

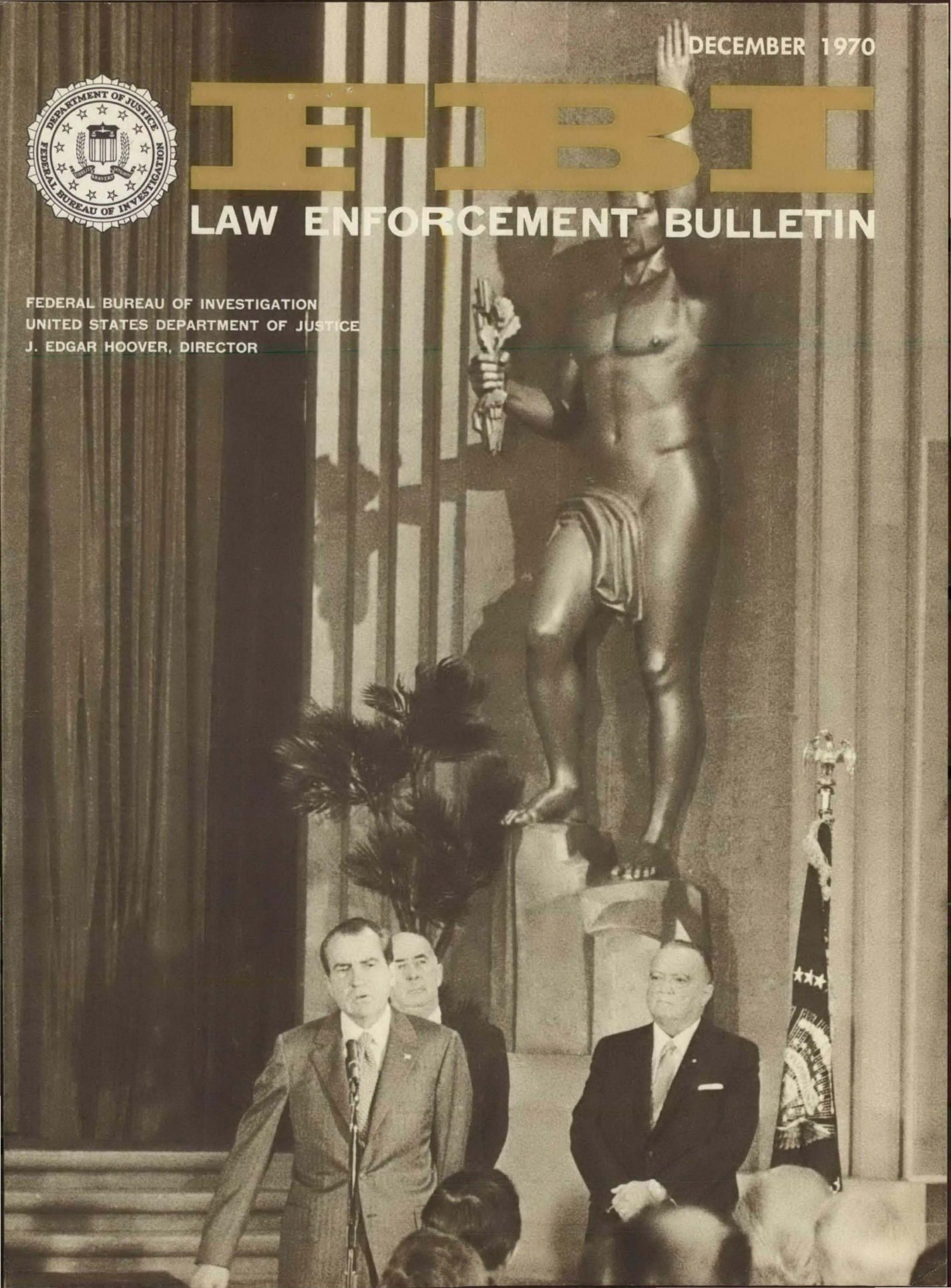


DECEMBER 1970

FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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



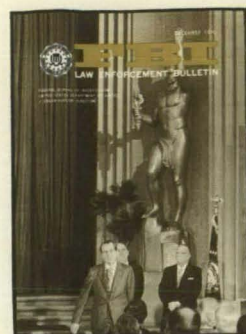
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Published by the
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D.C. 20535

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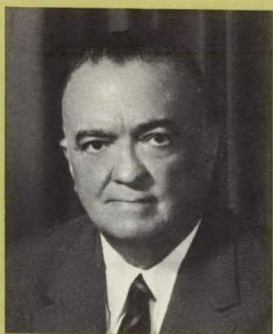
VOL. 39, NO. 12



THE COVER—President Nixon, accompanied by Attorney General John N. Mitchell and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, speaks at ceremony for the signing of Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. See Director Hoover's message beginning on page 1.

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR . . .

. . . To All Law Enforcement Officials

TERRORISM IS A FRIGHTENING TERM. As an existing condition, it is even more appalling and shocking. Whether we are willing to admit it or not, many of our communities today are experiencing terrorism repeatedly in the form of senseless bombings. During a recent 6-month period, bombings were averaging more than three per day, almost double the rate for 1969.

Our society cannot be free of fear if malicious bombings are permitted to continue. They must be stopped. On October 15, President Nixon signed into law the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. This new legislation, in addition to establishing significant provisions to broaden the fight against organized crime, specifically charges the FBI with the investigation of bombings of, and bombing attempts on, any property of the Federal Government or that of any institutions or organizations receiving Federal financial assistance.

Since a considerable portion of the investigative responsibilities arising from this new act is delegated to this Bureau, the President proposed and provisions were made for the appointment of 1,000 additional FBI Agents. Most of the manpower accrued by this move will be used in the investigation of organized crime. This has been made clear. However, cries have arisen from perennial alarmists that the FBI plans to saturate college and university campuses with more than 1,000 Agents to snoop on students and monitor their activities. In a word—this wild claim is preposterous.

The FBI would be more than pleased if it were never necessary to investigate a single bombing under the new act. We would, along with an overwhelming majority of Americans, be happy to see peace and responsibility return to our educational communities. In fact, if those who abhor the thought of the FBI investigating bombings on campuses really want to preclude it, let them help stop the bombings. Most certainly, if there are no violations of this new act, there will be no FBI Agents on college campuses for that purpose.

Furthermore, for years the FBI has been charged with investigating certain major crimes on Government reservations and has never felt it necessary to assign or station Agents on military bases or in Government areas to handle such violations exclusively. The FBI does not engage in police action; it initiates investigation when there is information indicating a crime within its jurisdiction has been committed. This will definitely be the FBI's role under the new bombing legislation. Also, for years the FBI has been authorized to investigate bombings where there are indications of intent to interfere with or deprive a person of his constitutional rights; in instances where there has been interstate transportation of explosives in violation of Federal statutes; and, of course, on those occasions where explosives are used to destroy Government property or to commit sabotage.

The FBI will continue to cooperate fully with local authorities in all bombing matters. In fact,

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

the new act specifically states that no provision of the law shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field to the exclusion of the law of any State on the same subject matter. Along this line, the FBI is presently completing a series of law enforcement conferences throughout the country on bombings and bomb threats. During these sessions, which began in September, all phases of the problem are being covered, from the receipt of a threat up to the point of disposal of explosive devices—an extremely hazardous function which should be handled only by trained personnel.

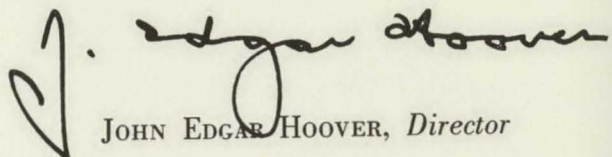
Because of the present terrorism, President Nixon and Congress deemed that additional Federal responsibility is needed where Federal interest is involved. I want to assure them—and the American public—that the FBI shall not be deterred from meeting its obligations by the

lamentations of those who act as apologists for terrorists who bomb college campuses.

We should never confuse motives with methods. Under the rule of law, all persons are free to dissent and free to promote their views by lawful means. However, force, terror, and violence are not bargaining tactics within a free, lawful society. We have seen enough of this action in recent months to know that it can only lead to chaos.

Let all law enforcement agencies insure that bombings receive tenacious and vigorous investigation and that the guilty are arrested. And equally important, let an aroused citizenry stand firmly in support of law enforcement and give its full cooperation. And finally, let the courts show those who deal in fear and terror by use of the bomb that theirs is a costly folly.

DECEMBER 1, 1970



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*



Chief District Judge Says—

LENIENT COURTS CAUSE CRIME

Judge Edward M. Curran.

“Morality, law and order, and the other great principles of our heritage are fighting for their very existence. They are under attack from forces which, if not curbed, will wreck all trace of decency and orderliness in our society. The only way we can fight these organized crusaders of crime is to get tough.”

Paraphrasing a well-known Thomas Paine quote, Hon. Edward M. Curran, Chief Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, recently stated, “We are living in times that try men’s minds. In the swift pace of domestic upheavals and foreign reverses,” the Judge continued, “it is difficult not only to hold on to our lives

own at the conclusion of the graduation ceremonies of the 86th Session of the FBI National Academy, from left to right, are: Deputy Chief of Police John T. Moran, Las Vegas, Nev., president of the graduating class; Dr. Edward Bradley Lewis, Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C.; Mr. Hoover; Hon. Edward M. Curran, Chief Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia; and Johnnie M. Walters, Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division, U.S. Department of Justice.





Among distinguished guests at the graduation exercises was Hon. Irving R. Kaufman, Judge, Second Circuit, U.S. Court of Appeals, New York, N.Y., who is shown here with Mr. Hoover.

and our property but our reason. Not only have our times been thrown out of joint by false logic, doubtful doctrine, and sinister intent, but also the dislocations have been compounded by a lack of spiritual purpose. . . . The widespread lawlessness of today is a symptom of widespread paganism, and a growing paganism could damn the soul of America."

86th Session of FBI NA

This commentary on the world's troubles, and more specifically America's problems, was highlighted in Judge Curran's address at the graduation exercises of the 86th Session of the FBI National Academy on October 28, 1970, in Washington, D.C.

Naming greed as the principal cause of crime and lax parents, unemployment, and slums as contributory causes, the Judge added, "But let me dwell on one cause I know and encounter everyday. That is lenient courts, and the trend toward leniency keeps growing. Constitutional rights are proper and necessary," he said,

"but today we encounter all too often cases in which it seems that the concern of some courts is greater for the rights of the criminal than for the rights of society."

