletin in the hope that its use and further distribution will deter more young people from becoming criminal statistics.*

THE MORE YOU DO TO FURTHER your education—the less chance you have of becoming a criminal statistic.

For 10 years I have been exposed to the criminal element in our society—first as a defense attorney for those accused of committing crimes; later as an assistant district attorney prosecuting cases for the Commonwealth; and now, as sheriff of Bristol County.

I thought I knew the score. I thought I knew crime and criminals, but in this past year, as Master of the House of Correction and Keeper of the Jail, I was shocked by the facts which I uncovered.

During 1963, 1,200 persons were "booked in" at the Jail and House of Correction situated in New Bedford. During this same time, 125 years of "time" were served. The shocking fact is that much of this "time" was served by young people. These are the startling statistics:

39 percent of the persons serving time were between 17 and 21 years of age.

55 percent were under 25 years of age.

One might assume the major motivating factor for committing crime would be financial gain. It just doesn't work out that way. While in this institution, one of every three persons, at any one time, does not have money for a package of cigarettes or even a postage stamp—no money at all. A criminal record, confinement in an institution, heartbreak for your family, a handicap for life—but no financial gain. Is it worth it? The average amount spent for all personal needs (hair tonic, candy bars, newspapers, magazines, cigarettes, cigars, additional postage, and like items not supplied by the institution) comes to less than 23 cents a day per inmate.

The one overwhelming similarity among people confined in this institution, as in others, is the lack of education. Read this slowly and let it sink in:

55 percent, more than one out of two inmates, have 8 years or less of education.

82 percent have a tenth grade education or less.

96 percent have a high school education or less.

Only 4 percent have ever attended college.



Sometimes it is very difficult refusing a challenge. It is not pleasant to be called "Chicken" when a group is planning to steal a car or break into a store. The person who instigates these actions, the first one to yell "Chicken," is usually the biggest coward. He has failed to gain recognition in any sport. He has failed to gain recognition for scholastic ability. He is too lazy to either play, study, or work, so he hangs around street corners and tries to play the big shot. But, believe me, this "big shot" front lasts only until he is caught. After that, he is the first one to squeal; the first one to look for "deals"; the first one in tears begging for a "break"—this same "big shot." He is not a big shot—he is sick. Don't take my word for it. Think of the troublemakers you know. Does this description fit? Of course it does.

If you are ever tempted or taunted to participate in a law violation, just stop to think for a minute. Are the few bucks or laughs worth it? Remember, the statistics I have given are *not just numbers*—they are people. Don't *you* become a statistic for my next report.



Sheriff Dabrowski.

## NEW LESSON TAUGHT TO DRUNKEN DRIVERS

Anyone convicted of driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor in a midwestern city receives a not-soon-to-be-forgotten lesson on the harmful effects of alcohol.

The offender is required to study a 10-page booklet on alcoholism and pass a written examination to make sure he has absorbed its contents.

The pamphlet contains National Safety Council statistics of accidents resulting from drunk driving, an outline of physiology of drinking, and the manner in which alcohol affects the nervous system and through it a driver's ability to handle a car. The test consists of 15 questions, and anyone not possessing the combined specialized knowledge of a doctor, a policeman, and a safety expert has to study the book thoroughly to pass the test.

The examination is in addition to the usual sentences imposed—which are harsh in this particular jurisdiction—and attendance at the defensive driving school required of all motor vehicle operators involved in accidents or convicted of drunken driving.

*Cleveland Crimdel, dated 4/11/63*  
Bofi # 63-4296-11,  
December 1964

## BAD-CHECK ARTIST SCREENS LIST FOR GUIDANCE

The operator of a service station in a large western city made inquiry at the police department concerning current listings of bad-check passers being sought by the police and descriptions of the checks they were passing. He explained he wanted this data to protect his business against checkpassers.

He was referred to a firm which distributes a weekly circular describing checks passed and the checkpassers' methods of operation. After subscribing to this publication, he then began passing worthless checks himself under a fictitious name, using blank checks with the printed names of various firms in the city.

Each week he would check the circular, and as soon as one of the checks he had passed appeared in the circular he would discontinue passing that type of check and issue others under firm names which had not previously appeared in the circular.

