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The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* is issued monthly to law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of such a nature that its circulation should be limited to law-enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.





United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

February 1, 1957

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Are we to stand idly by while fierce young hoodlums--too often and too long harbored under the glossy misnomer of juvenile delinquents--roam our streets and desecrate our communities? If we do, America might well witness a resurgence of the brutal criminality and mobsterism of a past era.

Gang-style ferocity--once the evil domain of hardened adult criminals--now centers chiefly in cliques of teen-age brigands. Their individual and gang exploits rival the savagery of the veteran desperadoes of bygone days. Recent happenings in juvenile crime shatter the illusion that soft-hearted mollicoddling is the answer to this problem.

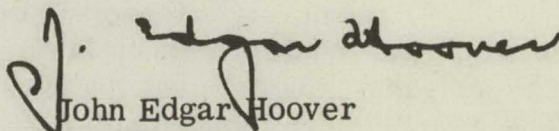
Consider the band of 15- to 17-year olds in Michigan whose members last year admitted over thirty crimes, including rape and murder. In Louisiana two teen-age gangsters were given life sentences in April of 1956 for murdering a man who caught them looting his home. A 13-year-old partner, the trigger man in the killing, was sentenced to confinement until age 21. The extensive criminal records of this trio, totaling more than two dozen previous charges, included aggravated burglary, theft, assault and holdup. Not isolated instances, outrages such as these are reported day to day in newspaper headlines across the country.

In the past four years, while population in the 10 to 17 age group has gone up approximately 10 per cent, arrests of individuals in these same age brackets have increased at twice that rate. The present appalling youth situation--the crux of our crime problem--demands a vigorous new appraisal. No longer can we tolerate the "tender years" alibi for youthful lawbreaking. This is certainly no time for police to be shackled by illogical restraints based on unreasoned sympathy for these young thugs. Publicizing of names as well as crimes for public scrutiny, release of past records to appropriate law enforcement officials, and fingerprinting for future identification are all necessary procedures in the war on the flagrant violator, regardless of age. Local police and citizens have a right to know the identities of the potential threats to public order within their communities.

The murder of a Maryland school teacher by a 14-year-old student last summer illustrates the danger of unwarranted secrecy. Described as "terrible-tempered" and beyond school discipline, the boy was expelled from a North Carolina school following a threat to kill his teacher. To avoid corrective action, he was quietly sent off to live and attend school in Maryland. His violent tendencies, kept hidden from both his old and new neighbors, erupted in a classroom tragedy six weeks later when he put a fatal bullet through the heart of one teacher and wounded two others.

Certainly, reasonable leniency for children committing first offenses and minor violations is a proper consideration. However, the present major problem is no longer one of bad children but of young criminals. Law enforcement cannot be administered solely according to the yardstick of age. Justice must be meted out to each individual criminal in such measure and manner as the welfare and protection of society demand.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



Fifty-eighth Class Graduates from FBI National Academy

On Friday, November 16, 1956, in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C., graduation exercises were held for the fifty-eighth session of the FBI National Academy. Law enforcement agencies in 35 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia were represented by the 99 men attending this session.

Following the addresses and a program of music by the United States Marine Band, Assistant Attorney General Perry W. Morton and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover presented diplomas to the graduates.

The alumni of the FBI National Academy now total 3,262. The primary purpose of the school continues to be that of training law enforcement officers from state and local areas to serve as police instructors and administrators.

Chief William F. Proetz, of the St. Paul, Minn., Police Department, class president, spoke on the

"preparation and inspiration" which he and his classmates had received from the school.

The principal addresses were delivered by Mr. Carrol M. Shanks, president of The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, and by Judge Harold R. Medina, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City. Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, of The National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., gave the invocation and benediction.

Mr. Shanks spoke on the effects of our developing economy on law enforcement. The full text of his address follows:

Along with all other Americans, I have the deepest respect for Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, who has brought a new concept of administration and training to the science of law enforcement, and under whose direction the Federal Bureau of Investigation has developed into one of the most competent investigative agencies of law enforcement anywhere in the world. We in this country are fortunate that he created the FBI National Academy to pass along his skill and knowledge, and that of his able assistants, to others.

Also, I am impressed greatly by the local law enforcement officers across the country, because we at Prudential know what they can do in spite of the many and varied and serious problems confronting them today.

Our own investigation bureau, under Ed Cook, whom most of you know, has worked closely with the established law enforcement agencies and officers for many years. We have come to depend upon these local men. We have watched them improve their techniques—a fact which reflects the activities of the FBI National Academy and Mr. Hoover's participation in local police training schools by furnishing instructors from the FBI. And most of all, we have been gratified to see these officers gain well-deserved stature as professional people.

When Mr. Hoover asked me to talk to you today, I could not help wondering what the role of law enforcement officers would be in the world of tomorrow. I don't mean the far-away tomorrow, but in the next 10 or 15 years. Economists and sociologists have been doing a lot of thinking about conditions as they will be by 1970, and I am sure you already realize that we will see some remarkable changes to which we must adapt ourselves. Many of these changes, obviously, will influence greatly the task facing law enforcement officers at all levels.

America's progress is due, in large part, to the work of law enforcement agencies in maintaining order and dis-



Chief William F. Proetz.

cipline in our communities. The personal security they provide is the foundation of our free society. We will continue to progress only if order and discipline and personal security are maintained.

But if present trends continue into the future, the job of maintaining order, discipline and security in our developing society will become immensely more difficult and complex.

Economists and sociologists foresee at least seven developments during the next 15 years that will have, I think, an important influence upon the problems faced by law enforcement agencies—Federal, State, and municipal.

Here they are:

1. The unexpected increase in population.
2. The comparative reduction in our population of productive, working-age people, along with a vast increase in dependents—people too old or too young to work.
3. Inflation—that's an important one.
4. The substantial increase in leisure time.
5. The increase in automation and mechanization.
6. The growing complexity of laws which will sharpen the conflict between the protection of personal rights and the freedom required by officers to pursue their duty.
7. The problem of providing sufficient funds to keep abreast of progress in your field.

Take the first development: rapidly increasing population. The population patterns of the country—and of the world for that matter—are not going to make the enforcement officer's work any easier. Obviously, crime increases as population increases—at present, the actual percentage increase in crime since 1950 has been three times the population increase. Since our population is increasing far beyond expectations of a few years ago, and since crime in the first 6 months of 1956, according to Director Hoover, has been higher than at any time since the postwar turmoil of 1946, the outlook is anything but comforting. By 1965, we will have at least 190 million people. By 1970, we will have well over 200 million.

The trend toward suburbanizing, and especially the growth of close-in suburbs, in many cases has brought their borders so close to cities that, for all practical purposes, the suburbs have ceased to exist independently of the cities, and big-city police problems are moving into the suburbs. Finally, compact housing developments in metropolitan areas are encouraging thousands to live where hundreds lived before. Concentration, therefore, is getting worse, not better; and this is bound to increase greatly the work of the police.

Look now at the second factor: the sharp reduction, comparatively, in the number of working people we will have in the future. Because of high birthrates and low mortality rates in recent years, the greatest population increases in the near future will be among *dependents* rather than *producers*. A recent study, for instance, estimates that in the United States, working-age people will increase by 23 percent by 1971—but young people will increase 32.6 percent, and people beyond the normal working age will increase 23.3 percent. By 1970 there will be 19 million people in the United States too old to work. In Western Europe—which inevitably will influence our economy—the situation is even worse: working-age people will increase only 8.5 percent, but the

too-young and too-old will increase 10.5 and 41 percent, respectively.

Industrial production is still rising and must continue to rise if we are to maintain prosperity, so there will be more work for this comparatively smaller force to do. To a limited extent, automation and technical advances generally will tend to offset this reduction in the work force by making it more productive—but not enough to materially relieve the situation.

Too few people for too many jobs will influence police operations in two ways: first, it will make the manpower situation—always difficult in law enforcement—considerably worse. Second, it will increase still further the number of working mothers. The number of married women with jobs has increased enormously in the past 15 years—in 1955 nearly 30 percent of all married women had jobs, twice as many in proportion as before World War II. This suggests the probability of more and more improperly cared-for children, which—combined with our mounting school problems—will mean, almost certainly, more delinquency.

Inflation is the third factor—and its results could be the most confounding of all the factors tending to complicate your problems. Inflation is a disease that attacks every economic system, and ours seems to be no exception. You all know, without my telling you, how much less a dollar buys today than it did a few years ago. Most of you know that this erosion of the value of money is continuing—costs now are the highest ever, although the rise has slowed down very greatly in the last few years. Nevertheless, the government expenditures called for by bills passed in just the last session of Congress for highways, dams, and many other things—which will put a severe strain on our supply of labor, steel, cement and other basic supplies—will create, when coupled with the very high private business building program, an almost irresistible inflationary pressure. This is likely to send prices still higher.

Industrial wages generally have risen along with inflation—but those of you who hold state and city jobs, and are on a more nearly fixed income, have paid a bigger price than most for inflation. As inflation continues, and it will continue—at a gallop or a walk, depending upon the wisdom with which the government meets the problem—the situation will grow considerably more severe. If the past is any guide, the salaries paid to future police officers may continue to lag in comparison with industrial salaries. As a result, the number of people available for police work may be limited. Local police forces may find themselves too shorthanded to keep pace with the rapidly growing population. On the other hand—to take a more optimistic view—the people of this country may wake up to the fact that a competent, well-paid police system is the foundation upon which our community life is built; without law and order, we have nothing and can make no progress.

Continuing inflation will also bring about financial hardship in many quarters because most incomes will not rise sufficiently to keep pace, and the economy generally will be unbalanced—and this, as you all know, is another thing that incubates crime. Inflation, therefore, is our most dangerous enemy—yours and mine and everybody's. Our national government must be urged to face up to and have the courage to meet head-on the problem of continuing

inflation. The officials in our federal government who police the economic health of the nation have no more right to knuckle under to private or political pressures than the law enforcement man at federal and local levels to knuckle under to special or political pressures. Yet it is such pressures from special interests that always side-track or dilute the serious efforts to control inflation.