"Some court decisions," the Judge continued, "especially of some of our appellate courts, seem to tip the scale for the rights of the criminal against society's right to be protected. The police seem to fare better at the trial level than they do at the appellate level. It could well be that the trial judges' experiences day in and day out have placed them in a better position to evaluate the problems of the police."

Calling for swift, certain, and impartial justice, Judge Curran said less attention should be paid to legal technicalities. "Justice is not a matter of expediency," he stated. "Although it is subject to changes in application, in its best and broadest sense it has nothing to do with any temporary standards, no matter how good they might momentarily appear."

The District Judge told the graduates, "The credit for your course and

for the success of the Federal Bureau of Investigation belongs to one man and one man only—its distinguished Director, John Edgar Hoover. I have known Mr. Hoover for almost 40 years as one of America's most distinguished and outstanding citizens. In the measure of a man's loyalties, I can measure the man. Those who study the Director have no difficulty in determining where his loyalties lie. He has fought for Americanism all his life. He believes that this country is dedicated to the principles for which Americans have fought and died and for which most Americans stand ready to sacrifice and suffer. Mr. Hoover believes that no triumph is won by the loss of self-respect, for he feels that true Americans are men of good deeds. He has always been interested in the success of police departments all over the free world, and all I can say is, thank God for the police and thank God for the FBI."

"Morality, law and order, and the other great principles of our heritage are fighting for their very existence," the judicial leader warned. "They are under attack from forces which, if not curbed, will wreck all trace of decency and orderliness in our society. The only way we can fight these organized crusaders of crime," the Judge added, "is to get tough. In order for liberty to exist, there must be law, for the law protects and preserves liberty. The most effective deterrent of crime is the speedy apprehension and punishment of criminals."

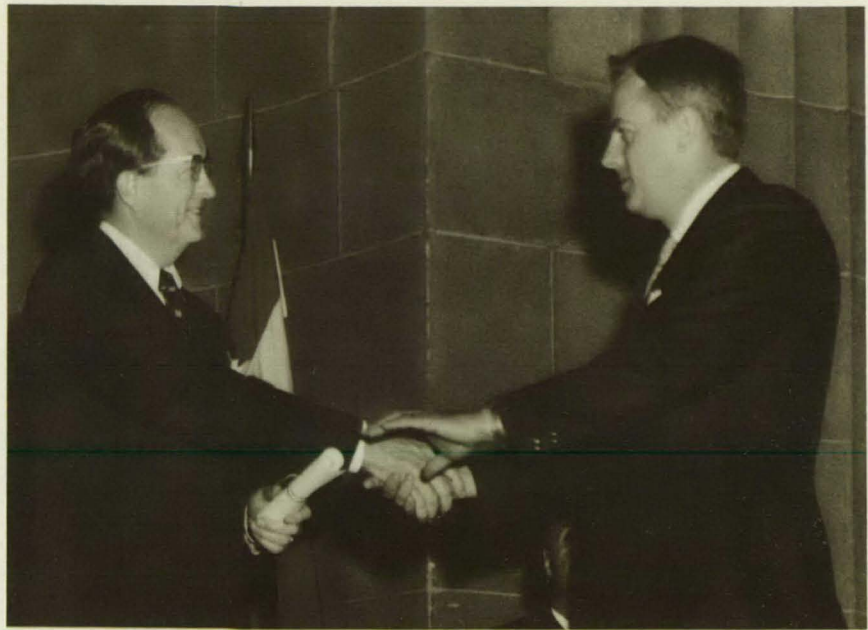
"Morality Is Out"

In commenting on the report of the Presidential Commission on Pornography, Judge Curran noted that according to the Commission, pornography, filth, and smut are in and morality is out. He praised President Nixon's rejection of the report and supported Attorney General John Mitchell who has stated that a str

fight would be made to curb smut. Judge Curran commented that no one could question the propriety of the Attorney General's statement that, "If we want a society in which the noble side of man is encouraged and mankind itself is elevated, then I submit that pornography is surely harmful. Both as individuals and as a nation, we are as worthy as the quality of our thoughts and our interests."

Pointing out that respect for law and order is a moral obligation, the Judge stated, "What is greatly needed today is discipline—discipline to uphold the principles of our democracy and discipline to obey the law." The Judge continued that to believe in law and order and equal justice under law, one must be a loyal American, and

(Continued on page 25)



Capt. Joseph B. Bowles, Jr. (right), Executive Protective Service, Washington, D.C., receives his diploma from Assistant Attorney General Johnnie M. Walters.

Shown with Mr. Hoover following the graduation are Capt. William H. Logan, Jr., Evanston, Ill., Police Department, a member of the class, his mother, wife, and children. Left to right are: Mrs. Rose Janette Logan, Captain Logan, Cheryl Lynn, Mr. Hoover, Gary, Mrs. William H. Logan, Jr., and William III.





The classroom phase of the cadet training is given at the Alabama Police Academy.

Basic Training for Future Alabama State Troopers



By
COL. FLOYD H. MANN
Director,
Alabama Department of
Public Safety,
Montgomery, Ala.

Colonel Mann, a veteran enforcement official and a graduate of the 35th session of the FBI National Academy, knows that training is the key to effective enforcement of the law. In this article, he tells of the new program by the Alabama Department of Public Safety to mold recruits into competent State troopers.

On September 14, 1970, the Alabama Department of Public Safety announced the implementation of the most comprehensive training program ever offered to its members. This program, known as the cadet basic training program, is designed to attract young men between the ages of 18 and 21 years. Each session is designed to last 1 year, during which the cadet will receive a total of 12 weeks of classroom instruction and 40 weeks of on-the-job training.

The objective of this course is to provide the department of public safety and the State of Alabama a officer who, upon graduation, can properly perform the duties of an Alabama State Trooper with a minimum of on-the-job training and supervision. It is further designed to provide a basic working knowledge of the e

tire operation of the department of public safety with which the graduate can continue his training and education throughout his career in law enforcement.

The cadet basic training program is composed of two major categories: the classroom phase and the on-the-job training phase. The classroom phase consists of six 2-week sessions and the on-the-job training consists of 20 2-week periods.

In the Classroom

When a young man is first employed, he begins with a 2-week session of classroom instruction at the Alabama Police Academy, during which he is given an orientation and indoctrination in the duties and responsibilities of the position he holds. During the first session, introductory subjects such as notetaking, geography of the State, the history of policing, and the history of the department of public safety are taught. Administrative subjects and departmental policies are also covered in order to acquaint the students with the retirement system, the credit union, the arresting officers' trust fund, and other insurance programs, as well as services performed by all departments within the framework of the department of public safety. A thorough explanation of the rules and regulations governing conduct of departmental employees is given. It is felt that a good, basic understanding of the course enhances morale and esprit de corps among the students.

Personal Development

On completion of the introductory subjects, the cadet takes 40 hours of instruction in individual development and personal improvement. In order for a cadet to properly represent the department of public safety and the State of Alabama, and to help up-

grade and professionalize law enforcement in general, he must be second to none as far as his personal conduct, appearance, and general knowledge of various subjects that he will utilize in his daily contacts with the public are concerned. He is also taught the basics of public speaking, idea communication, effective grammar, and police etiquette.

After the introduction, orientation, and personal development comes the importance of an effective records-keeping system. It is necessary that each student have a basic understanding of how to collect, summarize, and record data to be used in reports. To assist the student in preparing records, we teach effective writing, rules of spelling, and the use of a dictionary. Also, all of the basic forms and reports used by the department of public safety are discussed and the students are required to prepare a sample of each.

Dealing With the Public

The next phase of classroom instruction is centered around human behavior. Hopefully, the students will gain knowledge of how individuals and groups of people interpret and react to actions of others and how police get involved, even though a matter is not really a police problem. Ways and means of improving police-community relations are discussed. Also, methods of handling alcoholics, juveniles, and the mentally deranged are covered.

An intensified course in first aid is taught at the academy, with emphasis on the importance of caring for and treating injured persons. Classroom lectures are supplemented with demonstrations and practical applications to show students how to give proper care to accident victims and how to handle emergency childbirths.

Because a cadet must be familiar with the weapons used in police work,

he is thoroughly trained in the use of firearms. Each student must become proficient in the use of the .38 caliber police revolver. During the entire firearms course, safety procedures and the responsibility one assumes when he carries a weapon are stressed.

Cadets are required to participate in daily physical exercise similar to the Army physical fitness program and are taught self-defense tactics, the use of a police nightstick, and the use of handcuffs—all of which are expected to discipline the mind and body.

Traffic Laws Emphasized

Since members of the department of public safety will primarily be enforcing traffic laws, special emphasis is placed on this phase. Instructions are given on how traffic laws are enacted and why and how they are enforced. Stress is placed on accident-producing violations and the need for selective traffic law enforcement.

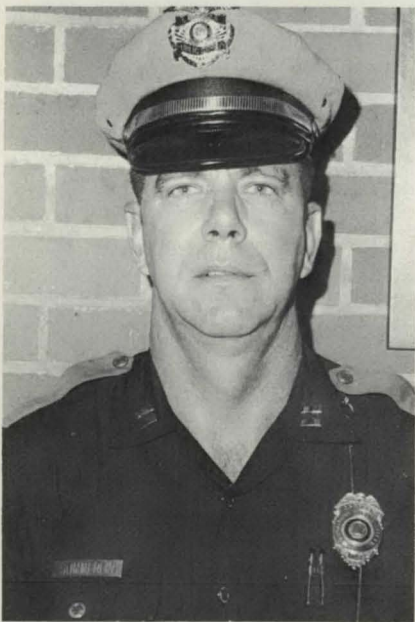
In addition to traffic and motor vehicle laws, an intensive study is made of constitutional law, criminal law, rules of evidence, searches and seizures, statements and their admissibility in court, and case preparation. Along with traffic and criminal laws, the cadet is introduced to the Alabama court system, and emphasis is placed on the jurisdiction of various courts. "Moot" trials are held in order to familiarize the student with actual courtroom procedure. A brief study of the Federal court system is also made during this phase.

The cadet must learn proper traffic patrol procedures and their application in deterring violators and preventing accidents. Also covered in this phase are emergency vehicle operations, alcohol and drugs and their relationship to traffic, officer-violator contacts, and radio procedure.

With so much civil unrest today, the cadet is given an intensive course



Maj. B. R. Milner, Chief, Service Division,
Alabama Department of Public Safety.



Capt. Russell E. Summerlin, Superintendent,
Alabama Police Academy.

in civil disturbance operations. The use of weapons, chemical agents, roadblocks, and barricades, and the legal aspects of controlling crowds and mobs are discussed. The importance of preplanning for riot control is emphasized. The different riot control formations are covered and are put into practical application. Also, spe-

cial attention is given to the importance of protecting property to prevent looting and pilferage during a riot situation or a natural disaster.