When he was finally apprehended by police, he admitted using this modus operandi and credited the circulars with preventing his earlier apprehension.

*Denver Crimdel*  
*dated - 3/4/63*  
*Bofi # 63-4296-11*



## NATIONAL ACADEMY

(Continued from page 12)

The address of General Greene follows:

Mr. Hoover, members of the 74th session of the FBI National Academy, ladies and gentlemen:

Those of you who will graduate today join a very select and distinguished group of alumni of this Academy. As associates of the National Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I am confident you will retain the same spirit of cooperation and the desire to continue your studies that have been fostered in the classrooms during the past 12 weeks. My congratulations are gladly extended to each one of you, not just for having completed successfully this fine course, but for having been selected to attend it, as well. You have proved yourselves among your peers, both in this country and abroad. You represent the dedicated, motivated, well-trained law enforcement officer so vital to the preservation of the rights of man in a free world. Obviously, each of you is marked for leadership in your profession, as you will demonstrate in your local communities when you share the knowledge you have gained here with your colleagues at home. I am delighted to have been afforded this opportunity to meet with you this morning. As you may well imagine, the Marine Corps has a great admiration for Mr. Hoover, the Bureau, and the principles with which the letters FBI have become synonymous. I want to express that feeling of admiration and partnership publicly here today.

For the nearly thirty years that this academy has been in existence, the Marine Corps has had a splendid rapport with it and its teachings. This should not be a surprising thing, for the Marine Corps and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and all law enforcement agencies have many attributes in common and many similarities. We are small, selective, closely knit organizations, dedicated to certain basic principles of fidelity, integrity, and bravery that have remained unchanged over the years. We demand of our personnel courage, knowledge, loyalty, initiative, and esprit. We insist upon discipline, for it breeds efficiency, and efficiency promotes pride in achievement and good morale. All of us agree, I know, that a disciplined force wins battles, no matter what or who the enemy may be, while an undisciplined force is nothing more than a mob.

### The Individual

We place great emphasis upon the individual in the Marine Corps, just as you must necessarily do in your training. We teach him to develop his own inherent abilities, so that he will be able to take care of himself. Meanwhile we see to it that he is schooled in the use of many different weapons and that he becomes proficient in his handling of them. Our leaders of all ranks are truly interested in their men. They know the strong points and the weaker points of each individual, as they develop a fighting team. We believe strongly in cooperation—between individuals, between units, between services. I know you consider cooperation to be the backbone of effective law enforcement. That same teamwork is

likewise applicable in achieving a strong national defense.

The principal Marine Corps role in our Defense Department is that of a force in readiness, with a capability of projecting power ashore in the proper amount to accomplish whatever mission may be assigned. The cold war and the limited war have been the center of our attention in recent years. Just as you have certain trade secrets to aid you in winning your continuous unlimited wars against the lawless elements of your community, we, too, have some basic principles that we follow to attain the efficiency that we must have. While the terms I will utilize in explaining these principles and their application may differ from those with which you are familiar, I am sure you will see some great similarities in our methods and operations with your own.

I mentioned a few moments ago that we place great emphasis upon the individual. Our first principle is simply that we believe that limited wars will ultimately be won by the individual—individuals who can work together as a team using weapons and machines—rather than by weapons and machines using Marines. Since we do attach great significance to the individual, we are very careful in selecting our men. All Marines are volunteers, and of those who do volunteer, we select only about one out of four. Then each one undergoes 12 weeks of concentrated night-and-day effort to shape the boy into a man—into a Marine—who can shoot well and can carry out orders instantly and willingly.

The product that emerges from either one of our two recruit depots is vastly changed from the one that entered 90 days before. The long-haired, leather-jacketed hot rodder is gone. He has matured. He has some ideals, some principles. He has a loyalty, esprit. He is disciplined. He can endure hardship, if need be, and he can take care of himself and his buddies. He has the will to fight for his country.

### Teamwork

His next step takes him to an infantry training regiment where he learns to work as a member of a four-man fire team. He learns to work with other Marines and with other fire teams. He learns the vital ingredient so valuable to all Marines—the need for teamwork. He develops his self-confidence. He polishes his individual skills. He learns to be a leader.