The next factor to cope with is leisure time, which can have a great bearing on police activity, if history is any guide. People are working fewer and fewer hours. Because of automatic equipment, they will not only work shorter hours, but will work less hard. They will have more time to themselves, and more energy left to use it—constructively or otherwise. In a great majority of cases, this will be a blessing. But every law enforcement officer knows that idleness is a great breeder of crime, and for certain types of people, the shorter workweek will provide simply more time and an added incentive to get into trouble. It will certainly increase the work of the law enforcement agencies.

The continuing rise in the use of electronic and other automatic equipment is another factor, as I mentioned a moment ago. This development is bringing remarkable changes in our living and working patterns, in addition

to increasing productivity and helping to shorten the work-week. In the lower echelons of industry, automation is gradually eliminating the tedious jobs; while at the other end of the scale, it is calculating, computing, sorting and identifying at lightning speed and with an unparalleled degree of accuracy. Tasks can be performed in an hour that once took weeks of work. These great technical advances, where they are applicable, can do as much for police departments as they can for industry—but unhappily they will cost far more money than is customarily made available to law enforcement agencies.

Taxpayers will have to learn a hard lesson: that the price of security is sharply rising. In the hands of well-trained law officers, this new electronic equipment can go a long way toward reducing the time element involved in criminal investigation—and time is usually on the side of the criminal, especially in these days of fast transportation. This means that a dollar spent on modern equipment will pay for itself over and over in cutting the nation's loss due to crime.

Then there is another factor which you know about: *the laws that handicap law enforcement agents* everywhere in apprehending criminals. It is commendable that we in this country have a tradition of protecting civil rights;



Shown after the graduation exercises of the 58th Session of the FBI National Academy are, from left to right: Assistant Attorney General Perry W. Morton; Mr. Carrol M. Shanks, President of The Prudential Insurance Co. of America; Director John Edgar Hoover; the Honorable Harold R. Medina, United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, The National Presbyterian Church.

it is the very essence of the freedom we enjoy. It is unfortunate, however, that nearly every additional legal protection which goes on state or federal law books may or may not help protect the innocent, but is likely to provide a loophole which can be misused by criminals. You are already experiencing many crippling regulations; in the coming era, in which civil rights are likely to receive a great play for political advantage, you can certainly expect more.

Finally, the most difficult hazard of all in the next decade may be a *shortage of funds*. This is, in a way, another reference to the problems raised by inflation. Manpower is a vital problem even today—as Director Hoover points out, “It is imperative that local police agencies be afforded manpower sufficient not only to solve crimes but to perform the more important and long-range function of preventing crime.” But ample manpower requires ample funds, and these will be progressively harder to come by. Furthermore, manpower, training and skill are not enough to get the law enforcement job done in the coming technological era; as I mentioned earlier, you will need money—lots more of it than your present requirements—to equip officers with the necessary tools. The answer is that more attention will have to be given to law enforcement budgets which are generally inadequate today. You will have to have more public cooperation.

In reviewing the probable influence of these seven factors on the problems of law enforcement, it is impossible to escape the feeling that your jobs in the future are destined to become more difficult. However, I suppose you suspected that. History indicates that eternal vigilance grows a steadily more complicated assignment. We once had volunteer sheriffs in this country, who managed reasonably well—but not for long. It was soon a full-time job. At the turn of the century, even though crime was still largely a local matter, law enforcement called not only for full-time men, but for well-trained men. A few years later, incentive and background for big-time, interstate crime were provided by fast transportation, widespread communication, and venal politics. We might now be submerged by crime had it not been for the advent of an entirely new group of law enforcement officers, typified by J. Edgar Hoover, who placed law enforcement on a high-level professional and scientific basis and gave it the benefit of modern thinking and equipment.

Law enforcement traditionally has had to stay on its toes to keep ahead of crime, so what will happen between now and 1970 is not really much different from what has happened in the past 15 years except in one important detail—the velocity of change. Law enforcement will have to adapt more quickly, to changes of greater magnitude, than ever before.

Men like you who are graduating here today hold one of the important keys to the future. You leave here with excellent training, new skills, better techniques, and an understanding of the facilities which the FBI places at your disposal. You have had an opportunity to see crime from a nation-wide vantage point. You know the value of cooperation between Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies, and when you return home you will be able to promote further cooperation, and thus help build a solid foundation for future law enforcement.

In view of the problems ahead, unstinted, unreserved

cooperation of Federal, State, and local law enforcement units would appear to be the only possible solution to the problems facing you—and all of us—in the future. Even that may fall short of getting the job done unless the American people take a fresh interest in their law enforcement agencies, and acquire a realistic appreciation of the importance and scope of your work.

Judge Medina spoke on the subject of personal courage and loyalty, giving special attention to “guts and loyalty.” His address follows:

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, distinguished guests, and members of the FBI National Academy Graduating Class, I need not tell you that I am highly complimented by the invitation to make the commencement address here this morning. It is an honor and a privilege; and I shall try to discuss a few fundamentals in such fashion that they will stay with you over the years.

In a way, I am today making a part payment on an account of a debt of gratitude which I owe the FBI. I shall never forget those interminable 9 months of the trial of the Communist leaders in 1949, when FBI men watched over me day and night. The two men assigned to protect me were Charlie Smith and George Sullivan, two of the nicest men I ever met in my life. They kept coming back every once in a while long after the trial was over. I never knew why they came or why they went but I was grateful. Even last June when I had a speaking engagement in El Paso, as Mrs. Medina and I got off the plane, there were some FBI men ready to take over.

With these preliminaries, let us get down to business. Probably today the greatest problem which faces the Nation on the domestic front is law enforcement. In my considered judgment the most significant development in law enforcement in the United States in my lifetime is the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI has been extraordinarily fortunate in having as its executive head a man with the balance and the judgment and the vigor of J. Edgar Hoover. One of the reasons why law enforcement officers such as you do their work so well is because they are carefully selected, because they are flexible and have gone through the discipline and training which lead to the ceremonies here this morning. The FBI National Academy is today an honored institution in the law enforcement profession of our Nation. Another reason why law enforcement officers do their work well is that for the first time in the history of our Nation, so far as I am aware, we have in the FBI National Academy a police training school which is wholly divorced from any sort of political interference, whether the Democrats are in power or the Republicans are in power.

The public confidence which the FBI enjoys is in no small measure due to the assurance which everyone feels that no one, and I mean absolutely no one, will interfere with it in the performance of its duties in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals. So far, so good. But there is another side to the picture, which I hope is equally clear both to you and to the public.

I used to teach at Columbia Law School. My classes always came from 9 to 10 in the morning and then I went downtown to my law practice and my courtwork. Sud-

(Continued on page 22)

FEATURE ARTICLE

Specialized Police Investigation for Fraudulent Checks

by CHIEF JOSEPH L. REGAN and Capt. PHILIP J. McLAUGHLIN, *Nashua, N. H., Police Department*

Nashua, N. H., a city of about 36,000 population, borders the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Located 40 miles north of Boston, the city is the gateway to northern New England, the White Mountains resort area, and Canada. A transportation center, it is strategically located for commerce and industry. About equidistant between New York City and Montreal, Canada, its highways record the State's greatest volume of vehicular traffic. The second leading manufacturing city in the State, Nashua is the hub of a retail population estimated at 100,000 and served by over 450 retail establishments.

Because of Nashua's geographical location, mercantile and industrial position, and its proximity to a large metropolitan area with attendant high incidence of crime, local law enforcement must contend with problems peculiar to a large city and must face a high crime potential.

An ever-present threat to the business life of a community is the bad check passer. Traveling fast via present-day systems of transportation and spending little time in one community, this criminal may, especially within the narrow confines of New England, quickly travel from one State to another. Very often he is out of a State before the fraudulent nature of his checks becomes known. As a general rule, several days pass before the checks are determined to be worthless.

The bad check passer's success is measured by his ability to move into a community, to beguile and captivate his intended victims, and to quickly depart. Depending upon the vagaries of human memory to impede or make impossible his apprehension, he is difficult to locate unless his true identity can be established and his movements and methods anticipated. There would, of course, be no problem if the public were educated to accept checks from only those persons who have proper identification. Since this is not always done, it is the responsibility of law enforcement to combat fraudulent check passing. The quick solution of such cases is of great importance.

Chief Joseph L. Regan, during the year 1953, initiated a survey of fraud-by-check cases to ascertain the efficiency of departmental investigative methods. The results indicated a variance in investigative procedure and an unfavorable percentage of clearances.

Because of the lack of centralized information and uniformity in investigative procedure, valuable investigative leads were unavailable. Reports failed to present in chronological order the pertinent details of these crimes as they occurred.



Capt. Philip J. McLaughlin, left, and Chief Joseph L. Regan.

There was a difference in case treatment and in judgment of what was essential.

Fraud by check is a type of crime providing tangibles which, if properly utilized, can lead to solution. To help unify and coordinate investigative procedure, a central reference file was established.

Centralized Data

Records form the core of a police department and reflect the quality and extent of its service to the community. Recognizing adequate records as the tools with which to control fraudulent check activity, the following centralized information files were established:

(1) *Method of operation*.—Contains names, aliases, methods of operations, handwriting specimens, and copies of fraudulent checks used in check passing operations.

(2) *Local handwriting specimens*.—Contains handwriting specimens of local individuals of known fraudulent check activity.

(3) *Operators in Boston area*.—Contains names and aliases of fraudulent check passers who have operated in the Metropolitan Boston area.

(4) *Criminal specialty photographs*.—Photographs are obtained, whenever possible, of bad check passers and are maintained in a special file which includes local arrests.