Investigative procedures and techniques are vital to the role of all enforcement agencies. These points are fully emphasized in sessions covering burglaries, thefts, and other violations within our jurisdiction. Laws governing auto theft and auto arson and techniques of recovering stolen vehicles and conducting raids on gambling establishments are explained to the cadet.

Investigate and Report the Facts

The significance of scientific aids in police investigations is a factor which should be stressed to all new officers. We make certain our cadets appreciate the roles in law enforcement played by the computer, the polygraph, the photoelectric intoximeter, the crime laboratory, and the photographic laboratory. In addition, we insure that they are familiar with the proper methods of collecting and submitting physical evidence to the laboratory.

An integral part of the classroom phase is accident investigation. The cadet is introduced to the total traffic problem and its relationship to society. The difference between accident reporting and accident investigation is emphasized. This instruction includes what traffic accidents are, how and why they occur, the multiple-cause concept, estimating speed from skid marks, and the relationship between contributing factors and events in traffic accidents. Also stressed is the importance of the manner in which drivers and witnesses to accidents are interviewed so that information obtained will be admissible in court if charges are made. Special attention is given to collecting, preserving, and submitting physical evidence to the crime laboratory in hit-

and-run investigations. Diagramming accident scenes and drawing them to scale will be especially helpful to the officer and prosecutors if court action results. Students gain knowledge of how data taken from their accident investigations is used in an accident prevention program.

Following accident investigation, laws and departmental policies and procedures governing drivers' licenses are covered with the students. Cadets are required to become thoroughly familiar with the point system, suspensions, cancellations, and revocations of drivers' licenses, along with financial responsibility and driver improvement units of the Driver License Division.

Since a major portion of a trooper's time is spent driving an automobile, special attention is given to pursuit and defensive driving tactics while the cadet is at the academy. It is pointed out to the cadet that he is constantly under the surveillance of the users of the highway, as well as all other citizens, and he must exhibit professional type driving practices.

Three Basic Categories

This course is made up of three categories, the first one being a psychophysical examination administered by the driver license examiners. In this phase, the cadet is tested on visual acuity, depth perception, peripheral vision, color blindness, and reaction time. If there are no inadequacies discovered, he is then given a complete driver license examination just as if he were a brandnew driver applying for a license the first time. After he has satisfactorily completed the testing process, the classroom begins. In the classroom, lectures, movies, and demonstrations are given on the different driving practices that a trooper should be proficient in, such as high-speed chases, high-speed lane changes, high-speed turns



The first class of cadets will receive 12 weeks of classroom instruction and 40 weeks of on-the-job training.

reaction time and braking distances, running roadblocks, stopping the motorist for spot checks, and defensive driving maneuvers.

The third and final phase of pursuit driving is conducted on the driving range, where the student is required to practice what has been taught in the classroom. The cadet does not drive alone at any time while he is on the driving range. A coach, who corrects any mistakes he makes, is assigned to ride with him. The student is required to practice each maneuver until he is able to do it with a high degree of proficiency. Safety rules are strictly enforced throughout the entire driving course.

Services of Federal and State agencies outside the framework of the

department of public safety are used in training our cadets. The cadet is informed on the different types of laws each agency enforces. Instructors from these agencies, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue Service, Secret Service, Immigration and Naturalization, Conservation, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, and others, explain their services and also help establish good public relations between the different departments.

On-the-Job Training

After the cadet has completed each 2-week training session at the police academy, he is assigned to one of the five major divisions within the

department of public safety. They are: the Administrative Division, the Investigative and Identification Division, the Driver License Division, the Highway Patrol Division, and the Service Division. There are a total of 20 different job positions that the cadet will work while he is in this on-the-job training phase. He will be assigned to work each one of the job positions for a period of 2 weeks.

While, of course, it is not possible here to go into great detail about each on-the-job training phase, I think it will suffice to say that considerable effort and time are devoted to insure that the cadet is thoroughly familiar with the internal operations of the department. However, in con-

(Continued on page 27)

IDENTIFYING DISASTER VICTIMS



Disasters of many types, such as fires, explosions, floods, tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, and transportation accidents, occur frequently. Almost without exception, a disaster creates confusion, disorder, and possibly chaos. To restore order becomes the responsibility of local law enforcement officers.

Immediate measures must be taken to exclude all unauthorized persons from a disaster area. All roads leading to the area should be blockaded, with passageways kept open for fire, rescue, police, and emergency equipment and personnel.

Each disaster presents its own particular requirements for equipment

and professional personnel. These can be determined only after an examination of the disaster scene. The search for and recovery of the victims' remains may require special equipment, such as helicopters, bulldozers, boats, dredges, and jeeps. There is no one-man disaster operation. Each will require personnel with experience in various fields: identification officers, pathologists, dentists, and others.

The local medical examiner or coroner ordinarily will have jurisdiction over the examination, identification, and release of the bodies. His decisions will rest, in many instances, on the thorough work and determinations of specialists in this field.

Relatives or organizations sometimes exert early and continuous pressure for the release of the remains. Religious considerations, cremation, autopsies, and early burial may be involved. The release of bodies should be delayed until they have been properly identified. Inasmuch as fingerprints are the most positive, quickest, and one of the most likely methods of identification in the United States, especially in cases of severe mutilation, all bodies should be fingerprinted before their release, even though identified by other means.

After the area is blockaded and the needs surveyed, morgue facilities should be set up. Large cities may

In identifying disaster victims, problems sometimes encountered include erroneous visual identification; erroneous passenger listing (person traveling under another individual's name); erroneous identification from personal effects; and persons involved in an accident who leave the scene without notifying authorities.

have adequate morgue and refrigerated space, but in less populated areas other facilities such as a gymnasium, auditorium, armory, or refrigerated trucks will have to be utilized.

Selecting Morgue Site

In considering a morgue location, some or all of the following factors may bear on the selection:

1. Number of victims.
2. Accessibility to disaster site.
3. Security.
4. Telephone facilities.
5. Separate working areas for professional personnel (fingerprint, property, medical).
6. Ventilation.
7. Reception area space.
8. Tables and electrical outlets.
9. Lighting equipment.

Prior to moving the bodies from the disaster scene, markers should be set up to show the location of the bodies and, in transportation accidents, the location of plane parts, etc. This information may aid in the identification of victims through comparison of seating charts and by association of family groups and may be useful in determining the cause of the accident.

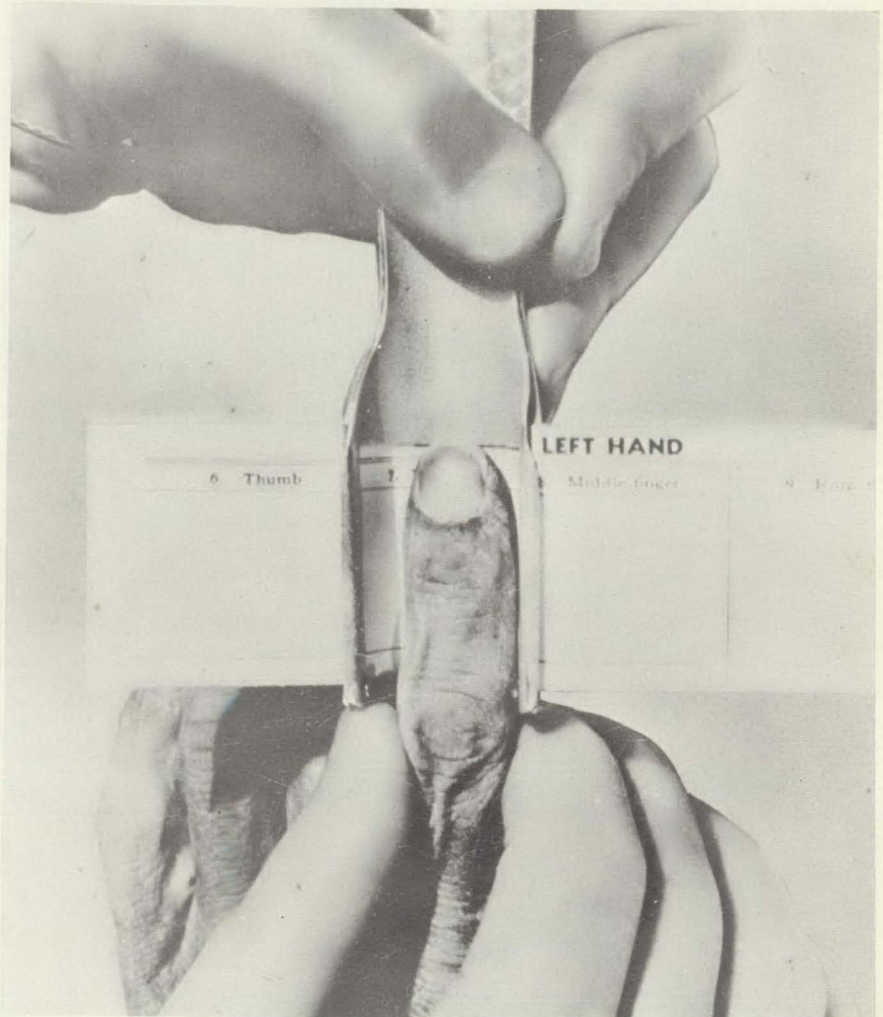
When the bodies are removed from the scene, each should have an individually numbered tag securely wired or tied to it. The tag should be of a durable material with a reinforced eyelet. Such numbers as six and nine should be underlined to pre-

vent misinterpretation. The spot from which a body is removed should be numbered to coincide with the body number. This may be done by driving a stake in the ground and numbering it. Information is then available for a future sketch of the scene.

The removal of bodies should be done systematically. The bodies

should be carefully placed in carrying pouches, tarpaulins, sheets, or other wrappers to prevent the accidental severance of limbs or portions of the body which may be attached only by tendons or shreds of flesh. Care should be taken to preserve scraps of clothing that may be adhering loosely to the body.

Personal property such as a wallet should not be placed with a body just because it was found in close proximity. Detached items should be appropriately described, their location noted, and each item placed in a separate and secure container. The responsibility for custody of personal property should be assigned to one individual, but the examination of



A facsimile of a rolled inked fingerprint may be obtained by use of a concave card holder.



Inked print of a deceased person's finger made before treatment.



Inked print of skin removed from disaster victim's finger.



Photograph of ridge detail of skin flattened between two pieces of glass.

these items, especially those of monetary value, should be witnessed. Personal property removed from a body should be identified by the body number.