For 189 years, whatever successes we have had as Marines on battlefields all over the world have been built on the well-trained individual Marine, who can take his place as a part of a professional fighting team and who can cut the mustard in whatever situation he may find himself.

When his initial training is completed, he joins one of our regular units and becomes a part of the Marine Corps Air/Ground Team, one of finest partnerships, in any of the four services, in existence today. Since World War I and the "Banana Wars" of the Caribbean, our aviation has been the eyes and the strong air arm of Marines on the ground. Dive-bombing, strafing, and napalm attacks have wreaked havoc with enemy holding up the movement of our ground units. More recently, our aviators have played a tremendous role in our new vertical envelopment technique, when we utilize helicopters for movement of troops from ship to shore, by-passing strength



on the beaches, to land fighting units well behind prepared defenses. These air-ground teams give the Marine Corps its Sunday punch. When we hit a tough spot on the ground, we call on the Marine aviators circling overhead.

This internal teamwork is another of our principles and a tool of the trade we cherish highly. Yet another trade secret, and yet another partnership must certainly be cited as we list our principles and spell out our formula for success.

### The Navy's Help

I refer to the close relationship that exists between the Navy and the Marine Corps which enables us to form the amphibious force in readiness. The past, present, and future of the Marine Corps are tied closely to that of the Navy. Naval ships landed Marines in the Bahamas in 1776, just as they did throughout the 19th century, and again and again in World War II, at Inchon in 1950, and at Lebanon in 1958. The Marines who went ashore in Guantanamo in 1962 were brought there by the Navy's amphibious forces, as were those who came from the west coast via the Panama Canal. Let me assure you that this is a partnership that is ready today to land us again at any point which can be reached by the oceans of the world.

The Navy not only takes us to a troubled area, but the ships can also lie quietly and for long periods of time just over the horizon waiting for the proper time to land. These ships can also be platforms for our helicopters, mobile floating dumps for our ammunition and supplies, as well as forward strike positions from which our landing forces can project seapower ashore. It is this partnership—this principle—this final combination of sea/air/ground power that gives the naval service dynamic force and unmatched flexibility.

We do not lose sight of the fact that we are still part of an even larger team, upon whose collective shoulders rests the entire defense of this Nation, and, in many respects, that of the free world. The four uniformed services, including the two in the Department of the Navy, plus the Army and the Air Force, are in better shape today than ever before in our Nation's history, and they are a team.

### Interservice Cooperation

There have been a lot of mistaken ideas about the lack of interservice cooperation. I spend a number of hours each week sitting with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, discussing matters of concern to all of us. There is a rivalry, but it is a healthy competition, not an unfriendly one. Behind all of it is the desire to achieve the best possible defensive posture for our Nation. We in the Marine Corps are firmly convinced that there are enough jobs in any kind of war for each of the services and for all of them. We have no illusions about becoming a second Army, nor do we have any desires to do so. Our specialty is amphibious warfare, and we will continue to develop the tactics, techniques, and equipment that are so vital to our continued efficient employment in any amphibious operation.

Not only do we exercise with the other services, but we

also train with the Armed Forces of other nations. Since the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900, we have fought alongside troops from the United Kingdom, as we did again in World War I. The island campaigns of World War II were remarkable for the many successful joint operations. During the Korean war, the United Nations furnished troops of one kind or another to aid in the struggle on that war-torn peninsula.

In the last several years, we have conducted exercises and operations ashore and afloat with the British in Borneo, the Thais in Southeast Asia, the Koreans and Nationalist Chinese on Taiwan, the Filipinos in their homeland. In the Mediterranean, we have operated with the Spanish in Spain, with the Italians along the coast of Italy, with the Greeks in the Aegean Sea, and with the Turks along the coasts of their country. All this means that thousands of Marines have become familiar with the geography of many areas. They have also learned how to overcome the handicap of different ways of doing things. But what is more important—in a sort of great military people-to-people program—they and our foreign comrades-in-arms have come to know each other and to like and respect each other.