(5) *Fingerprint file*.—Fingerprints, whenever possible, are obtained of bad check passers, including local violators.

(6) *Active case file*.—Checks predicated active cases are maintained in a special file available for immediate examination.

Reports

The preparation of an accurate, intelligent, and comprehensive report is of the utmost importance in crime investigation. An investigation without proper reports fails to provide any reasonable basis for analytical review and continuity of investigative action.

Reports are permanent records; hence, the necessity for their completeness is obvious. Every fact or circumstance which explains or throws light upon the crime or the identity of the perpetrator must be included. To warrant prosecution, the report must record information which may be used, through testimony and physical evidence, to prove every element of the alleged crime.

Efficient criminal investigation requires that investigators have and make use of standard and detailed report forms. Where printed forms requiring certain definite information are available, little chance for error is presented provided all demanded information is supplied.

A specialized form for use in fraudulent check investigation is provided for Nashua police officers.

Descriptions

Descriptive data—essential to the value of a report—should be recorded accurately and minutely.

Almost every person possesses some distinguishing physical characteristic readily apparent to others. In investigative work, this distinguishing physical characteristic is of utmost importance. It must never be omitted if available; if unavailable initially, it must be sought.

The best description of a person is obtained after close observation followed by an immediate recording of the physical and other easily noted characteristics. In the course of an investigation, however, most descriptions are obtained from interviews with witnesses. Witnesses, generally, are unable to particularize and fail to provide other than general descriptive data.

The investigating Nashua police officer, as an aid in obtaining an adequate description, is provided with a "description of person" form. The utilization of this form stimulates recollections of subconscious impressions left in the mind of the witness. This form contains data for a complete and detailed description of a suspect, his speech, mannerisms, and clothing. As uniform standard of procedure, the use of this form expedites and simplifies the work of the interviewer.

Investigative Data

Set out below in condensed form are some of the steps in investigating fraudulent checks. A check list of this type aids in assuring that all the data necessary for successful investigation is compiled and included in the investigative reports of an individual case.

Complaint: Name, address, telephone number of complainant; time, day, date, and how reported; time, day, date crime committed.

Crime site: Designate as market, clothing store, restaurant, rooming house, service station, department store, hotel, other, and address.

Loot obtained: Designate denominations of coins, currency, number of each, total value; describe each item obtained, value of each, total value.

Data regarding check:

- (1) Describe as payroll, personal, compensation, or other.
- (2) Note obliterations, alterations, erasures, figures raised, tracing, indentations.
(Checks to be placed in a cellophane envelope expeditiously for protective purposes.)
- (3) Are local names or local addresses used on check? If yes, interview and check for possible leads.
- (4) Does victim's name appear as payee, endorser? Is company name on check fictitious?
- (5) Are names on check forgeries of known people? Obtain specimens of handwriting from these persons for comparison purposes.
- (6) Is true name used? If yes, list comprehensive data.
- (7) Is check form counterfeit, forged, legitimate?
- (8) Was check protector, typewriter, rubber stamp, or certification stamp used?
- (9) Reason check was protested by bank.
- (10) If passer had an account at bank, when was it opened; list amount initially deposited, withdrawals, balance.
- (11) Was check passed by innocent agent? If yes, list comprehensive details.
- (12) Had passer established himself in city prior to fraud? Had he engaged in a legitimate, illegitimate business? If yes, investigate details of activity, persons he associated with in social or business capacity, places frequented, habits.
- (13) If check was passed in a mercantile establishment, had passer transacted previous business? If yes, list details of such transactions, persons who can effect identification.
- (14) Who can identify passer by previous association?
- (15) Was passer employed by victim? If yes, list chronology of association.
- (16) Was check stolen? If yes, where? (Investigate all leads.)
- (17) Was check obtained from a bank? If yes, list information as to manner obtained.

Credentials: Ascertain if driver's license, hunting and fishing license, social security card, draft card, company identification card or badge, receipts, letters, etc., were used to establish identity.

Writing instruments: Was ball point pen, fountain pen, pencil, etc., used? If pencil was used, was it soft lead, or hard lead? If a pen was used, was it broad nib, fine nib, medium nib, or extra fine nib?

Writing: Did passer use right or left hand? Was he standing or seated when writing? If standing, at what height was check written? Did passer appear to write normally, painstakingly, with effort, or with obvious intent to disguise? Was the check mechanically prepared, or printed?

Mannerisms: Was passer nervous, talkative, confident, or poised? List resume of what he said. Did he appear to be of low, average, or high intelligence?

Method of operation: Did passer claim friendship with owner, manager, employee, or mutual friends? Were those associated with establishment present at the time? If not, were they normally absent at the time? Where were they? Were clerks busy at time? Was establishment crowded? Were others with passer? If yes, list complete information as to description and participation, if any. Was check cashed without a purchase?

Check cashing: Name, address, age, capacity of person who cashed the check. Who authorized cashing? Did authorizer or person who cashed it place initials or other data on check? If yes, list data.

Motor vehicle: If a motor vehicle was used, list make, year, type, color, distinguishing characteristics, registration number, and State. Did anyone remain in vehicle while fraud was committed? If yes, list details. Who obtained information? Can identification be effected?

Identification of passer: List names, ages, addresses of persons effecting identification and the circumstances predicated the identification.

Chronology of activity: List places, dates, and information relative to previous check passing by subject. Is subject in custody? If yes, list details.

Evidence: Are check, rubber stamps, check protector, writings, etc., being retained for evidentiary purpose? If so, has each item been properly identified? List chain of possession.

Unidentified checks are submitted to the FBI Laboratory to be searched and examined in the National Fraudulent Check File. Cognizant of the importance of comprehensive detail, a complete description of the passer, his method of operation, credentials, speech, mannerisms, and mode of transportation are included in the letter of submittal.

We recognize that the FBI Laboratory provides an unexcelled source of assistance to law enforcement. However, it is equally recognized that it is the primary responsibility of the submitting agency to provide accurate and particularized data to assist and implement this service.

The following chart shows our progress in clearances of fraudulent check cases.

Year	Percent
1952-----	69
1953-----	62
1954-----	83
1955-----	93

The per capita loss, as represented by unsolved cases, for the year 1955 was 0.2 percent.

This program of specialized handling of bad check cases has provided an opportunity to render a type of service that predicates good public relations. It shows the interest of the Nashua Police Department in the welfare of its community.



POLICE TRAINING

Emergency Obstetrics and Police Officers

The Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association and Wisconsin Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Association, in cooperation with the Milwaukee Office of the FBI, last year scheduled "Emergency Care of Maternity Cases in Transit via Police Ambulance to Hospital" at 39 recruit schools held in 26 Wisconsin cities. The cooperation of the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the Division of Maternal and Child Welfare of the State Department of Public Welfare was generously given.

An instructor's manuscript prepared by the State Medical Society was made available to licensed physicians who were assigned this subject at the 26 sites. A 16-mm. sound moving picture entitled "Normal Childbirth" was exhibited during the 3-hour course. Outlines covering the subject were prepared by the Division of Maternal and Child Welfare's Nursing Department for distribution to the approximately 1,700 officers who attended the schools.

In 1954 the Milwaukee Police Department made a total of 13,521 ambulance runs, conveying a total of 17,105 persons. Each year there has been a steady increase in the number of these conveyances. This increase is brought about by the fact that the public becomes more conscious of the training given to the officers to enable them to cope with emergency situations arising through illness or accident.

The number of emergency maternity cases, according to statistics of the Milwaukee Police Department, increases proportionately as police ambulance conveyances increase. In such cases officers find it necessary to assist in delivering, or actually deliver, an increasing number of babies, either in the police ambulance or in a private home, when no physician or nurse is available or when the family has failed to consult a physician.

Previously, relatively few departments in Wisconsin programed this subject but these few found that its application in emergency cases frequently received front-page newspaper publicity. A working knowledge of the emergency technique in such cases is a valuable asset to a police officer

and is recognized as an excellent public relations medium, as well as an opportunity to save lives. Accordingly, it was decided by the training committees of the Wisconsin chiefs and sheriffs to schedule the subject of emergency obstetrics during the recent recruit schools.

One immediate result was to bring to the attention of the medical profession the fact that law enforcement officers are receiving continuous and comprehensive police training. The State Medical Society, through its officials, stated that this afforded their membership an excellent public relations opportunity and occasion for cooperation with the various law enforcement officers. The medical society expressed a desire to participate in future police training schools in which medical subjects or related subjects are scheduled.

Reaction

Chief Thomas Castello, West Allis, Wis., reported that his police ambulance squad officers rendered emergency obstetrical assistance to the wife of Milwaukee Braves baseball pitcher, Lou Burdette. The assistance by the West Allis Police Department drew much favorable publicity. The public was thereby informed as to the ability of police officers to render invaluable assistance in emergency situations to its citizens, thereby relieving them from anxiety, fear, pain, and suffering.

Dr. Charles E. Ward, in addressing about 100 officers at the Appleton, Wis., school, stated that more than 1,000 births occur outside of hospitals in Wisconsin annually. Often emergency situations arise, making it important that law enforcement officers be familiar with delivery procedures. Dr. Ward's remarks were quoted in the local newspaper and Chief of Police Herbert W. Kapp, Appleton, Wis., stated that all of the officers who heard Dr. Ward's discourse on emergency obstetrics were "very much impressed."

Roy T. Ragatz, assistant secretary of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, made the following

observations relative to this training course: "Without exception the law enforcement officers indicated that there was great interest in the subject, and they felt that the information imparted by the various doctors was extremely beneficial. The 16-mm. sound moving picture entitled 'Normal Birth' added materially to the presentation of the subject.

"The reaction of the doctors who rendered the services was equally enthusiastic in the main. Some of them expressed the opinion that the period of three hours devoted to the discussion was longer than necessary. Others felt that another sound moving picture should be made. The physicians were appreciative of the 'guide material' which was prepared by the State Board of Health, and I'm sure that this provided a base of uniformity of presentation which was desirable.