All fingers present should be printed unless an immediate identification is effected by fingerprints. Numerous impressions of friction ridge detail should be taken if necessary to insure legibility. Always note any amputation that existed prior to the disaster. Prints should be obtained from any piece of hand which has been severed from the body. If a body is located without hands, footprints should be obtained. In cases where the victims are young people or children, both palm prints and footprints should be obtained. On occasion it may be necessary to amputate fingers to facilitate proper printing.

Obtaining Latent Prints

Where there has been damage to the epidermis by fire, maceration, insects, or marine life, efforts should be made to obtain prints from the dermis or from the underside of the epidermis. In cases where the ridge detail is not elevated, or if the portion under examination is fragile, and inked impressions are not possible, photography may prove successful.

Careful examination of personal property may yield much information to aid identification, including complete name, birth date, race, address, employment, maiden name, names by other marriages, Armed Forces data and identification cards or driver's licenses which may bear fingerprints. Many types of fingerprint records exist and may be available from numerous sources: arrest prints, applicant prints, personal identification prints, Armed Forces prints, Federal employee prints, as well as impressions from hospital birth record (mother's prints and infant foot or palm prints); private employers' records.

ords, including prints of hospital employees, airline personnel, and municipal employees; civil defense records; prints of school children and prison visitors; fingerprint records available in foreign countries; alien prints; Air Force footprints; and prints from driver's license applications or other documents. Latent prints may possibly be obtained from the personal quarters of an individual (residence, office, automobile, or personal items).

Other Means of Identification

Identification problems sometimes encountered include erroneous visual identification; erroneous passenger listing (person traveling under another individual's name); erroneous identification from personal effects; and persons involved in an accident who leave the scene without notifying authorities. Disasters offer an excellent opportunity for an individual to disappear from public view or for an attempt to collect insurance by false claims of death.

In case of severe incineration, destruction of fingerprints, or lack of known fingerprints, other means of identification will have to be used. Due to the natural hardness of the teeth and the protection afforded them by the facial tissues, they may remain intact through fire and severe impact. A dental technician or dentist can effect identification of the remains through dental x-rays or dental

records. Prior dental records may possibly be obtained from private practitioners, employers, or the military. Other factors of value are body build and measurements, hair, physical abnormalities, scars and marks, tattoos, surgical scars and repair items (metal plates, screws, and other material placed in the body), post mortem examination (determination of sex, fractures, pregnancies, etc.), glasses, contact lenses, artificial eyes; clothing and shoe types, sizes, colors and brands; jewelry, especially inscribed jewelry and watches; religious medals; cosmetics and other grooming articles.

Photographs taken prior to departure may also be a valuable asset in the identification of a person by clothing or other accessories.

The services of the FBI Disaster Squad will, upon request from the ranking law enforcement official, or an official of the transportation company involved, be made available to handle certain aspects of the identification of the victims of a disaster. The squad, upon arrival at the scene, will secure prints from the victims and make comparisons with the fingerprints obtained as a result of a search of the names of the victims through the files of the FBI's Identification Division. Comparisons can also be made with the known fingerprints of the victims that may be obtained from local police agencies,

places of employment, or other sources. In those instances where complete sets of fingerprints are obtained, the fingerprints of those victims not identified will be searched through the fingerprint files of the FBI.

The services of the FBI Disaster Squad are, of course, made available without charge as a cooperative measure to assist local authorities in promptly and positively identifying disaster victims. Any request for this service should be made through the FBI office covering the area in which a disaster occurs.

The FBI Disaster Squad has assisted in numerous disasters since its inception. Since 1959 many identification problems have been successfully resolved in 59 airplane crashes, three ship accidents, two large fires, five explosions, two hurricanes, and two bus accidents. Fingerprints, palmprints, and footprints of an estimated 1,825 victims were obtained. More than 77 percent of these were positively identified by means of those prints.

This cost-free service rendered by the FBI's Disaster Squad is but one more of the many cooperative services that Director J. Edgar Hoover has inaugurated to assist local law enforcement agencies. The FBI appreciates the fine assistance it receives from local police agencies and is happy to be of service to them in any way possible. (FBI)

QUOTABLE QUOTE

"We instinctively have greater faith in the counterbalancing effect of many social, philosophic and economic forces than in arbitrary law. We will not accord to the central government unlimited authority, any more than we will bow our necks to the dictates of the uninhibited seekers after personal power in finance, labor or any other field."

—Dwight D. Eisenhower

"Our department believes that the use of mannequins to depict homicide victims in court will improve the presentation of evidence and increase the confidence of the general public in our system of criminal justice."

Mannequins in Court

Los Angeles County has recently experienced what would seem to be more than its share of bizarre, sensational, and lengthy criminal trials. This trend appears to be due not only to the more stringent rules of evidence as dictated by the courts, but also to the very nature of the criminal acts themselves. These factors have necessitated a more thorough preparation of evidence for detailed presentation in the court.

Our homicide bureau has been required to go to greater lengths in the preparation of evidence than any other unit of our department, and we must constantly use innovative techniques in presenting case facts. One of our primary considerations has been the problem of presenting evidence of the violent nature of a particular crime. Successful prosecution of a case often requires that the position and type of wounds be shown. Because the jury is not always able to understand the specific details of the attack from verbal testimony, and

full color photographs have frequently been ruled prejudicial and unduly inflammatory, our homicide investigators have developed the use of lifelike mannequin reproductions of the victim.

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department first used a mannequin successfully in a case in 1968. The defense and the prosecution accepted the testimony of both the county medical examiner-coroner and the investigating officer using the mannequin. Subsequently, in 1969, mannequins were prepared for court in two extremely violent homicide cases.

The first model was that of a security guard who was shot seven times and had 15 entry and exit wounds as a result. The basic model was formed from a department store mannequin, whose arms were removed and then replaced to depict their positions at the time of death and to display the wounds in a proper perspective. The obesity of the victim required the reconstruction of

By

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the mannequin with the use of excelsior and plaster of Paris. The legs were removed from the mannequin as they were not pertinent to the presentation. The only pictures of the deceased were morgue photographs, which showed the subject in a supine position. Therefore, the layers of flesh were simulated in repose.

The substructure of the body was shaped with papier mache and spackle, with color added in the final application. The assistance of a Los Angeles County pathologist was then obtained to ascertain the exact measurements and trajectory for the location of entrance and exit wounds. The final skin coloration and texture, of polyvinyl acetate, were applied with a mixture of water-soluble color. This application produced an insol-

uble plastic finish that could be polished to any texture desired.

The entrance and exit bullet wounds were color coded, lettered, and numbered. A variety of colors, with the exception of red because of possible emotional impact on the jury, were used to show the wounds.

The second homicide victim depicted in court by a mannequin had sustained six stab wounds. The same basic mannequin construction was again employed with one exception: the head was removed to allow for the construction of a new head of thinner proportions. The new facial structure was primarily shaped with chicken wire and rags dipped in plaster of Paris. The facial features were then created with papier mache. The final coating again was made of

polyvinyl acetate for skin texture and coloring.

A great deal of difficulty was encountered in this second re-creation because of the unavailability of a recent and clear photograph of the victim. Morgue photographs could not be used as a guide because the victim had been dead for some time when discovered. Another new feature for this court presentation was the installation of 1/2-inch rubber padding behind the two frontal wounds to allow insertion of the murder weapon for court demonstration.

Our department believes that the use of mannequins to depict homicide victims in court will improve the presentation of evidence and increase the confidence of the general public in our system of criminal justice. ®

A basic department store mannequin is used for each model.

Front view of mannequin prepared for court showing murder weapon.



MODIFIED PATROL CAR TESTS

The Detroit Police Department, under a Federal grant in 1968, began a study of the patrol vehicle and how its design could be made more functional at a reasonable cost. Working with engineers at a Detroit university, police officials designed a test car with an interior intended to better meet the needs of police officers.

The vehicle modifications include individually adjustable front seats and a center console on which are located all emergency and communications switches. This feature allows for operation of all equipment by either man in the front seat as well as use as either a one-man or a two-man car. The gunrack also is attached to the center console.

According to the department's motor services bureau, each scout car crew in all Detroit precincts is currently driving the vehicle for about 2 weeks and evaluating it. The patrolmen are being asked to rate the console as compared to cars equipped in the usual fashion, how long it took to get used to the new control locations, how easy the new switches work, what changes are desirable for scout cars, and what additional equipment should be installed.

By studying the officers' comments, the university and police researchers hope to design a patrol car that will more efficiently serve the needs of policemen throughout the country.



These individually adjustable seats and a center-mounted control console are the main modifications of the patrol car now being tested by the Detroit Police Department.



Let's Start Grading America on the Curve

By
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**Dr. Barnett is a former Wabash College professor and a Rhodes Scholar. He served as an interpreter for the 69th Infantry Division, the first American unit to meet the Red Army on the Elbe River in April 1945. He is the educational consultant of the Standing Committee on Education About Communism and Its Contrast With Liberty Under Law of the American Bar Association, and is an author and lecturer on national strategy.*

The ideal commencement address should provide inspiration for parents, encouragement for trustees, and aspirin for the faculty. It should also be short enough to be tolerated by the graduating class. Finally, it should warn us to beware the hardening of the absolutes, a disease that can only be contained by a steady diet of reason and civility.

In more tranquil days, this was the season to reaffirm ideals everyone took for granted. Alumni were confident that undergraduates had come to join the Establishment, not to bury it. Parents took comfort from knowing their sons and daughters had set foot on an escalator that could lead to a platform of opportunity reserved for less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the earth's population. A graduation ceremony, therefore, was normally a festival of self-congratulation.

Today is no time for platitudes in praise of the status quo. We could occupy the entire weekend with an inventory of the fears and grievances that darken our scene.

Some pessimists predict anarchy; others foresee a police state. Some cop-outs, shouting that God is dead,

This article is based on a recent address made by Dr. Barnett at the University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.

or absent without leave, urge us to seek salvation in chemistry. It almost seems that bad news is our most consistent product.

A modest dosage of self-doubt is a healthy antidote for arrogance; but to inject self-hatred into the national bloodstream is scarcely the means to cure our own society or help others. Spare us from the whimperings of political Portnoys who find nothing of value.

"... let us not be panicked into the wrong action by amateur interns who portray America's contusions as terminal illness."

If America is graded against utopian criteria, like all imperfect institutions, she may deserve nothing better than C-minus. But if Americans are graded more compassionately "on the curve"—if our Nation is compared, not with the imaginary Camelot of the poet's vision, but with the real kingdoms, empires, and people's penitentiaries of this earth—then America's grade is perhaps not less than B-plus. And one might challenge comparative historians to find any A's at all.