### Combat Readiness

All this teamwork, from the fire team to the international level, helps the Marine Corps to develop what is probably our most important trade secret—the principle which is also our primary objective—combat readiness. This we achieve by having the proper mental attitude and spirit, the best training possible, professional leadership, the right balance of weapons and equipment, and an effective system for their employment.

Right now Marines are combat ready. There is a battalion landing team afloat in each of three oceans, the Mediterranean, the Caribbean, and the South China Sea.



Mr. Hoover presented the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement to Lt. Francis J. Maguire, Princeton Borough Police Department, Princeton, N.J.





Detective Dale M. Harbolt, Oklahoma City, Okla., Police Department, receives from Director Hoover the FBI National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award, donated by The American Legion.

Other companies and battalions ashore are on the alert. Should we issue the order for Marines to move out, the first companies would be underway in 15 minutes, prepared to travel by land, sea, or air for such service as the President may direct.

### Rights of Citizens

I realized that each of you, and the organizations you represent, are also ready for dedicated service. You, too, must be on a constant alert and perform your duties with genuine devotion and self-sacrifice. You are public servants whose primary aim is the safeguarding of the rights of law-abiding citizens everywhere and the ultimate elimination of the lawless element. I am confident you will never be found wanting.

I suggest to you that there is no substitute for close relationships and cooperation with your colleagues at each echelon, regardless of the mission you may be called upon to perform. Further, all of us should believe in the ideals for which our respective institutions stand and be willing and anxious to fight for them if necessary.

As all of you are aware, our country is faced with numerous domestic and national problems. Additionally, we are looked upon by many nations as the leader of the free world. The solution to our problems and the maintenance of our worldwide position are the equal responsibility of every American. Those of you here represent the leadership of that segment of our population who has a direct and participating role in protecting our civil liberties. In your hands rests, not lightly, a great share of the burden of assuring the continued welfare of the American people.

I know the training you have received during your stay at the Academy will stand you in good stead. It is very gratifying to me to know that the Marine Corps played some small part in enhancing your professional knowledge through the utilization of our facilities at Quantico. To

me, this is further evidence of the mutual benefits to be derived from the spirit of cooperation that has so long existed between the Marine Corps, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the other law enforcement agencies of our land. I am grateful and confident that our relationship will continue for many years, as all of us strive to increase the strength and posture of our beloved country.

There are many challenges on the road ahead, which I am sure each of you is prepared to meet. I wish you every good fortune as you continue your vital service to the citizens of your community and your country.

The members of the 74th graduating class of the FBI National Academy are:

Irving Perry Angel, Jefferson County Sheriff's Department, Watertown, N.Y.

M. A. R. Ariff, West Pakistan Police, Lahore, West Pakistan

Vernon B. Austin, Louisville Division of Police, Louisville, Ky.

Arvid H. Bjornton, Eau Claire, Wis., Police Department  
Edgar A. Bryan, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah, Police Department

Raymond Ralph Buchignani, San Anselmo, Calif., Police Department

Robert L. Cole, Bronxville, N.Y., Police Department

Wayne B. Cone, National Park Service, Department of the Interior

Sid Paul Cookerly, Ponca City, Okla., Police Department  
Maurice L. Cordova, New Mexico State Police

Giles William Crisler, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, Jackson, Miss.

L. Giles Daniel, Greenwood County Sheriff's Office, Greenwood, S.C.

Jim D. Diamond, Jr., Tampa, Fla., Police Department

Ben F. Dixon, Cincinnati Police Division, Cincinnati, Ohio

William H. Dowell, Madera, Calif., Police Department

William Telford Edwards, Jr., West Palm Beach, Fla., Police Department

Thomas Robert Estes, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.

Otis L. Felix, Department of Public Safety, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

Paul E. Gant, Sioux City, Iowa, Police Department

Gabriel Gazso, Judicial Technical Police, Caracas, Venezuela

Howard Eugene Geyer, Chico, Calif., Police Department

Lewis J. Gibson, Fairbanks, Alaska, Police Department

George S. Gilbert, Livonia, Mich., Police Department

Thomas J. Golder, Pinellas County Sheriff's Department, Clearwater, Fla.