"Some physicians felt that a portion of the program might be adequately covered by a registered nurse but that a physician should be in attendance to answer questions beyond the capacity of nurses."

Arthur E. Buchanan, chief of police at Superior, Wis., reported that the subject "emergency obstetrics" was received with interest and many officers indicated that they would like further training of this type by professional people.

Everett Gleason, chief of police, Wausau, Wis., reported that the 75 officers who attended the school in his city were extremely interested in the discussion of "emergency obstetrics" and asked numerous questions during this discourse.

The training committee members of the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association and the Wisconsin Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Association were gratified by the widespread enthusiasm from the officers. They plan on incorporating the subject "emergency obstetrics" permanently in their police training curriculum for new recruits. It is felt that the inclusion of the subject of "emergency obstetrics" in the police training curriculum is a valuable addition from the public relations viewpoint—but of much greater importance is the fact that it is of great benefit to the community residents.

ITEMS OF EVIDENCE

Officers submitting evidence to the FBI Laboratory for examination are requested to number the items 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. "Q" and "K" designations should not be made, as this will be done in the laboratory.

"Suicidal

Tendencies"—

Be Cautious

It will be recalled that many Identification Orders bear the notation: "Subject has suicidal tendencies." The main purpose of this notation is to warn law enforcement officers to take every possible precaution to prevent the subject's destroying himself. Officers should also bear in mind that a person with suicidal tendencies may resist arrest more violently or attempt escape more daringly than the average criminal, simply because he has no great will to live and might even desire to be killed. The increased danger which an officer may encounter in such cases is obvious. The boast of some criminals, "I may be killed, but I'll take at least one officer with me," is not to be treated lightly. It is often a serious threat.

The purpose of this article, therefore, is twofold—first to warn officers to use the utmost care in arresting such persons, and, secondly, to point out various means which criminals have utilized to take or attempt to take their own lives.

Careful precautions to prevent a person with suicidal tendencies from killing himself must be taken from the moment the subject is first contacted. For example, one subject who was to be interviewed by law enforcement officers obtained permission to finish dressing. The waiting officers took precautions to prevent his escape. Approximately one minute later they heard a shot ring out. The subject had committed suicide. Others have jumped out windows while being questioned. Some have committed suicide while on bond. There is one rather bizarre incident of a subject's racing from the courtroom where a warrant was being prepared for his arrest. Dashing to the home of a relative, he committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

Several years ago, FBI Agents refused the request of an arrested individual to re-enter his house to change clothes. More than a year later, this individual personally thanked the FBI for this refusal. He explained that his primary intention in desiring to return to his house had been to obtain a gun and shoot himself.

The problem with which law enforcement officers are most vitally concerned, however, is that of preventing jailed individuals from destroying themselves while in prison. Experience has shown that a prisoner bent on suicide uses any available means to commit this act. Hanging is one of the most common methods. Nooses are formed by using sheets, blankets, neckties, bootlaces, belts, or any other item readily available.

Another common method of committing suicide is to slash the wrist or throat. For this purpose various instruments are used, including kitchen utensils, broken glass, and broken mirrors. The suicide attempt of one long-term prisoner was thwarted by an observant guard who stopped him in the act of attempting to slash his wrist with a handle from a tin drinking cup. The prisoner had removed the handle and sharpened it to a razor edge by rubbing it on the floor.

Soon after being arrested and placed in jail, another prisoner committed suicide by using a razor blade he had secreted in the watch pocket of his trousers.

Another broke a light bulb and then used the broken glass to slash his wrists. He suffered extensive loss of blood, but his act was discovered in time to prevent his dying.

Swallowing poisons, overdoses of sleeping tablets, and other foreign objects is another means employed by prisoners determined to destroy themselves. The man mentioned above who used the broken light bulb to slash his wrists tried a second time to destroy himself—this time by swallowing a quantity of pins. Again he was hospitalized in time to prevent his death.

Another prisoner whose attempts to kill himself by slashing his wrists had been unsuccessful tried eating glass which he had ground for that purpose. This also failed.

Another subject was rushed to the hospital before the bichloride of mercury tablets he admittedly had swallowed had time to cause his death. He explained that about 2 years prior to his arrest he had decided that he eventually would be apprehended. Strongly averse to the idea of serving a prison term, he prepared a secret chamber in the inner heel of one of his shoes. He then put bichloride of mercury tablets in a lipstick container, placed this container in the hollowed-out heel, and then glued the heel pad back in place over the opening. He stated that the shoes he was wearing at the time of the suicide attempt were

the second pair in which he had prepared a secret chamber.

One man who succeeded in committing suicide by taking an overdose of sleeping pills wrote a note explaining that he was leaving three capsules to be analyzed in case there was any question as to the cause of his death.

Other prisoners have swallowed lye and other cleaning products used in the jail in either real or faked attempts to commit suicide.

Officers must be especially alert for "faked" suicide attempts, as a crafty prisoner occasionally resorts to this trick as a means of escaping. He hopes to be ordered to a hospital, thinking that en route to the hospital the guards' vigilance will be relaxed and he will be able to escape. In case this does not work, he hopes to be able to make his escape while assigned to the hospital, or while being transferred back to his cell.

Warnings

Experienced law enforcement officers, in general, realize the significance of the single sentence on an Identification Order which indicates that a prisoner has suicidal tendencies. They also take seriously the warnings of other officers concerning fugitives who are not necessarily Identification Order fugitives but who are known personally to these officers as being prone either to attempt or to fake suicide. They realize that such prisoners must be closely supervised and that every possible effort must be made to keep out of their reach any object which could conceivably be used as a suicide weapon.

Such vigilance has paid off and will continue to do so. For this reason, officers who personally know of a prisoner's leanings toward suicide should alert other officers. Such action may save the life of a prisoner, or possibly the life of a fellow officer.



LETTERHEAD REQUESTS

Many of the publications and informative material furnished by the FBI are intended to be available only to personnel of duly authorized law enforcement agencies. Accordingly, to assure prompt service it is desired that police officers and officials requesting material from the FBI submit such requests on the letterhead of the police organization to which they belong.

A System of Patrolling in Suburban Areas

by ROY A. BETLACH, *Sheriff, Spokane
County, Wash.*

TECHNIQUES

Spokane County, Wash., second largest county in the State from a population standpoint, is a thickly settled locality 40 miles wide and 60 miles long. Included in this territory is the city of Spokane, with a population of 180,000. The Spokane Police assume the responsibility of patrolling the city, but the protection of Spokane Valley, with its 50,000 residents and its many businesses and "hot spots," is the problem of the sheriff's office.

Prevention

Numerous highways through this valley afford fast and effective escape routes to Idaho, Montana, and Oregon. Robberies and burglaries, until recently, were steadily increasing. Experience indicated that most such crimes were well planned with the victimized establishments being cased in advance. With this in mind, we decided to attack the problem from the prevention angle and to develop a program of patrolling which would give additional coverage to the most likely victims, such as banks and supermarkets. We are quite pleased with the patrolling program and the results achieved.

Varied Plan

One of the chief points in the "casing" technique of the potential burglar or robber will naturally be attention to police routine or plan. Any system which gives the criminal a clear and easily obtainable picture of the police plan greatly decreases the value of the time and effort spent by law enforcement agencies. Accordingly, in our system we are careful to avoid establishing any schedule or uniformity of method. Thus a criminal is wasting his time if he expects to establish a neat pattern as to the point where the officers enter the building; the number of officers making the check; the year, make, model, type or markings on their car; the time or the frequency of the

check; or the identification of the officer by the type of uniform he is wearing.

Our new check system has proved its worth, as the number of burglaries and robberies has diminished materially since the inauguration of these new patrolling methods.

Procedures

To explain our methods of operation more clearly, we have taken a number of photographs which illustrate some of our procedures. These photographs, of course, cannot tell the complete story but they do present a graphic representation of several techniques which we have found to be helpful in our program. We are guided by practical experience and modify our procedures as the need arises. Chief Deputy Sheriff William J. Reilly, who aids materially in the supervision of the program, shares my feeling that one of the program's chief advantages is its flexibility.



Sheriff Roy A. Betlach.



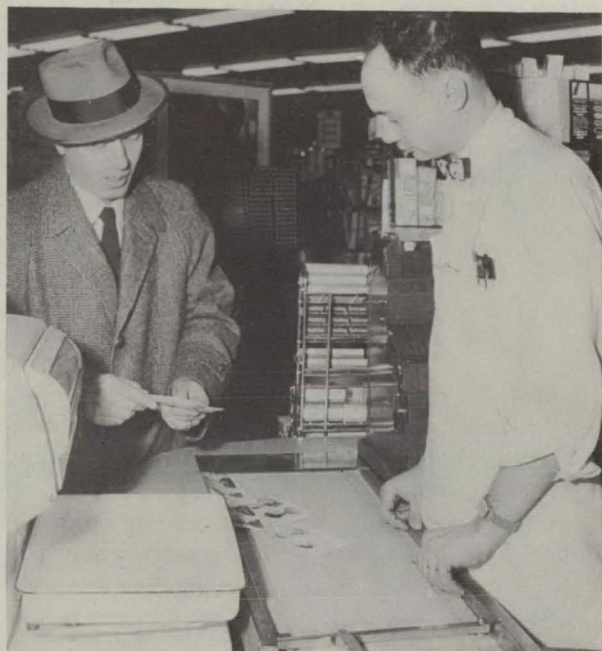
← An unmarked police car is parked in front of a large supermarket. An officer in plain clothes enters the front door, covered from the car by a second deputy, also in plain clothes. At other times, the officers may be in uniform and may be using a plainly marked car. Using both marked and unmarked cars adds greatly to the effect of the system. In addition to the service revolver which each deputy carries, the car is armed with a rifle and a sawed-off shotgun.