Suppose all passports and immigration quotas were abolished throughout the world; in what direction would a torrent of humanity move in search of wider options and a better life?

Those who assert that this is the worst of times cannot have heard of the past. Until History's last quarter-hour, most men's fortune was limited to crippling manual labor and the wreckage of old age at 40.

Even in England, at the peak of its 19th century affluence and culture, Matthew Arnold could compose lines

which sound as if they might have been written yesterday in a campus dormitory. Matthew Arnold concludes that:

"... the world, which seems
To lie before us like a land of
dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither joy, nor love,
nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor
help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling
plain,
Swept with confused alarms of
struggle and flight,
Where ignorant armies clash by
night."

I do not suggest that we resist badly needed reform in America by using the miseries of other continents and other times as an excuse for inaction. But let us not be panicked into the wrong action by amateur interns who portray America's contusions as terminal illness. Those who want to "shut down" society until love and peace govern all human relationships are lamenting the human condition, not the American system. If they complain they have inherited a world they never made, they have only announced their membership in the family of man, since none of us since Adam and Eve have been able to preselect our environment. Only the day before yesterday, your parents inherited a depression and two World Wars they had no hand in starting.

Look at the Record

No one would argue that the scars from those calamities have been removed from society; and some of the repair jobs might have been better done. But in predicting America's capacity to survive turmoil, it is relevant to remember that in 1941 a nation torn by strikes, haunted by unemployment, preyed upon by mobsters and

labor racketeers, agitated by Communists and the Ku Klux Klan—such a nation closed ranks to keep Germany and Japan from swallowing the earth, rebuilt Europe, designed the United Nations, and planted earth's banner on the moon. That same nation (calling itself "capitalist") outmoded the socialist platform of Norman Thomas with a total welfare package that now costs \$67 billion a year, made foreign aid a major industry, and provided scores of outlets for practical idealism—at home and abroad—through social inventions that range from Head Start to the Peace Corps.

Defining Success

The critic may object I have come to sell stale sentiment, or to assure the class of 1970 they have been guaranteed sweetness and light by the strenuous effort of their elders. To the contrary! Nobody can promise you anything but turmoil, tension, and plenty of pressures to test your ingenuity and resolve. Unless failure were probable in human affairs, achievement would be insipid and routine. Whether you define "success" in personal or public service terms, success is always balanced on the rim of disaster. That is especially true when freedom must still compete in the modern world with the primitive ideologies of dictators.

Twenty-six years ago, my generation inherited the duty to spend June 6, 1944, on the beachheads of Hitler's Europe. We learned the hard way that, when democracies pursue business-as-usual, dictators intoxicate themselves on ego-trips that carry the world over the edge of global war.

Of course, history never reruns an old scenario with the same players. Perhaps the lessons learned from the failure to appease Hitler and Stalin no longer apply. But let us ask the students of Prague if they think the ar

more divisions of Brezhnev are an improvement over the mailed-fist diplomacy of Stalin. Let us ask the Soviet scientist thrust by the secret police into a ward for the mentally disturbed if he thinks the will of the Russian tyrant to smother dissent has diminished.

Short Memories

And perhaps we should ask ourselves if we think that the Soviet Union—quite prepared to stab a small Communist ally in the back—would treat a capitalist opponent with more courtesy if and when Soviet science could assure the success of a surprise assault on America. One fears that 6 months is about as long as the world can remember the atrocities and duplicity of dictatorships.

The cast of characters may change in Moscow; but the Brezhnev doctrine is written in the script of Lenin. And Brezhnev is armed with military capabilities not available to Stalin. Russia has "caught up" with the United States in some categories of strategic weapons and, by 1972, may even be ahead. Her navy prowls the Mediterranean; and from bases in North Africa she outflanks NATO from the south. Through Arab proxies she is encircling Israel and the oil of the Middle East, the fuel tank for Japan and Western Europe. With submarines and helicopter carriers Russia will soon be able to provide military support for her propaganda spearheads—even in our own hemisphere.

In such a world, it is doubtful that America should turn all her power and wealth inward and try to live behind a moat, abandoning allies willing to stand by our side in the world arena. The democracies of the West still possess enormous vitality. If they keep their shields together, Russia can be deterred from making Hitler's mistake in assuming that aggression pays off.

Apart from Russia, there is one other major threat to our society. This internal threat stems from poisoned slogans that could polarize our Nation into either (1) the "law and order faction" or (2) the "civil rights and welfare faction." Let us resolve our pluralism shall not perish from false categories. Liberals, conservatives, and radicals need the same shield of justice. Law and compassion can walk hand in hand. Opportunity is the necessary companion of order. We must never divide the Nation into hawks and doves on the issue of "safeguards for the innocent" which have taken centuries to evolve.

A vast section of history is a desert swept by the raw winds of power. In that desert, "due process" is a small oasis, beyond whose fragile outworks shouts from the barbarian steppe still echo: "Let the stranger be killed!" "Strangle all the male children!" "Up against the wall with the village chiefs!" Those who denounce our judicial system as cumbersome should consider the options.

"Though we may argue with each other on secondary issues, let the world know that those who trace their legacy to Galilee and Magna Carta are not going to abdicate the future to the heirs of Genghis Khan and Stalin."

Would they return justice to trial-by-combat? Due process, however frustrating it may seem to the angry, must be preserved. The alternative is military government or the sort of "curbstone courts-martial" practiced by the Hitler Youth and the Red Guards of Mao Tse-tung.

The most strident attack on due process comes from radicals who boast they will use the political tapes of Lenin and Mao to program our civilization to self-destruct. Because the

puritan ethic yields at times to the publicity ethic, articulate factions of the New Left sometimes seem to be enlisting thousands of disciples in their Mardi Gras of violence.

Does this mean the revolution is at hand? Actually, the extremists are disorganized warlords, each in search of a following. Almost without exception, these producers of guerrilla theater have been rejected by the Negro middle class and residents of the ghetto. On the college campus, where Weatherman and other anarchists try to exploit genuine grievances for their own ends, they are being unmasked by the great body of students who see through their charade.

Alumni and the general public can assist faculty and students in isolating New Left extremists by keeping their own cool in crisis situations. Let us welcome dissent as we reject "social demolition." Let us work for change as we oppose institutional homicide. It is imperative to distinguish between passionate reformers and ideological criminals.

Similarly, we must not confuse a handful of political revolutionaries with the hundreds of thousands of "cultural" rebels to be found everywhere in our society. Bare feet at Woodstock, and the cult of hair for hair's sake, may offend our sense of hygiene; but Woodstock was not the campsite of Che Guevara. Differences in taste and style do not make a spiritual chasm. Birthdates need not divide mankind any more than those

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Question: *What do eggs, water guns, tomatoes, spray paint, dynamite, cherry bombs, ink bottles, and red pepper have in common?*

Answer: *They are all weapons to be used against police officers!*

So runs the advice of a manual circulated by members of the militant New Left student organization, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), telling extremist young people how to engage in campus violence with the police.

For "battles with the pigs" (New Left term for law enforcement officers), advises this manual, come supplied with crash helmets, safety glasses, heavy duty construction boots, tightly fitting gloves. If possible, bring gas and ski masks, a disguise kit, a schoolbag, and brass knuckles.

Not only be dressed for "combat," but bring along weapons to be used against the police.

"Before rallies, rocks or bottles should be brought on campus by as many people as possible. Students should fill purses, lunch bags, book bags, pockets and attaché cases full of rocks and while strolling around the campus grounds he/she can casually drop the rocks or bottles in strategic locations."

Here is how the weapons are to be used:

An empty bottle or rock can disable a pig for the whole campaign. When throwing at the pigs aim at their mid-section or necks. They all wear helmets.

Red pepper: can be very effective against

mounted pigs. Always try to position yourself so you can throw the (pepper) downwind into the horses' faces.

Darts: should be thrown at the horse's body, not the pig because the horse is the easier target.

Water guns: fill guns with regular household ammonia.

Cherry bombs: to be effective they must have bb's and tacks glued onto the cherry bomb's surface.

Ice picks, leather punches, can openers: used to best advantage on car tires of scab "teachers," "students," and "administrators." Scratches paint jobs. Very good on plain clothes pigs, too.

Sling shots: buy a "Wham O" sling shot at your sports store or department and a package of marbles.

Law Enforcement Faces the Revolutionary-Guerrilla Criminal



By
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Also there are instructions about the use of oven cleaner ("in aerosol can to be used as a weapon doing severe damage to any exposed skin area of the enemy"), eggs, tomatoes, and ink bottles ("use fruit against enemy and ink against property"), cigarette lighters, sugar, lighter fluid. A whole section is devoted to the construction of bombs: cherry bombs, stink bombs, Molotov cocktails, pipe bombs.

In this bitter hostility, law enforcement is today facing a new type of danger, what might be called ideological or revolutionary violence. It stems largely from militant and rad-

ical New Left groups, such as components of the SDS (especially its extremist wing, the Weatherman) and also from black extremist groups, such as the Black Panther Party.

Perhaps never before in the history of American law enforcement has our profession faced such inflamed bitterness and hostility and such purposeful intentions to wreak havoc against police officers through injuring, maiming, and outright murder. "Many progressive thinkers of revolutionary theory believe assassination of pig leaders is one of the necessary vehicles for winning our struggle," declared this New Left manual.

Revolt Against the Government

This hatred is directed ultimately against not only law enforcement but all the institutions of our society. These extremist young people passionately hate our democratic system of government and seek its destruction through violence and revolution.

Here arises a challenge of tremendous magnitude not only for law enforcement but for the entire Nation.

Ideological and revolutionary violence in the Nation is on the increase. Much of this violence has occurred on college and university campuses, though it also has been found in many other areas of society.

The last academic year (1969-70) was a highly destructive year in terms of student violence. A total of 1,785 demonstrations occurred on campuses. There were 313 sit-ins and building seizures, while ROTC installations were subjected to 281 attacks. There were 246 cases of arson or attempted arson and 14 bombings. Injuries totaled 462, nearly two-thirds of which were sustained by police and college officials. Eight students were killed and nearly 7,200 arrests made. Damages reached almost \$10 million.

Extremist elements also caused

great damage in off-campus demonstrations. In May 1970, for example, a massive anti-Vietnam demonstration was sponsored in Washington, D.C., by the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. A total of 365 individuals were arrested following violent attacks on both Government and private property. Damages to buildings amounted to roughly \$125,000, including some \$50,000 in damages as a result of the bombing of the National Guard Association building. Other property damage and the expenses of police and military forces brought the total cost of this demonstration to well over \$1 million.