Lester W. Grawunder, Erie County Sheriff's Department, Buffalo, N.Y.

John Franklin Gray, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, Jackson, Miss.

Donald William Gunter, Bureau of Police, Erie, Pa.

Hossain Hajinabi, General Police Administration, Teheran, Iran

John Edwin Hall, Anoka, Minn., Police Department

Robert Leonard Hamele, Columbia County Sheriff's Department, Portage, Wis.

William G. Hamilton, Fairmount Park Guard, Philadelphia, Pa.



Dale M. Harbolt, Oklahoma City, Okla., Police Department  
 Donald Hartley Hasbrouck, Hamden, Conn., Police Department  
 P. Jerome Herbert, Ocean County Prosecutor's Office, Toms River, N.J.  
 Roy E. Hill, White House Police, Washington, D.C.  
 Ralph Donald Hobson, Chelan County Sheriff's Office, Wenatchee, Wash.  
 Vincent M. Howell, Duval County Sheriff's Office, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 Ata Hussain, West Pakistan Police, Lahore, West Pakistan  
 Mahmood Aminul Islam, East Pakistan Police, Dacca, East Pakistan  
 Bamrung Kanchanawat, Thai National Police, Bangkok, Thailand  
 Kassim Ali Bin Mohamed, The Royal Malaysia Police, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
 Raymond R. Kechter, Office of the District Attorney, First Judicial District, Lakewood, Colo.  
 Samuel E. King, Kentucky State Police  
 James J. Leary, New York State Police  
 Thomas G. LeClair, Dakota County Sheriff's Office, Hastings, Minn.  
 Koson Limpichart, Metropolitan Police, Bangkok, Thailand  
 Chesley Raymond Lindamood, United States Army  
 Richard Craig McDonald, United States Marine Corps  
 Harold C. McKinney, Fresno County Sheriff's Department, Fresno, Calif.  
 D. Larry McMullen, Hennepin County Sheriff's Office, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Alvin C. McMurtry, Little Rock, Ark., Police Department  
 Francis Joseph Maguire, Princeton Borough Police Department, Princeton, N.J.  
 Nicholas A. Maniscalco, Westchester County Parkway Police, Hawthorne, N.Y.

Alberto Mariaca Arce, Peruvian Investigations Police, Lima, Peru  
 Arthur F. Martins, Framingham, Mass., Police Department  
 Loyd W. Mathews, Paris, Tex., Police Department  
 Jose Melendez Santiago, Police of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico  
 Albert J. Merritt, Whittier, Calif., Police Department  
 Charles L. Meyers, Jr., Rock Island, Ill., Police Department  
 Levy C. Miller, Georgia State Patrol  
 Rudolph G. Miller, Santa Fe, N. Mex., Police Department  
 Robert C. Mitchell, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, Portland, Oreg.  
 Gerald O. Mizell, Bellefontaine Neighbors, Mo., Police Department  
 Earnest Arlon Moulds, Hattiesburg, Miss., Police Department  
 Reza Nabipoor, General Police Administration, Teheran, Iran  
 George F. Neeb, Jr., Baltimore County Police Bureau, Towson, Md.  
 Byrne A. O'Brien, Dubuque, Iowa, Police Department  
 Paul F. O'Leary, New Hampshire State Police  
 Nathan O'Neal, Jr., Norfolk Police Division, Norfolk, Va.  
 David W. Orange, Jefferson County Sheriff's Department, Birmingham, Ala.  
 John G. Parsons, Beaumont, Tex., Police Department  
 Walter E. Peters, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 John V. Polio, Braintree, Mass., Police Department  
 Joe H. Price, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, Jackson, Miss.  
 Gerald P. Proctor, Shelby County Sheriff's Department, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Donald Paul Reaves, Ector County Sheriff's Department, Odessa, Tex.  
 George P. Reiss, Rochester, N.Y., Police Department  
 Norman Francis Reiter, Portland Police Bureau, Portland, Oreg.