→ Two uniformed deputies leave their prowler car parked by a supermarket and walk separately toward the front and rear doors. Practice and timing result in simultaneous entrances, enabling the officers to "cover" each other. If they do not return to service by a given time, the radio-man at headquarters, having been notified of their location, will telephone the store or an adjacent business firm. If the safety of the deputies is not established, a second car will be dispatched to the scene immediately.



← Two cars, with different markings, are parked at the rear of a supermarket. Two deputies, 1 in uniform and 1 in plain clothes, are approaching the rear doors. In this case the plainclothes man will enter slightly before the uniformed man and will be in a position to protect him and afford assistance from a surprise location if there should be trouble inside. If the robber is inside, he is not able to readily identify the plainclothes man as an officer. All attention will be focused on the uniformed officer as he makes his entrance. However, the uniformed officer does not wholly rely on the ability of the plainclothes man to protect him. His familiarity with the surroundings enables him to make the best use of the cover of boxes, crates, cartons, and equipment found in the store.

→ A deputy looks at a safe through the glass in the front door of a supermarket. This safe has been moved out into an open and well-lighted space so that deputies on the prowl can readily see the safe and can maintain a good surveillance. In this manner, any intruders or burglars interested in "cracking" the safe must operate within the vision of passersby and within easy observation of the prowl car crews. This practice serves as a deterrent to criminals.



← A sheriff's detective shows a clerk in a supermarket "mug shots" of holdup men known to be in the area. If the clerk recognizes any of the men in the photos and has knowledge that he has been in or about the building, a close check of the establishment will be maintained. In addition to its value in uncovering possible suspects, this technique is valuable in making store owners and employees alert to the activities of criminals who prey upon business firms.

→ A uniformed deputy walks up the alley behind a row of business establishments. On foot the deputy can make a closer check for "break-ins" or spot any unusual activity. The second deputy is standing by in the prowl car, after having dropped his partner off before circling the business row on the front side of the buildings. The deputy in the prowl car keeps a close watch on his partner and at no time does he proceed more than one block ahead of his partner. In this fashion the prowl crew never loses contact with the radio station, for one man remains in the car unless an emergency rises. This type of prowl check is usually used at night. Signals from the foot officer to the deputy in the car are given with the aid of a flashlight to avoid having headlights herald the approach of a prowl car.





A uniformed deputy checks a vehicle which is parked in an unusual position with motor running, just around the corner from the front door of a bank. This car aroused the suspicion of the officers because it was not parked in the marked parking area. A second uniformed deputy is able to observe anyone inside the bank who is about to exit through the front door and also is in position to give his partner protection in case any trouble should occur.

LONG SHOT BACKFIRES

In February 1956, an ex-convict in Dallas, Tex., perpetrated a swindle in which he had tremendous odds in his favor—and yet he lost!

Deciding to obtain some “easy money,” the man took an obituary notice in a Dallas newspaper, jotted down the names of out-of-town relatives and planned a course of action. He made a long distance telephone call to a woman in Detroit, Mich., who was one of the relatives listed in the paper. The call went through but the woman’s husband answered the telephone.

The convict identified himself as another relative of the dead person. He explained that he needed money as he had had motor trouble, and he requested that \$145 be sent to Dallas by telegraph.

But here was the mistake. The man who answered the call in Detroit was a Special Agent of the FBI. He immediately suspected an imposter and notified the Dallas FBI Office. The next day the swindler was arrested.

The chances of picking the name of a Detroit FBI Special Agent out of a Dallas newspaper were infinitesimal. The poor luck of the swindler coupled with quick action on the part of the investigator proved the undoing of this scheme.



Pictured here are the four different types of prowler cars used in this operation. Some are marked and some are not. Due to the fact that different types of cars are used, it is difficult for the would-be robber to make split-second identification as to the type of prowler check which has been put into operation. In accordance with the basic need for varied methods, these different types of cars serve our purpose and increase the flexibility of the program.

SOLUTION IN THE BAG

In early 1956, two “shopping-bag robbers” were convicted at Toledo, Ohio, for the robbery of the Waterville State Savings Bank, Waterville, Ohio, on April 30, 1955.

In most cases, police investigators must dig for evidence, spend long hours of intensive work and utilize all available means of crime detection to outwit today’s criminals. Infrequently, however, the criminal may outwit himself but even then the investigator must, of necessity, be alert to the shortcomings of the wrongdoer.

In the commission of this crime the criminals left behind one of the two shopping bags they had for carrying the loot. This vital piece of evidence contained latent fingerprints and palm prints which were subsequently identified with two suspects in the holdup. One of the suspects pleaded guilty to the charge of bank robbery but stoutly denied that the other suspect was his accomplice.

In spite of this testimony for his defense, the second suspect was also convicted upon the basis of the fingerprint evidence developed from the shopping bag. The two robbers were each sentenced to serve terms of 20 and 25 years, to run concurrently, for this bank robbery.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

The FBI Laboratory has conducted research in various fields of science in search of practical applications to investigative problems. One research project which has contributed results of significant value is the subject of this paper.

Many chemical and mineral substances will exhibit thermal changes when heated. Decomposition, oxidation, rearrangement of the molecular structure, dehydration, and other phenomena will cause the substance to give off heat or absorb heat (exothermic and endothermic reactions). A measure of these thermal changes offers data for the identification and study of the substance under consideration.

A kaolinite type of clay, for example, when heated to about 600° C. will absorb heat during the expulsion of molecular water from its crystal lattice. When heated still further to about 980° C., an exothermic reaction is experienced during which the clay molecule breaks down to form several new substances. Other types of clay will exhibit similar phenomena, but the thermal reactions will occur at different temperatures and with different magnitudes.

For precise quantitative measurements of thermal reactions, there is no substitute for the laborious calorimetric method. However, a method for qualitative and semiquantitative analyses known as differential thermal analysis has been developed over a period of years to a point where it is standard procedure in many laboratories.

With differential thermal analysis, the temperature difference between the sample and an inert compound, such as fused alumina (Al_2O_3), is plotted against sample temperature over a range of 1,000° C. or more. The resulting curve will show the number of reactions, the nature of each reaction, the amount of heat evolved or absorbed, and the temperatures at which the reactions take place.

The temperature difference is obtained with the use of double terminal thermocouples (differential thermocouples). One terminal is inserted in the sample and the other in the alumina. As long

Differential Thermal Analysis in Crime Detection

as both terminals experience the same temperature, no current is produced by the thermocouple and the recording instrument produces essentially a straight line. A thermal reaction occurring in the sample, however, will cause a temperature difference between the two terminals. A current will flow as a result of this temperature difference in a direction reflecting the nature of the reaction. The current is amplified and recorded as a peak by the recording instrument (fig. 1).

The differential thermal analyzer constructed in the FBI Laboratory incorporates an automatic furnace controller and recorder for good reproducible curves. Basically, the analyzer consists of the furnace assembly, the sample holder and thermocouple assembly, the furnace heat controller, and the preamplifiers and recorder (fig. 2).

The method of thermal analysis has been applied successfully in the FBI Laboratory to the

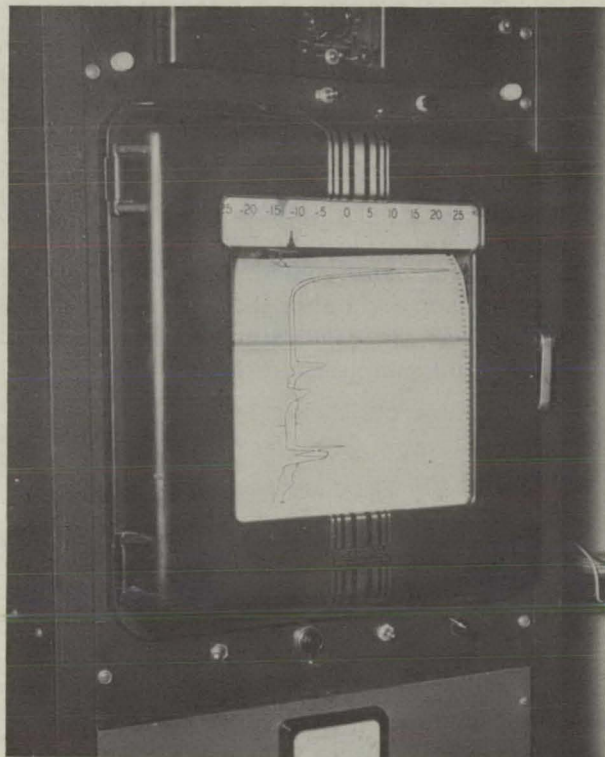


Figure 1.

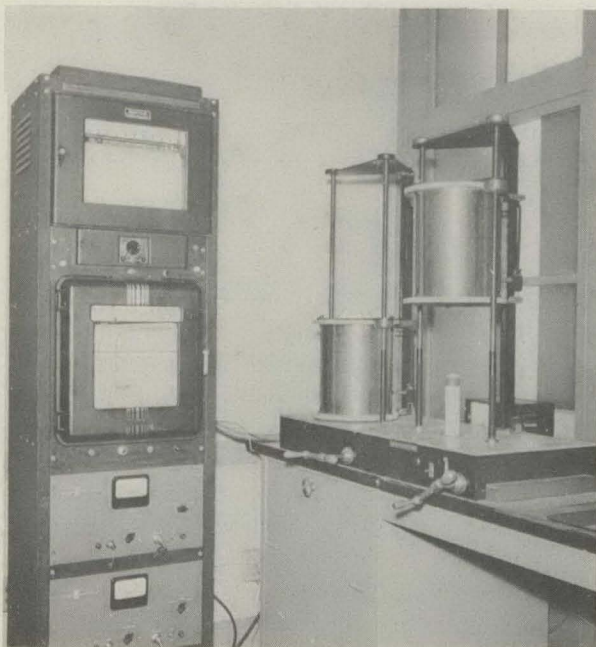


Figure 2.

study of clays, soils, plasters, cements, safe insulations and, experimentally, to the study of lubricating oils.