Bomb attacks have been directed not only against ROTC and other military installations, but also against private buildings, police departments, stores, industrial firms, and municipal facilities. Homemade bombs, riots, and assaults against the police have brought blazing headlines in our newspapers and death and injury to many officers of the law.

The police officer is bearing a heavy burden of this hostility to the law.

In 1969, for example, a record high of 86 law enforcement officers were murdered, a 34 percent increase over 1968, when 64 officers were slain.

The rate of assaults on police in 1969 rose 7 percent over the 1968 figure. And since 1962, assaults on police officers have increased 144 percent.

Guerrilla Warfare

Of course, the ordinary criminal—the bank robber, thief, and gunman—is responsible for the vast majority of these incidents. But the rise of revolutionary-ideological violence in the past several years has contributed to the jump in assault and fatality figures. Any officer who has met the frenzied SDSer, armed with knives and rocks, or the fanatical Black Panther,

equipped with the latest deadly weapons, knows that the risk of physical injury and death has been greatly increased.

New Left revolutionary violence is linked to the concept of *guerrilla warfare*.

Such a concept may sound bizarre, strange, unbelievable! That young Americans, many of whom come from homes of economic affluence and are well educated in terms of academic degrees, would consider themselves as guerrilla warriors against our society!

"Strategic Sabotage"

Yet that is what, for example, the Weatherman thinks. The Weatherman (the name comes from a song which contains the words "You Don't Need a Weatherman To Know Which Way the Wind Blows") was formed out of a split at SDS's national convention in Chicago in June 1969.

This extremist group openly proclaimed the need for street violence. In October 1969, Weatherman members staged a "Days of Rage" demonstration in Chicago (along the lines suggested by the manual mentioned previously). They brought rocks, pipes, and tire chains and for several days battled the police in the streets. They attempted to overturn cars, break windows, disrupt traffic.

A short time later, the Weatherman shifted tactics and decided to go "underground," that is, to leave their normal places of residence, change their names, utilize aliases, and live in hippie communes. They adopted a policy of "strategic sabotage," that is, publicly declaring their aim to wage guerrilla war against our society.

"Revolutionary violence is the only way," warned a Weatherman underground document. "Now we are adapting the classic guerrilla strategy of the Vietcong and the urban guerrilla strategy of the Tupamaros (South

American guerrillas) to our own situation here in the most technically advanced country in the world."

This Weatherman declaration is not an idle boast.

Weatherman members have attempted to bomb police facilities. They are known to have operated bomb factories. Their heroes are Fidel Castro, Che Guevara, and Ho Chi Minh.

A Panther slogan says:

The only good pig is a dead pig.

3. The revolutionary-type guerrilla draws knowledge and inspiration from guerrilla movements outside the United States. The Weatherman, for example, idolizes Che Guevara and the Tupamaros. New Leftists of various types have frequently visited in Castro's Cuba. The New Left manual

"The best way is to fight the police departments," says one SDS brochure, "through demanding an end to Police Science, which is more and more important in the staffing of the pig departments."

This New Left-Black Panther (the Panthers are admirers of Mao Tse-tung and Red China) concept of guerrilla warfare holds many dire consequences for law enforcement.

1. First of all, the police officer (who is regarded by the New Left as the front line of defense for the hated "Establishment," that is, our society) becomes Target Number One. If the "revolution" is ever to be brought about, you, as officers of the law who protect democratic rights, must be destroyed—by ridicule, harassment, physical injury, death.

2. This hatred of law enforcement is becoming almost fiendish and obsessively personal in nature. This lends an extra dimension of bitterness and sadism to the attack on law enforcement. The guerrilla trains himself to hate and kill. He rejoices when the enemy is injured. Not long ago when four police officers were murdered by a criminal, an article in the Panthers' newspaper stated:

Pigs are only flesh and bone, and they will bleed; they will die. When the hour of reckoning comes, as you move into the streets to fight for your survival, remember the lesson taught by this one simple sentence . . . FOUR PIGS DEAD!

of violence, mentioned previously, making mention of a certain offensive weapon to be used against police, comments: "This weapon has been used by the 'VC' (Vietcong) very effectively." The Panthers are known to have established close ties with Al Fatah and other Arab guerrilla organizations. There is almost a frenzied fascination of foreign guerrilla tactics and aims.

4. In the revolutionary-guerrilla type of violence, no weapon or tactic is barred. In regard to tactics, we find sniper attacks, ambushes (where officers are deliberately led into situations where their physical danger becomes far greater), attacks on isolated police outposts, "expropriations" (the robbing of a bank or commercial establishment to obtain funds for use in revolutionary activities), the theft of weapons from Government arsenals, the booby trapping of law enforcement vehicles, the smuggling of bombs into police stations.

The New Leftists, for example, talk about "The Death List"—meaning a list of people to be assassinated. "Therefore, the editors of this journal have compiled a list of persons most

likely to be assassinated and harassed (if you can't kill 'em harass 'em)." In this connection, the radical press sometimes publishes the names, home addresses, and telephone numbers of police officers.

5. For the revolutionary-guerrilla, the emphasis is increasingly being placed on *offensive acts of violence* directed against the Establishment and law enforcement. Seldom does the ordinary-type criminal, such as the bank robber, deliberately go out looking for police to kill. He may shoot if trapped while committing a crime or to avoid being captured subsequently. The revolutionary type, however, often feels it is his "moral duty" to strike on his own volition at the police. Hence, one individual (or a group of individuals), operating alone, suddenly decides to bomb a police station or an ROTC building. The crime is justified in his mind as a step "necessary" to overthrow the hated Establishment. This revolutionary-guerrilla mood makes for a trigger-happy, violence-prone mentality of offensive violence which increases the danger to the officer.

Be Cool, But Don't Talk

6. The disdain of the revolutionary-guerrilla extends not only to the police officer but to our entire court system. New Left booklets advise that if a revolutionary extremist is arrested, he should "be cool, don't get hassled, but don't talk."

There is no such thing as "friendly conversation" with the enemy.

When you are captured by the enemy, the object is to get away.

If brought to trial, the extremist uses the court as a revolutionary platform. "Turn the court," says an SDS article, "into a political forum." An SDS leader "urged people to support us by hissing, clapping and shouting." Revolutionary kidnaping of court

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Emphasis on Cooperation

A former assistant district attorney talks about the significance of cooperation in law enforcement. He states the personal relationship and close cooperation of local police and FBI Agents on a daily basis enhance the fight against crime.

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To some people, the FBI is a mysterious investigative agency of the Federal Government whose Agents operate anonymously in tracking down foreign agents and notorious bank robbers. All that many people know of the FBI comes from what they learn from the headlines of newspapers and from their television sets. To them, the FBI and its Agents are far removed from the world in which they live.

But the FBI I know is more than this. As a former assistant district attorney of Allegheny County and as counsel for various law enforcement associations, I have come to appreciate and respect the cooperative law enforcement efforts of local police and local FBI Agents. Their combined work is extremely important in the day-by-day fight against crime.

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The FBI has long enjoyed respect as an efficient law enforcement agency. Its Agents receive excellent training and the best equipment, and they do their job in a thorough, competent, and highly professional manner. There is no finer law enforcement agency in the world.

But this is not the complete story. Much lies behind the scenes in the daily efforts of the Agents. A significant part of what makes the FBI so effective occurs on a 24-hour basis, not just during normal working hours. The relationships which Agents make and maintain with local policemen form a solid basis for cooperative law enforcement. Two-way communication between the FBI and local police contributes to increasing the overall effectiveness of both.

The local police depend on the resources of the FBI on many occasions. The vast accumulation of information and expertise by the FBI, for example, is often invaluable to local police in solving and preventing crime. But the relationship is mutually bene-

ficial as well. Frequently, the FBI has need of local police also. The immediate capture of bank robbers is greatly facilitated by local police. Because of their proximity to most banks, local police can be on the scene quickly. Even when the criminal cannot be apprehended on the scene, local police are still most helpful when the FBI moves to track down the guilty party. Information from informants is often the fastest way to unravel a crime. Local police have contacts that enable them to channel information to the FBI. If the need to know some-

factor of the "establishment"—the uniformed policeman. The policeman's reward for doing his job all too often is ridicule and vilification. When the police are made the scapegoats for all the ills of society, both real and imagined, they need support. The friendship and encouragement of FBI Agents, lending their prestige to local police, are important in maintaining police morale. This informal contribution, given by FBI Agents on their own time, is unknown to most of the public. But the local police know!

"Present-day law enforcement has become increasingly difficult. The local police officer is often called upon to act as buffer between antagonistic groups. Social hostility is sometimes directed at the visible factor of the 'establishment'—the uniformed policeman."

thing about a resident of a particular community arises, the local police are apt to have that information at their fingertips. Likewise, each year the FBI channels thousands upon thousands of criminal intelligence items to local police agencies. The flow of information between the FBI and local police is crucial to law enforcement's role in every community.

It is naive to assume that information flows between the FBI and local police on a purely formal and impersonal basis. Everyone knows that it is more practical to contact someone you know and trust rather than to deal with an impersonal agency. The personal relationships and trust which FBI Agents build with local police contribute an immeasurable degree to the successful flow of information between the two.

Present-day law enforcement has become increasingly difficult. The local police officer is often called upon to act as buffer between antagonistic groups. Social hostility is sometimes directed at the visible

Special Agents in Charge of FBI Field Offices and their associates put in untold hours of their personal time speaking at police gatherings and conferences. Whenever local police sponsor a banquet, a benefit, or a community picnic, they can count on the support and attendance of FBI Agents. Over the years, FBI Agents have gone out of their way to get to know and be known by literally hundreds of police officers. Often when police officers need to receive information from or pass information on to another Federal agency, they call an FBI Agent whom they have come to know and trust on a personal basis.

Training and education for local police are becoming more and more crucial. Increasingly, public officials are discovering efficient law enforcement requires constant attention in the areas of training, equipment, and working conditions. Techniques of efficient law enforcement change so quickly that modern police methods may become ineffective unless brought up-to-date constantly. The

FBI has realized this since its inception.

Through police schools, conferences, and special courses, the FBI passes along to local police the benefits of its own training and skill. Courses cover many vital topics including mob control and riot prevention, collection and preservation of evidence, legality of search and seizure, and probable cause and arrest, all subjects which are helpful to the officer in his daily performance of duty.

The Most Recent Information

One of the most salient features of the FBI-sponsored conferences and schools is the contemporary nature of the material presented. For instance, in recent law enforcement conferences on bombings and violence, police were instructed not only in preventive measures but also were given current information on certain extremist groups known to be involved, their history, organization, objectives, and the identities and the descriptions of the leaders. Such information, uniquely supplied by the FBI, better qualifies the officer for the problems with which he must deal.