Following graduation exercises, Director Hoover joined Col. T. B. Birdsong, Commissioner, Department of Public Safety, Jackson, Miss., for a photograph with members of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol who attended the 74th session. Shown, left to right, are: Investigator Joe H. Price, Patrolman Giles W. Crisler, Colonel Birdsong, Director Hoover, Patrolman George W. Saxon, Patrolman John F. Gray, and Administrative Assistant Charles E. Snodgrass.



Charlie E. Richter, Chesterfield County Police Department, Chesterfield, Va.  
 Robert Earl Rinehart, Independence, Mo., Police Department  
 Kenneth Rosenquest, Victoria, Tex., Police Department  
 George A. Royal, Atlanta, Ga., Police Department  
 William L. St. John, Jr., Nashville-Davidson County Metropolitan Police Department, Nashville, Tenn.  
 George Waldron Saxon, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, Jackson, Miss.  
 Leon C. Shiparski, Michigan City, Ind., Police Department  
 Thomas J. Smith, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 Charles E. Snodgrass, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, Jackson, Miss.  
 Joseph R. Stables, San Diego County Sheriff's Office, San Diego, Calif.  
 Calvin R. Steepy, Ewing Township Police Department, Trenton, N.J.  
 Eugene E. Stewart, San Mateo County Sheriff's Office, Redwood City, Calif.  
 George A. Strong, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Robert E. Swartz, Police Division, Dayton, Ohio  
 Charles E. Tice, East Liverpool, Ohio, Police Department  
 Robert H. Trenner, Monterey, Calif., Police Department  
 John E. Van Tronk, Dayton Beach, Fla., Police Department  
 Alonzo Hudson Williams, Jackson, Miss., Police Department  
 Rufus G. Williams, Pennsylvania State Police

## WORKING TOGETHER

FBI Agents have no authority to participate in actual investigations of purely local crimes. As a matter of practice, however, upon request, they frequently canvass their sources of criminal information seeking tips which will aid local police in their efforts to solve a major crime. *Cooperation - Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement*  
 P. 4



Mr. D. P. Kohli, Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation, New Delhi, India, is shown being greeted by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover during his recent visit to FBI Headquarters.



## Mob-Riot Control Training by FBI

The FBI has launched a mob and riot control training program which is available to law enforcement agencies throughout the country on request. The project is in response to President Johnson's directive of September 26, 1964, wherein he instructed the FBI to make this training available to all police departments in the United States.

Experienced instructors from each of the FBI's field offices have received extensive training in the doctrine, techniques, and methods of mob and riot control. They are qualified to plan, coordinate, and conduct police training schools on the subject. In addition, the FBI has provided mob and riot control training to officers attending the FBI National Academy since April 1963.

The schools include a discussion of the need for preventive planning, proper use of intelligence data, and other factors involved in the implementation of a riot control plan. Special attention is given to the judicious use of techniques of force, it being emphasized that the responsibility for in-

itiating such techniques for the restoration of law and order rests with the local commanding police official on the scene.

The governors of the various States are being contacted by the FBI so that training plans may be coordinated, where possible, with National Guard units, which were also requested by the President to extend their training facilities and assistance to local and State law enforcement for this program.

Priority will be given to requests for this special training, and the FBI plans to call on knowledgeable, competent instructors from local and State law enforcement agencies, district and prosecuting attorneys, and members of the military to assist.

Any law enforcement official or executive interested in arranging a mob and riot control training school for his personnel should contact the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Office covering his locality.

*Sac Letter No 64-54.  
Dated 11/4/64*

### PRISONER BEFORE THE BENCH GIVES HIMSELF AWAY

The peculiar facial contortions of a convicted bank burglar standing before the Bench to be sentenced attracted the attention of a United States Marshal. Suspecting the prisoner had something in his mouth, the Marshal thoroughly searched him after the court proceedings and found two improvised handcuff keys in his mouth. The keys had been made from the metal fillers of ballpoint pens and were found to be thoroughly effective in unlocking handcuffs.