Figure 3 shows thermograms typical of several of the clay minerals. Beginning at the top of the column, the curves are identified as those of the minerals kaolinite, halloysite, dickite, montmorillonite, another montmorillonite and nontronite. From a study of these curves one can see significant differences between them. Most of these were made with well-crystallized clay minerals of uniform size. A clay in a soil, however, may be diluted, partially decomposed, and have crystals of irregular size. These properties and the presence of mineral and organic impurities will affect the thermal curve and alter its appearance. This alteration from the standard is useful in the comparison of soil samples in criminal cases.

Samples

In these cases, the problem is to determine whether or not a soil, possibly from a suspect's shoes, could be from the scene of the crime. It is necessary in this type of examination to study samples known to be from the crime scene and compare them with the questioned material.

During the investigation of a double murder case, a shovel was found in the possession of a suspect. The shovel had a quantity of soil on the blade and what appeared to be blood on the handle.

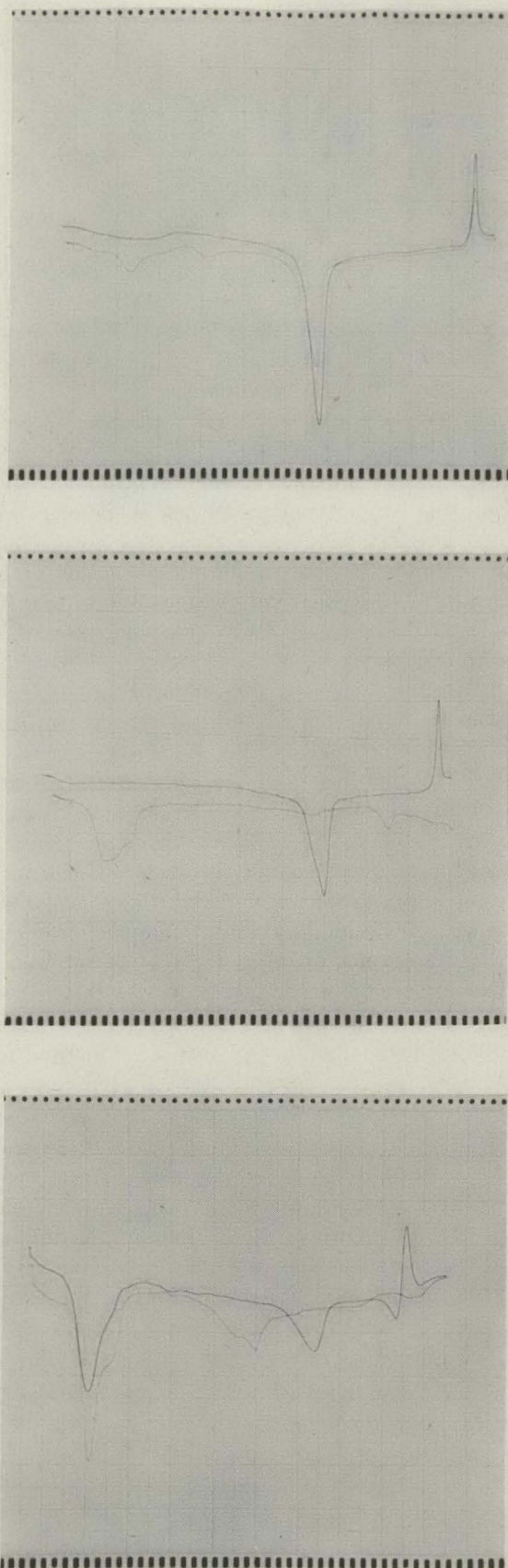


Figure 3.

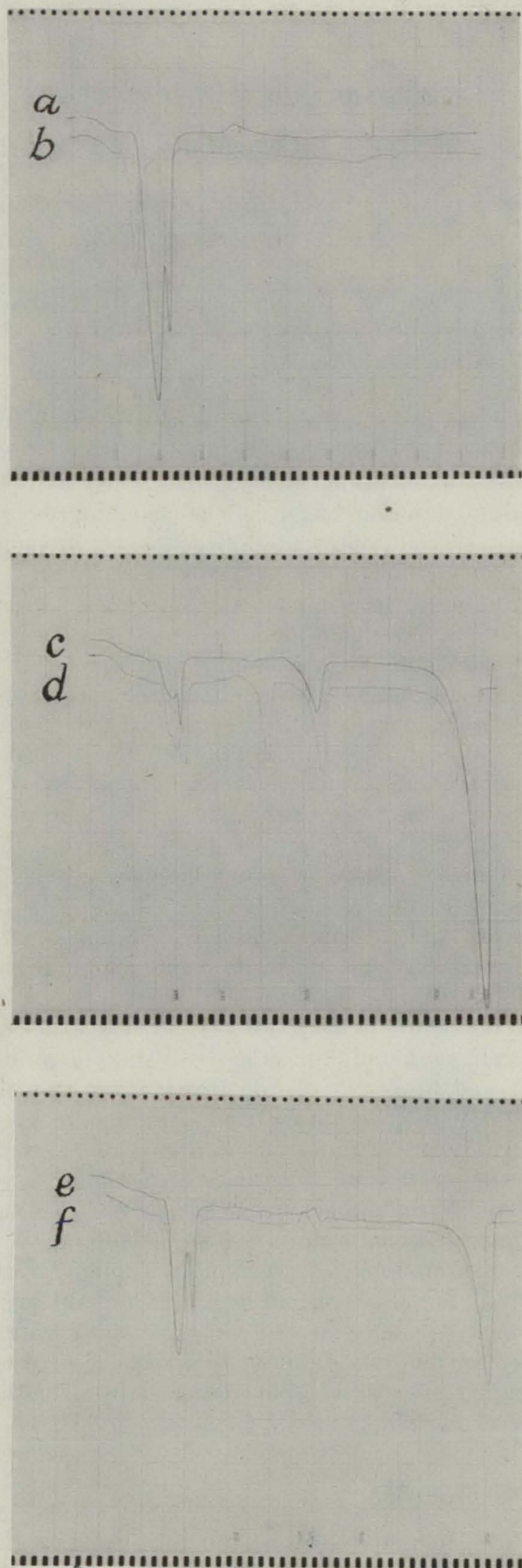


Figure 4.

It was believed to have been used to sever the head of one victim and to dig the shallow graves in which the bodies were found.

Numerous samples of soil were collected from the graves, from the suspect's property and other sources from which the soil on the shovel may have originated. These samples and the shovel were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

The examination of the deposit on the blade revealed five distinct soils, four of which were later found to be present in one of the graves. The four soils had characteristic thermograms not exhibited by any of the other samples.

Cement

Plasters, mortars, safe insulations, and other cement products are sometimes found on tools belonging to burglars who have used them to break into buildings and safes. These substances are readily analyzed by the differential thermal method.

The average gauging plaster is made from a mixture of plaster of paris, lime, water, and minor amounts of other substances to adjust the setting properties. Plaster of paris is a calcium sulfate hemihydrate which produces a thermogram like that illustrated in figure 4, curve (b). Curve (a) is a thermogram of the mineral gypsum, from which plaster of paris is made.

Curves (c) and (d) of figure 4 show a comparison of two evidence specimens of plaster. Curve (c) reflects the presence of calcium sulfate, calcium hydroxide, and calcium carbonate. The presence of calcium hydroxide shows incomplete carbonation. Curve (d) reflects in addition the presence of magnesium hydroxide. Only a trace of magnesium hydroxide is indicated in the first specimen.

Curves (e) and (f) of figure 4 illustrate two similar plaster specimens with slightly differing peaks at about 475° C. This difference is probably a result of the conditions under which the two specimens "set up."

The fireproofing material incorporated in the walls of safes and known as safe insulation is excellent evidence in cases of safe burglary. Many of the safe manufacturers use a cement product which is peculiar to their trade and which can be identified, in most instances, as the product of one or more of the safe companies.

(Continued on page 23)



OTHER TOPICS

(An address before the members of the Savannah, Ga., Police Department, on July 23, 1956.)

I would talk about police courtesy from the point of view of a layman. But at the outset, I do want to explain that I am not entirely unfamiliar with the many problems faced by police officers. For several years, both here and elsewhere in Georgia, my newspaper assignment was that of a police reporter. I have had the privilege of observing, at first hand, many of the things that bring grey hairs to the heads of policemen. From working with you I know of that feeling you get late at night when other people are at home with their families, and I joined with you in wondering why the lot of the policeman and newspaper reporter was so difficult. These experiences, which were among the most enjoyable of my newspaper career, left me with a very definite impression about policemen. I like and respect them. And usually, when some issue arises involving a policeman, I'm on the policeman's side.

I think that the best point from which to approach this matter of police courtesy is by having each of you ask the question, "Why am I here? Why am I a policeman?" I don't think I need to tell you that you are not on the city payroll because of any eleemosynary concern for your welfare on the part of our city officials or our taxpayers. Nobody owes you a living, not even at policeman's pay, although, sadly enough, some few individuals seem to think that is why they are employed. If you are ever prone to think that you are on the force to provide the taxpayers an opportunity to clothe and house and feed you and your families, get rid of that idea.

Instead, you are hired to do a job. When people live together as a community in a city such as ours, it is necessary for them to deal collectively through constituted public bodies with certain community problems. It is necessary for someone to collect the garbage and clean the streets, so we elect officials to employ people to do the necessary job. If they do not do it right, we elect other

Common Sense Demands Courtesy in Police Work

by JOSEPH E. LAMBRIGHT, *Editor, Savannah Morning News, Savannah, Ga.*

officials who will do it right, and we all pay taxes to underwrite the cost. Similarly, we employ experts to prevent fires, or put them out when they start. Other individuals maintain water and sewerage service, collect taxes, and perform all the jobs which must be done for everybody. Naturally, when people live together in cities, it is necessary that arrangements be made to preserve the peace and prevent destruction of life and property. This is why we have a police force.