Cooperative services of the FBI have always been of tremendous assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies. For years, the facilities of the FBI Laboratory and the Identification Division, as well as the broad range of training and other related services, have been provided without cost to duly authorized enforcement agencies. More recently, the FBI has established another important crime-fighting facility—the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The NCIC, a computerized index of information concerning crime and criminals of nationwide interest, serves as a nu-

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LENIENT COURTS

(Continued from page 5)

he said there is no group in this country more loyal to the principles of our democracy than the members of the police departments throughout the country. "A policeman's job is getting tougher and tougher, for some court decisions have put handcuffs on the police instead of on the criminals," he stated.

Lack of Understanding

"Sometimes I wonder," Judge Curran said, "how many of our people understand the true functions of police officers. Some look upon your duties as controlling traffic, patrolling beats and making arrests. And yet, police are entrusted with the lives, liberty and honor of the citizenry. This requires high intelligence, sound judgment, and incorruptibility. Apart

from the task of identifying and apprehending persons, the police officer has a host of functions to perform that call for rare talents. For example, in petty offenses or neighborhood squabbles, he must employ tact, discretion and a knowledge of human nature in determining whether to make an arrest or merely give a friendly warning. In addition, he is supposed to carry around in his head an ever-multiplying mass of statutes pertaining to minor offenses; to be able to give intelligent testimony in court; and to be on the alert for any significant changes in the police problems of his beat."

Commenting on the college riots, the Judge said, "I just cannot accept or tolerate the opinion of those who uphold these demonstrators on the theory that they are exercising the right of free speech. These demonstrations," he added, "are aimed at the demolition of the American way of

life. The sooner we recognize that they are calculated by those bent on our destruction by explosions of violence, the sooner they will end."

According to some people, Judge Curran noted, "We are supposed to be going through a sick era. Crime no longer exists, nor do criminals. There is only sickness and sick people, we are told by some psychologists and some self-anointed and self-styled advance thinkers. In my considered judgment, this is PURE BUNK."

Four Elements

Judge Curran offered four important elements in the solution of the crime problem: the public, the police, the prosecuting agencies, and the judiciary functioning together. "Operating independently," he said, "they hearten the criminal element to the detriment of the law-abiding citizen. There should be a better understand-



Assistant Attorney General Johnnie M. Walters (left) presents a diploma to Deputy Attorney General Markus H. F. Mohler, Basel, Switzerland.



Deputy Chief of Police John T. Moran.

ing among these elements in order that we may have a closer cooperation as a bulwark of defense in the war on crime."

The president of the 86th Session, Deputy Chief of Police John T. Moran, Las Vegas, Nev., spoke for his fellow officers in welcoming those present "to share the finest hour of our careers in law enforcement."

He said thanks to Mr. Hoover's foresight of 35 years ago, the members of his class had been exposed to "the finest training program and the most qualified instructors in law enforcement today."

During the 12 weeks of intensive training, Mr. Moran said the men of his session found they had a great deal in common: "responsibilities to the citizens we serve; problems with selection of personnel; training; and our more current problems of adjusting our law enforcement methods to a rapidly changing world to insure 'justice for all!'"

Diplomas Presented


Assistant Attorney General Johnnie M. Walters, Tax Division, U.S. Department of Justice, and Mr. Hoover presented diplomas to 100 officers representing State, county, and city agencies from each State in the country, as well as the U.S. Marine Corps, Air Force, Army, Executive Protective Service, U.S. Park Police, Hong Kong,

Malaysia, the Philippines, Switzerland, and Thailand.

Dr. Edward Bradley Lewis, Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., gave the invocation and benediction. The U.S. Marine Band, conducted by Maj. Dale Harpham, presented a musical program.

Prior to the graduation ceremonies, Capt. Harold N. Barker, Santa Paula, Calif., Police Department, was awarded the John Edgar Hoover

Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement for achieving the highest scholastic standing in his class. Chief of Police John F. Conroy, Charleston, S.C., was presented the FBI National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award, donated by The American Legion.

With the graduation of the 86th Session, FBI National Academy alumni total 5,834, with 28 percent occupying the top executive positions in their law enforcement agencies. 

Mr. John T. Howland, Director, Command Training Institute, New England Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., Babson Park, Mass., who is president of the FBI National Academy Associates, and Mr. Hoover are shown after the graduation exercises.



BASIC TRAINING

(Continued from page 9)

nection with the time he spends in the Highway Patrol Division, the cadet gets his first exposure to the duties of a full-fledged highway patrolman.

In this assignment he will perform many and varied functions including answering the telephone, giving information to the general public, and handling complaints. He will become familiar with the various reports and operate the police radio. These duties will be performed while he is assigned to the day shift of the radio room. Night duty in the radio room will include receiving and compiling the statewide traffic roundup reports, which are forwarded to me and the

Central Records Division the following morning.

The cadet will assist the safety education and public relations officer by researching the district headquarters' records for statistical information, in addition to becoming familiar with the operation of movie and slide projectors and other equipment used in presenting safety lectures and demonstrations. He will also learn how to prepare and present traffic safety spot announcements for radio and television stations.

Other duties while in the Highway Patrol Division will include checking arrest and warning tickets turned in by enforcement troopers and posting such tickets on the docket.

The cadet will ride with a trooper on

routine patrol and will assist him by operating the mobile radio, directing traffic at accident scenes and other congested areas, and driving vehicles of persons arrested if they are transported to jail. He will write arrest tickets and warnings and will provide assistance for the trooper during the performance of his duties.

At the conclusion of this year's training, the cadet will be assigned to a trooper in some post headquarters and will work with him until such time as he becomes eligible to be promoted to trooper. At such time, we feel he will have had the necessary classroom and on-the-job training to be able to perform any duties that might be assigned him. FBI

GRADING AMERICA

(Continued from page 19)

other artificial barriers of race and religion.

You know that better than I do. Here in Columbia, in the recent past, a major university was tempered in the fire of controversy, cooled by the wisdom of administration, faculty and students working together in "double overtime," and is now certain to merit the reputation of a great university in the closing decades of this century. No one will pretend that Columbia was its usual sea of tranquility in May 1970; no human beings are ever proof against misinformation and mistakes in the translation.

Elsewhere last spring, universities were paralyzed by those who want Halls of Knowledge to become the fourth branch of government or staging areas for social combat.

Here, in Columbia, there was no surrender of academic freedom to internal or external pressures. Here, the community of scholarship was kept intact by dialog and self-renewal.

Here, in the age of the antihero, there emerged, all along the generation wave band, a new breed of hero who neither seeks nor needs "high visibility." This sort of hero commits himself—in the role of social architect—to undramatic chores which often require more skill and sheer stamina than deeds celebrated in the headlines.

I am not a stranger to the culture and boundless courtesy of the people of this State. Under any circumstances, the degree you confer on me today would be cherished and proudly exhibited as my foremost claim to distinction. After the trial by stress in May, in which your class and your university reinsured the "primacy of reason," I shall regard this honor as an obligation binding me to a continuing apprenticeship in your roundtable of maturity, your League of Fellowship and moral courage.

South Carolina has a message both for our Nation and the outside world which otherwise might misjudge our in-house disputations. That message is that when Americans shout at each other, they are shouting across the

width of Main Street. If they must cross Main Street to speak to each other in more civil tones, they are still separated from communist and fascist totalitarians by the width of the Gobi Desert and the Black Sea. Though we may argue with each other on secondary issues, let the world know that those who trace their legacy to Galilee and Magna Carta are not going to abdicate the future to the heirs of Genghis Khan and Stalin. FBI

IMPERSONATION

Persons who falsely represent themselves as employees of the U.S. Government and act as such—as well as persons who, within the United States, fraudulently impersonate foreign officials duly accredited to the United States—violate laws within the FBI's jurisdiction. The impersonation of a 4-H Club member or agent, with intent to defraud, is also covered.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

(Continued from page 22)

personnel has already taken place.

7. This militant attack consists not only of immediate, on-the-street physical violence, but of long-range propaganda designed to undermine public confidence in law enforcement. Here, the extremists, under strong Marxist influence, have adopted classic communist principles. New Left and black extremist publications keep up a steady tattoo of denunciation and vilification. The most bitter obscenities (also used by extremists during street confrontations) are hurled against the officer. This verbal violence is designed to make citizens (especially young people) think that the police are corrupt, brutal, highly inefficient, and not to be trusted.

The long-range aspect of the attack is shown, for example, by the effort (especially by SDS) to denounce police training, especially police science courses and departments on college campuses. "The best way is to fight the police departments," says one SDS brochure, "through demanding an end to Police Science, which is more and more important in the staffing of the pig departments."

Challenges of the Future

The magnitude of the challenge of the revolutionary-guerrilla in our society becomes more apparent every day. As never before, law enforcement must be prepared to meet this deadly threat.

We in the FBI appreciate the splendid cooperation of the members of law enforcement throughout the country. We stand ready in every possible way to be of help to you.

In this cooperation, we can meet the rugged challenge ahead and ever more effectively do our duty of protecting the rights, lives, and property of our citizens. (M)

BOMBS AND EXPLOSIVES

The FBI Laboratory maintains a file containing vital information on the construction of various types of bombs. It also maintains a reference collection of dynamite wrappers, blasting caps, and fuses. No explosive material should be sent to the Laboratory without first making detailed arrangements in advance.

ASHES

The restoration and reading of printed material are possible in the FBI Laboratory if the paper ash is properly preserved. Various woods and other materials leave characteristic ash which frequently can be analyzed.

COOPERATION

(Continued from page 24)

cleus of a vast communications network which includes local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

In a matter of seconds, NCIC makes available information essential to the efficient and effective performance of police officers.

These vital services plus the personal relationship between police officers and FBI Agents enhance the structure of law enforcement in all areas of our country. To most policemen, the name FBI means more than just a Federal investigative agency. It means the flesh-and-blood Agents who devote themselves to the enormous task which is theirs and who know that only through the pooling of experience, resources, and knowledge can law enforcement hope to fulfill its responsibilities.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover states it most succinctly, "Through the years

COOPERATION BOOKLET

Information on the extent of cooperation among law enforcement agencies is contained in a booklet entitled "Cooperation—the Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement." This booklet, which also explains in part the jurisdiction of the FBI and some of the cooperative services rendered to other law enforcement agencies by the FBI, is available in limited quantities free of charge 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.

the FBI has received the wholehearted cooperation and support of law enforcement organizations throughout the Nation. The help rendered has been unselfish and unstinting, and officers often have accompanied Agents on dangerous assignments when their aid was needed.