*Denver Criminal, Dated 1/7/63  
Bufile 63-4296-13*

### CANDY BAR NARCOTICS FOR JAILED ADDICTS

Chocolate almond bars are now the medium used by some "pushers" to smuggle narcotics into jails and other places of detention. Each almond is carefully removed from the bar and a "cap" of heroin substituted for each nut. Then, by using a warm cloth, or some other heated object, the chocolate bar is melted just enough to permit covering the heroin "caps." The bar is then rewrapped, slipped into its outside wrapper, and taken to the prisoner.

*Seattle Criminal, Dated -  
Bufile 63-4296-50*

### NAME THE COLOR

So that law enforcement officers on the highways can more readily spot a car driven by a fleeing felon, Teletype communications on the fugitive should include not only the color of his car but also the color of the license plate.

*Conference note from Salt Lake City  
December 1964*

*Dated - 8/17/64  
Bufile # 22*

### PHOTOGRAPHY EXPERTS

FBI Laboratory experts in photography can detect fraud in pictures, identify a camera as having been used to expose particular film, and conduct other examinations involving the photographic processes.

*Cooperation - Backbone -*

*P. 10*



## WANTED BY THE FBI

**AMOS GUDGAR TOLLIE**, also known as: Amos Gudger Tollie, "Buck" Tollie.

### Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Confinement— Voluntary Manslaughter

AMOS GUDGAR TOLLIE, a 32-year-old prison escapee, is currently the object of a nationwide FBI manhunt. A Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, N.C., on April 22, 1963, charging Tollie with unlawful interstate flight to avoid confinement after conviction for voluntary manslaughter.

### The Crime

This FBI fugitive was convicted of voluntary manslaughter after he killed a man and stole the victim's car in August 1961 in McDowell County, N.C.

### The Criminal

On April 22, 1963, Tollie and 13 other felons sawed their way to freedom from a North Carolina prison unit near Newland in Avery County. After sawing through the bars of a cell block window, the prisoners crawled through the opening and replaced the bars in their original positions. Tollie has been employed as a farm laborer, machinist, sawmill laborer, and automobile mechanic. Identifying marks include a scar on the left side of his head, a cut scar over his right eye, a cut scar on his chest, and a scar on his left side extending upward from his abdomen. He reportedly wears a partial denture consisting of two upper front teeth.

### Caution

Tollie used a pistol in the commission of the crime for which he was convicted; therefore, he should be considered armed and dangerous.

### Description

Age----- 32, born October 4, 1932, Rutherford County, N.C.  
Height----- 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 9 inches.  
Weight----- 150 to 154 pounds.



Amos Gudgar Tollie.

Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Brown.
Eyes-----	Blue.
Complexion-----	Medium.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Automobile mechanic, farm laborer, machinist, sawmill laborer.
Scars and marks-----	Scar left side of head, reportedly cut scar over right eye, cut scar on chest, scar left side extending upward from abdomen.
Remarks-----	Reportedly wears partial denture consisting of two upper front teeth.
FBI No.-----	480,127 B
Fingerprint classification -----	16 S 11 R OOI L 14 U OMI 9

### Notify the FBI

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

### FOREWARN

In dispatching a request for the apprehension of fugitives, include "armed and dangerous" statements when they apply. They may save an officer's life. *Conference note SLC*

*Dated 8/17/64*

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

*Bubi. # 88-11941*



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### New Laws in New York Aid Law Enforcement

TWO LAWS WHICH PROVIDE POLICE with greater authority and legal ability to protect the people and safeguard the community of the State of New York went into effect on July 1, 1964. They are known as the "No Knock" and the "Stop and Frisk" laws, and these new measures grant the police the RIGHT to do two things:

First: To stop and question persons acting suspiciously in public places, and to frisk only where there may be danger.

Second: To execute a search warrant in certain cases without notice to prevent the disposal of contraband or harm to the officer or others.

The "Stop and Frisk" Law—Section 180-a of the Code of Criminal Procedure, states:

Temporary questioning of persons in public places; search for weapons.

1. A police officer may stop any person abroad in a public place whom he reasonably suspects is committing, has committed, or is about to commit a felony or any of the crimes specified in section 552 of this chapter, and may demand of him his name, address, and an explanation of his actions.