The uniformed municipal police officer is this country's first line of defense against lawlessness. He represents law enforcement at the grass roots level. He works among the people he serves. There are more municipal police officers in the United States than there are individuals in any other law enforcement agency. I am not detracting from the work of the FBI when I say they cannot do the very job you do. Neither can the military, or State or county law enforcement agencies. In this country the vast majority of our laws are, and must continue to be, upheld and enforced by the uniformed municipal police officer.

Your job is to keep law and order among our citizens by maintaining the peace and protecting life and property. To do this job you may be called on to do anything from arresting a reckless driver before he kills someone to silencing a barking dog at 2 a. m. You have been employed by the public to do this job, and the public is willing to pay someone to have it done. Therefore, you are, in every sense, a servant of the public. Every citizen, to the extent that he is a part of the community, is your employer. It is, at times, necessary for you to restrain or to arrest one of your employers to fulfill your responsibilities to the rest of them.

Responsibility

Having been chosen to do this job should be regarded as a mark of distinction. Great responsibility goes with your badge and uniform. You are

authorized to take steps to insure the peace and prevent damage to life and property. You may arrest a man and deny him his liberty—on your word alone. Your badge and uniform set you aside as a guardian of the interests of all the people. And with your great authority goes great responsibility, for the misuse of authority is the cause of many of mankind's gravest ills.

There is a French expression, "Noblesse Oblige." It means that with nobility goes certain obligations, or responsibilities. "Noblesse Oblige" is the factor which makes it all right for one man to stop at the corner delicatessen for a cool bottle of beer on the way home on a hot afternoon, but denies another man that same right. A police officer must be constantly on guard to avoid doing anything that would invite disrespect for the uniform that he wears. When he puts on his uniform, the police officer forever forfeits the right to yield to certain temptations to behave as other men—for his uniform represents the dignity and authority of all the people, collectively, in his community.

One of the temptations which must be resisted is the privilege of losing your temper. You must be hardened to provocation far beyond the point at which a layman would be justified for "blowing his top" and telling someone off. I know there are times when this task will seem impossible. Policemen are human beings and subject to human feelings and emotions. I appreciate fully the fact that you are faced with many conditions under which the practice of courtesy is extremely difficult. This is especially true when a citizen behaves in such a manner that he is unworthy of respect.

The job will be easier, I think, if you will always regard the other fellow impersonally. Think of how you would like to be treated if the situation were reversed—in other words, put yourself in the other fellow's shoes. Your duty may require that he be restrained or arrested, and the use of force may be unavoidable, but there is never an excuse for gratuitous insults or brutality. Remember, you cannot afford the luxury of yielding to your emotions.

Respect

Courtesy is contagious. If you show respect for others, it will follow that others will show greater respect for you, and we certainly need, among people of all ages, a greater respect for consti-

tuted authority as symbolized by the policeman's uniform.

To practice courtesy, you must have respect for the rights of others even when it is not incumbent on you to do so. I'm not going to stand up here and suggest that you be courteous to the judge in police court, or the mayor when you happen to see him. You know what is expected under such circumstances. The real test of courtesy is when it is not necessarily demanded by the circumstances. What about the "bum," or the alcoholic, or the "punk," or the troublemaker you arrest? Regardless of your emotions, every citizen possesses certain rights, and you have no right to appoint yourself his judge. You have a duty to perform, and the degree to which you are able to practice courtesy under these trying conditions is the degree to which you earn respect. Such occasions, in fact, are the acid test of whether or not an officer is made of the stuff that should earn him promotion to greater responsibility. Such occasions separate the "men from the boys" in police work.

Especially in traffic work is courtesy important. Many visitors and tourists have their only contact



Joseph E. Lambricht.

with our community through a police officer. The impression he makes will be the impression the city makes. There are times when drivers must be corrected, warned, or even arrested—but never a time when they should be insulted or needlessly offended by a lack of courtesy.

I recall one of my personal experiences. I had let my wife out in front of a store, and circled the block to pick her up when she came out. As usual, it required three trips around the block, but on the third time around she was waiting at the curb. There were no parking spaces, so I stopped the car in a double parking position to let her get in. While she was getting in, I heard a loud whistle halfway down the block, and saw a policeman walking toward me down the center of the street, bellowing: "Get the h - - - out o' there! What do you think this is?" The fact that I remember his exact words, and the event happened more than 15 years ago, indicates the impression this lack of courtesy made on me. I still remember the policeman's name, in fact, although he was unable to make the grade and is no longer on the force.

What a contrast this was with another event which occurred only a few weeks ago. I was crossing Bay Street near my office at about 5 p. m. with Mr. Jenkins, my boss. He is nearly 85 years old, and not as sure-footed as he once was. You know how the traffic races along at that time in the afternoon. As we stood waiting for a break in the traffic, I was worried whether or not, when a break came, Mr. Jenkins could hurry across the street quickly enough. Then an officer checking parking meters nearby saw our predicament. I know there is no law which says an officer has to help pedestrians across the street. But he came out, halted traffic, and permitted Mr. Jenkins to cross to safety. The drivers who were delayed did not mind a bit. They smiled when they saw what was happening. I know Mr. Jenkins, one of the city's most respected senior citizens, appreciated this act of consideration. I enjoyed being along just to observe this example of courtesy that was clearly "over and above the call of duty." After traffic was resumed, everyone involved felt a little better because of an act of courtesy.

Courtesy costs nothing, yet it brings great rewards. I have watched many officers advance to top posts of responsibility in our police department. In virtually every instance, courtesy was one of the assets of the officer involved. In the final analysis, the practice of courtesy by a police

officer is common sense if he expects to succeed. I think my viewpoint is typical of that of the public when I say that the officer who is incapable of being courteous is incapable of showing common sense. And certainly common sense is a first requirement for anyone who aspires to wear the uniform and the badge of authority of a police officer.

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

(Continued from page 6)

denly, after about 25 years, it was discovered that I had some capacity as a jury lawyer. Well, these long complicated jury trials keep a man on the go practically 24 hours a day, as you men know only too well; and so I was obliged to give up my teaching. As I approached my last lecture, after a full 25 years at the school, I pondered and pondered as to what I could say, what I could leave with these boys and girls as the quintessence of what I had learned as a practicing lawyer. It was a solemn occasion for me; and I rather suspect that those boys and girls just about to enter the legal profession, remember even today the substance of my message.

What I said was something like this: You students have been working hard for 3 years of your law school course and are just about to graduate. Naturally, what has been uppermost in your minds during these 3 years has been getting good marks, standing as high in the class as you could, as everyone knows that the best jobs downtown go to those with the best scholastic records. But I tell you, with all the earnestness at my command, that brains are cheap. One can always hire some bright person to do a good technical job. Your progress at the bar, the attainment of a position of leadership and influence among the lawyers of your time, will depend upon guts and loyalty. And then I went on to give a number of examples which now I have mostly forgotten.

There is no point in my talking to you this morning about guts. You men have got the guts; and I could probably learn a lot from you on that subject. What a wonderful thing it is to be the kind of a man who will stick when the going is tough, the kind of a man a person in real bad trouble would like to have as a friend, standing beside him as a strong, dependable and absolutely fearless defender!

But the subject I really want to talk about this morning is loyalty. Some years ago, not long after the trial of the Communist leaders, I made a little speech to the Press Club in San Francisco. After my talk was over, some of the men began asking questions. One of them was, "Judge, how do you define loyalty?" Well, I had never thought about the subject in terms of a definition; and I said I did not know whether or not I could define it but I could tell them how you get that way. And I added, "A person who has good will and justice and freedom in his heart is bound to be loyal. He will be loyal to his friends and to his family and to the institutions of

learning he attended, and to his religion, and to America, just as surely as the day follows the night."

For you loyalty does not mean marching around waving the American flag, although you as well as each and every one of the rest of us Americans honor and revere our country's flag. Whether you realize it or not, you will be among those few of the elect who will have constant opportunities, even from day to day, to protect our precious freedoms, the rights so plainly written in our Constitution, and to uphold the laws of the United States and our institutions. There will be temptations, almost daily, in your zeal to pursue the violators of our laws, to do things which will really undermine these laws.

Nothing bothers me quite so much as these statements the public prosecutors issue from time to time to the effect that in a certain period of time the particular prosecutor obtained 99.75 percentage of convictions. Perhaps they do this for some sort of political preferment; perhaps it is a sort of boastfulness that is natural to almost all of us. But the inevitable impression made by statements of this kind is that the prosecutor is more interested in convictions than he is in justice and the integrity of the laws and the Constitution of the United States.

As you proceed with your work, from this moment henceforth, I would have you always conscious of the fact that your first duty, above all others, is to maintain the integrity of our laws and our freedoms. No convictions based upon some violation of these laws or constitutional rights can possibly benefit our Nation in the long run.

Let me be specific. You know that the Constitution forbids unreasonable searches and seizures; you know that, however guilty a person may be, you have no right to enter premises or safe deposit boxes without a search warrant duly obtained; you know that in the affidavits or petitions upon which such search warrants are procured, you must be scrupulously accurate and truthful in the statements you put in such affidavits and petitions; you know that all constitutional rights are inviolate, including the Fifth Amendment, against which there has been so much irresponsible public clamor; you know that when a suspect is placed under arrest you are required without undue delay to bring the man before a judicial officer so that he may be admitted to bail and the charge against him may be known; you know that a man charged with crime is entitled to the advice of counsel. What I wish to leave with you today is that all these and others are rights of an accused which come to us because men fought and struggled for freedom. Once lost these precious freedoms are most difficult to regain; once whittled away or disregarded and neglected, they cease to be realities and vanish into thin air. You men stand at the first line of defense; and I would have you be constantly mindful of your trust.