"Many cases which have been successfully investigated by the FBI originated from information supplied by city, county, State, or other Federal officers. Likewise, we have passed on information to other agencies which frequently has contributed materially to the identification and apprehension of dangerous criminals who violated city, State, or Federal laws over which we have no jurisdiction."

Thus, those of us who are familiar with the day-to-day struggle against crime know that the local policeman, the county sheriff, the State patrolman, or the FBI Agent does not stand alone. He can expect and rely on the competent assistance and cooperation of his counterpart when needed. (M)

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EXTORTION

Use of the mails to convey a threat to kidnap or injure or demand ransom or reward for the release of a kidnaped person is a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. A threat to injure property coupled with an intent to extort is a violation. Interstate communication by other means containing such threats or demands also is a violation.

ESPIONAGE

Generally speaking, espionage consists of the illegal obtaining or disclosure of information affecting the national security of the United States either for the benefit of a foreign power or to the detriment of this country.

December 1970

ILLINOIS STATEWIDE RADIO EXPANDED

The Illinois State Police Emergency Radio Network (ISPERN) has been increased to include 552 law enforcement agencies throughout the State, according to Illinois Department of Law Enforcement Director Herbert D. Brown. A \$2 million grant from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission enabled his department recently to purchase 3,345 mobile radio units and assign them to participating agencies. Funds from a second grant just received from the commission will be used to purchase 2,000 additional radio units and radio equipment that will provide access to ISPERN by the Chicago Police Department. By using the grants, Director Brown said, his department is able to furnish the radio units at no cost to the participants who pay only the cost of installation and maintenance and supply any additional monitoring equipment needed.

ISPERN is a statewide high-band radio frequency designed to provide

car-to-car communication among all policemen in Illinois. Established in 1965, the network can be used only in emergency situations such as riots, tornadoes, and other disasters and in the apprehension of criminals. By constantly monitoring this special frequency, ISPERN participants are able to respond to calls for assistance from one another in times of emergencies.

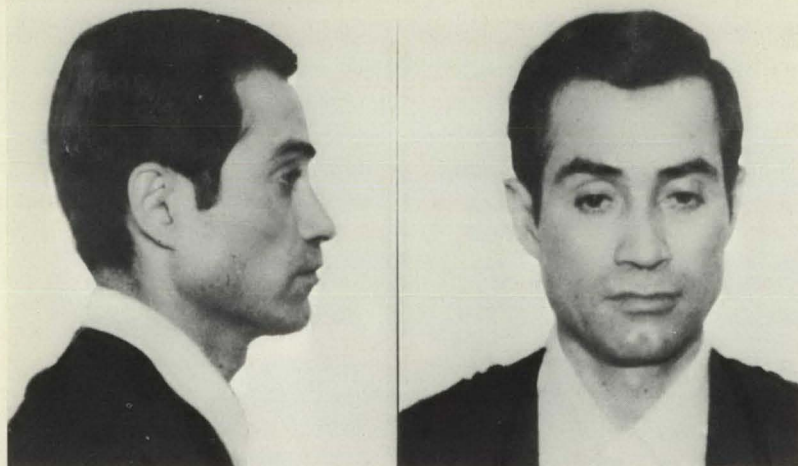
Officials of participating departments have stated that the ISPERN system has been particularly valuable in chase situations. Prior to its installation, the criminal could elude pursuing officers by simply crossing county or township boundaries, especially in complex metropolitan areas. Now, policemen equipped with ISPERN units can radio ahead to neighboring law enforcement agencies for assistance.

The BULLETIN published a feature article on the Illinois State Police Emergency Radio Network in October 1967.

Using the ISPERN microphone, an Illinois State Police officer radios for help in an emergency situation.



WANTED BY THE FBI



JULIAN PEREZ, also known as: Jay Perez, Julio Perez.

Bank Robbery—Bond Default

Julian Perez is wanted by the FBI for failing to appear to commence serving a sentence for bank robbery and for bond default.

On July 20, 1967, Perez was convicted in U.S. District Court, Hammond, Ind., for a robbery committed in 1961 at the Glen Park Branch of the Gary Trust & Savings Bank in Gary, Ind. He was one of three individuals who, on the evening of November 19, 1961, gained admittance to the bank manager's home and held the entire family hostage until the next morning. At that time, while one robber remained at the residence, the others drove the manager to the bank, took approximately \$70,000 from the vault, and departed. On September 13, 1967, Perez was sentenced to the custody of the Attorney General for 20 years.

After sentencing, Perez was released on \$10,000 appeal bond, but failed to surrender to begin serving his sentence when the U.S. Supreme Court denied his appeal on February 24, 1969. Federal warrants for

Perez' arrest were issued on March 17, 1969, at Hammond, Ind., and on October 16, 1969, at South Bend, Ind. A Federal warrant was also issued on December 2, 1968, at Chicago, Ill., charging him with violation of narcotics laws. His accomplices have been convicted and are currently in custody.

Description

Age -----	41, born Jan. 28, 1929, Chicago, Ill.
Height -----	5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 10 inches.
Weight -----	140 to 150 pounds.
Build -----	Slender.
Hair -----	Black.
Eyes -----	Brown.
Complexion --	Ruddy.
Race -----	White.
Nationality --	American.
Scars and marks -----	Scar above left eye, vaccination scar on upper left arm, scar on tip right index finger.
Occupations -	Butcher, electrician, and poolroom operator.
FBI No.-----	4,301,267.

Fingerprint
Classifica-
tion ----- 11 S 1 U 2
S 1 U-t

Caution

This fugitive has carried firearms in the past; therefore, he should be considered armed and 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.

NOTICE

FBI BULLETIN INSERT

DISCONTINUED

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin Insert has been discontinued. This service has been terminated because of limited response to the missing persons notices and because a recent survey shows that the Insert wanted notices and cancellations were being minimally used. Information regarding wanted notices and cancellations is readily available through the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

693-14

SUBMISSION OF SHOE PRINT AND TIRE TREAD EVIDENCE TO FBI LABORATORY

Be alert during initial stage of crime scene search to possible presence of shoe and tire impressions. This type of evidence is very susceptible to damage or obliteration by investigators processing the crime scene.

Collection of Evidence

Preserve and submit original evidence if at all possible (impressions on paper, hard surfaces, etc.).

Photograph impression from perpendicular angle using side lighting. Place a scale (6-inch rule or similar measuring instrument) and an identification card (with initials of investigator, date, etc.) in close proximity to impression. Make several photographs projecting the side lighting from different directions to highlight as many points of identification as possible.

Lift impression from hard surface with lifting tape. Begin at one end of the impression and roll tape onto surface toward other end being very careful not to distort the image. Tape should be as wide as impression if possible.

If impression is in mud, dirt, or other soft material, cast with good quality plaster of paris or other suitable material.

Prepare as many casts and lifts as feasible.

Packaging of Evidence

Package each item separately to prevent contamination of the evidence. Securely pack with shock absorbent material to avoid disturbance of the fine details in casts, lifts, and original evidence. Each item should be properly identified.

Permit casts to dry thoroughly and *do not* seal in airtight containers such as plastic bags. Do not remove all dirt from the surface of casts.

Send evidence by registered mail or express agency if unable to deliver personally.

Types of Laboratory Examinations

File searches are conducted to determine total design of shoe sole and heel or tire for investigative assistance.

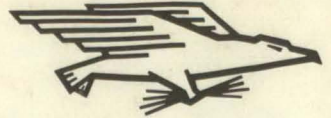
Comparison of questioned evidence with shoes and tires of suspects may connect suspect with scene of crime. Positive identification depends on recognition of defects and wear characteristics in common in the questioned and known items of evidence.

In connection with shoe and tire examinations, soil comparisons may be desired of the soil at the crime scene and the soil on the tire and/or shoe.

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

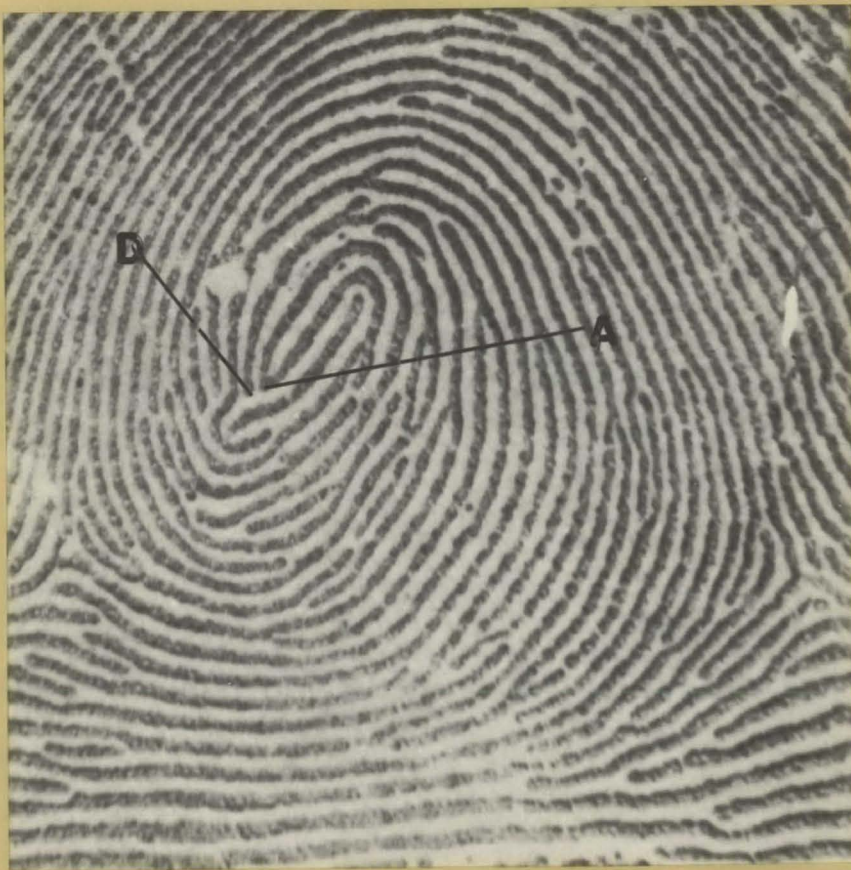
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



The questionable pattern presented this month is classified as a plain whorl with an inner tracing. Should improper inking or undue pressure cause the pointed formation at A to appear rounded, a third delta would be observed at point D. Accordingly, this impression is referenced to an accidental-type whorl.