2. When a police officer has stopped a person for questioning pursuant to this section and reasonably suspects that he is in danger of life or limb, he may search such person for a dangerous weapon. If the police officer finds such a weapon or any other thing the possession of which may constitute a crime, he may take and keep it until the completion of the questioning, at which time he shall either return it, if lawfully possessed, or arrest such person.

The "No Knock" Law—Section 700 of the Code of Criminal Procedures, states:

Officer may break open door or window to execute warrant. The officer may break open an outer or inner door or window of a building, or any part of the building, or any thing therein, to execute the warrant, (A) if, after notice of his authority and purpose, he be refused admittance; or (B) without notice of his authority and purpose, if the judge, justice, or magistrate issuing the warrant has inserted a direction therein that the officer executing it shall not be required to give such notice. The judge, justice, or magistrate may so direct only upon proof under oath, to his satisfaction that the property sought may be easily and quickly destroyed or disposed of, or that danger to the life or limb of the officer or another may result if such notice were to be given.

*Public Information  
Bulletin #30 N.Y.C. P.D.*

### "THE SOUND OF MUSIC"

Two inmates made a successful escape from a small county jail in New England recently. Having secured a hacksaw blade from an unknown source, one inmate sawed through the window bars to provide an easy exit while the other inmate played his guitar and sang songs to cover the noise of the sawing.

The escape was discovered the following morning.

*Albany Criminal  
dated 8/17/64  
Bufi - 63-4296-1*



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

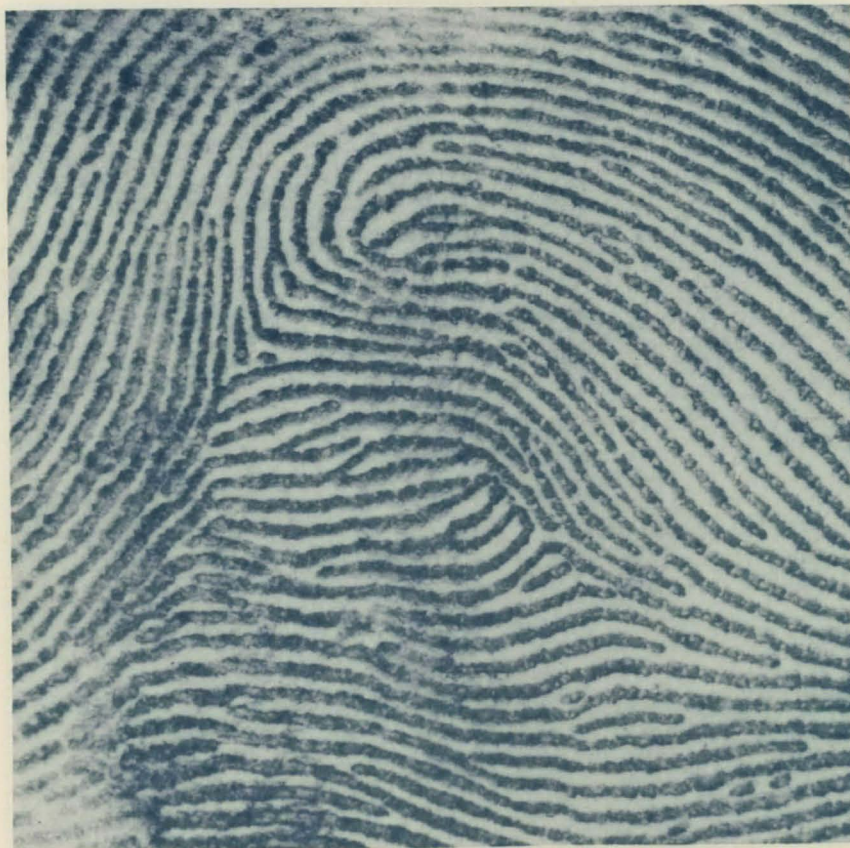
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## QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



This impression is one of the several types of whorls, and close examination reveals it is a double loop type with a meeting tracing. Inasmuch as the ridges forming the lower loop have a somewhat angular appearance and might become more angular if inking is varied, the possibility exists this pattern would appear as a loop over a tented arch, and it would, therefore, be referenced to an accidental type of whorl.

693-8