My first real contact with the FBI was on an occasion during World War II when I was assigned as counsel, without compensation, to defend a German-born American citizen who was charged with treason for having had some dealings with the saboteurs who landed on Long Island and in Florida from German submarines. The man had no money whatever to hire a lawyer and the court assigned me to defend him, as a patriotic duty. The attitude of the public and of my friends in particular was

hostile; I shall never forget some of the things that happened to me as I successfully defended that man.

But the part played by the FBI in the discovery and apprehension of each and every person implicated in that most serious enterprise, which was designed to cripple the American war effort through sabotage, was one of the brightest chapters in the history of the FBI.

The man I defended was Anthony Cramer. After his apprehension a number of FBI agents interviewed him and he made a series of statements. The contents of his room were taken into custody and a large amount of the evidence at the trial derived from the documents and the articles found there. But he was at all times advised of his rights; the interrogation, while persistent and searching, was conducted in a reasonable and proper manner; there was nothing remotely approximating any third degree or any prolonged and unreasonable sessions; the procedure adopted prior to the searching of his room and taking into possession what was there was in strict compliance of the law; and, even as defense counsel, I was proud of the way FBI men conducted themselves; and I said so to the jury.

So, you men who are about to carry these heavy burdens and responsibilities, go on your way, with my blessings.

It is a pleasure to have been with you here this morning, and I thank you for listening to me.

THERMAL ANALYSIS

(Continued from page 19)

Differential thermal analysis offers a convenient method for the identification of safe insulation and for distinguishing between insulations from different makes of safes.

A number of other avenues have been explored with this method of analysis in the FBI Laboratory, but considerable additional research remains to be done before the full value of differential thermal analysis is realized in the field of scientific crime detection.

(Address entitled "Differential Thermal Analysis: Its Application to the Study of Mineral Evidence in Scientific Crime Detection," by Special Agent Roy H. Jevons, FBI Laboratory, at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences on February 24, 1956, at Chicago, Ill. Reprinted with permission from Vol. 1, No. 4, October 1956 issue of the Journal of Forensic Sciences, the official publication of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, published by Callaghan and Company, Chicago, Ill.)

SOILS

Marked differences are found in the composition of soil samples taken from spots as close together as a few yards.

WANTED BY THE FBI

STEPHEN JOHN BREBERICK, with aliases: William Ames, Stephen John Bebitts, S. J. Bebitt, John Stephen Brebersick, Stephen Brebrich, William Donahue, John Howard, James Mitchell, William James Mitchell, James Joseph Ryan, "Binks," and others.



Unlawful flight to avoid prosecution (attempted rape)

On April 22, 1953, Stephen John Breberick allegedly attempted to forcibly rape a woman in an apartment in Chicago, Ill. At this time Breberick was being sought by local Chicago police authorities for operating a confidence game. Arrested on April 19, 1954, on the con game charge, he was released on \$7,500 bond.

Charges

The Cook County, Ill., grand jury on May 4, 1954, returned an indictment charging Breberick with assault with attempt to rape and also returned three indictments charging this individual with operation of a confidence game. Breberick failed to appear in court on November 29, 1954, and subsequently local authorities developed information indicating that he had fled from the State of Illinois.

A Federal complaint was filed at Chicago, Ill., on January 5, 1955, charging Breberick with unlawful flight from the State of Illinois to avoid prosecution for the crime of attempted rape.

Reportedly, this fugitive drinks wine to excess and likes to attend public dance halls. He has previously worked as a crane operator, clerk, drill press operator, die setter, and mechanic.

Caution

Breberick should be considered dangerous and may be armed. He has been convicted previously for violation of the White Slave Traffic Act.

Description

Stephen John Breberick is described as follows:

Age	53, born June 30, 1903, Braddock, Pa.										
Height	5 feet, 8 inches to 5 feet 10 inches.										
Weight	200 pounds.										
Build	Stocky.										
Hair	Dark brown, slightly gray at temples.										
Eyes	Hazel.										
Complexion	Fair.										
Race	White.										
Nationality	American.										
Scars and marks	Face is pitted and freckled, 2-inch scar side of left eye, 1-inch scar above right eye, hands are freckled on the back.										
FBI No.	487,351										
Fingerprint classification	<table><tbody><tr><td>11</td><td>O</td><td>29</td><td>W</td><td>IIM</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>32</td><td>W</td><td>IOI</td><td>18</td></tr></tbody></table>	11	O	29	W	IIM	I	32	W	IOI	18
11	O	29	W	IIM							
I	32	W	IOI	18							

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI Field Office.







Descriptive Data Sheet

After attending one of the FBI Bank Robbery Conferences at Kansas City, Mo., in 1955, Chief John C. Hazelet, Lawrence, Kans., was impressed with the need and value of witnesses' ability to identify robbery subjects and determined to take positive action in this matter.

As a means of orienting potential witnesses to the specific items of identification which would interest investigating officers, Chief Hazelet composed a chart of the 35 points of identification discussed at the Bank Robbery Conferences and the differences between a revolver and an automatic pistol. These charts were then distributed to local banks, finance companies, jewelry stores, supermarkets, liquor stores, and other likely targets of

POLICE DEPARTMENT		LAWRENCE, KANSAS		CASE NO. _____	
(Use 1 form for each suspect)		IDENTIFICATION DATA		OFFENSE AT _____	

<p>1. Name (Last): _____</p> <p>2. First Name: _____</p> <p>3. Age: _____</p> <p>4. Height: _____</p> <p>5. Weight: _____</p> <p>6. Color Hair: _____</p> <p>7. Color Eyes: _____</p> <p>8. Build: _____</p> <p>9. Complexion: _____</p> <p>10. Marks and Scars: _____</p> <p>11. Speech: _____</p> <p>12. Carriage: _____</p> <p>PHYSICAL FEATURES:</p> <p>13. Head (shape): _____</p> <p>14. Forehead: _____</p> <p>15. Eyebrows: _____</p> <p>16. Nose: _____</p> <p>17. Mouth: _____</p> <p>18. Teeth: _____</p> <p>19. Mustache: _____</p> <p>20. Ears: _____</p> <p>21. Chin: _____</p> <p>22. Neck: _____</p> <p>23. Back: _____</p> <p>CLOTHING:</p> <p>24. Hat: _____</p> <p>25. Shirt: _____</p> <p>26. Jacket: _____</p> <p>27. Coat: _____</p> <p>28. Trousers: _____</p> <p>29. Belt: _____</p> <p>30. Socks: _____</p> <p>31. Shoes: _____</p> <p>32. Gloves: _____</p> <p>33. Jewelry: _____</p> <p>34. Glasses: _____</p> <p>35. Others: _____</p> <p>36. If gun was used, check whether Type A or Type B (see drawings at right)</p> <p>37. Color: Gray Blue Black-Plated Other _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Automatic TYPE A</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>- Front view</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Side view</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Revolver TYPE B</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>- Front view</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Side view</p> </div>
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SUBMITTED BY _____ DATE _____ TIME _____ A.M./P.M.

(6-55)

Description form.

bandits. In a cover letter accompanying the chart, Chief Hazelet pointed out that it is improbable that any one witness will be able to accurately answer each item on the chart. He mentioned, however, that frequent review of the items prior to the occurrence of a robbery would enable the employees to be of greater assistance to police officers. The cover letter also advised that persons victimized by a robber should endeavor to obtain a license number, description, and the direction of travel of any get-away vehicle.

★

"Moving" Evidence

Sheriff LeRoy Hadley of Ogden, Utah, relates a story which reflects that the use of common sense pays off in police work.

At 8:18 one morning late in December 1955, the principal of a school in Sheriff Hadley's jurisdiction called to report that his school had been broken into the previous night. The three officers dispatched to the school found that considerable damage had been done. The contents of lockers which had been broken into were strewn in the

hall; ink, chemicals, and clothing were scattered about the building; the commissary had been entered and candy was missing. From all indications, the offender had broken in on the north side of the building and had exited through a door on the south side.

The officers recalled that they had seen a dog on the north side of the building when they had arrived to begin their investigation. Checking, they found that the animal was still there, apparently waiting for someone. When they tried to approach the dog, he ran.

For about 5 hours, the officers, using binoculars, trailed the dog through wooded areas, along ditch banks and back trails. The animal carefully avoided approaching any person, vehicle, or home. According to the officers, when the dog found it necessary to cross a main road, he waited until no car was in sight and then bounded quickly across to hide in the bushes on the other side. At one point, the officers, tracing the dog's movements with their binoculars, waited in their car for the dog to appear and cross the road, but the animal spotted the car and waited in the woods until they moved the car out of his sight. He then bounded across the road.

Finally, the dog led the men to his home. Here, they found that the dog's master, a 14-year-old boy, had left home the night before and was still missing.

Further investigation showed that a car had been stolen in Ogden at approximately midnight the night before. Subsequently, a report came from Rawlins, Wyo., stating that local officers were holding the car and driver. The driver, as Utah officers suspected, was the 14-year-old owner of the dog the men had trailed.

When the youth was returned to Utah to be turned over to juvenile authorities, he admitted having vandalized and burglarized the school and stated that the dog had accompanied him to the school. The officers thus felt that their reasoning and long hours of trailing were justified.

★

DISTRIBUTION

When officers discontinue their law enforcement duties, or no longer desire to receive the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, the FBI should be notified immediately so that we may adjust our records. This will allow the full quota of copies to be distributed to active and interested officers.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300
(GPO)

Interesting Pattern



The pattern above is classified as a Central Pocket Loop type whorl with an outer tracing. The deltas are located at D-1 and D-2. The pattern is interesting due to the fact that the ridge formation in the center forms the word "in."