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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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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.



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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.
January 1, 1958

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The efficiency and prestige of American law enforcement depend upon the individual performance of each member of our profession. As we enter a new year, the traditional time for taking inventory and making resolutions for improvement, it is especially fitting for each of us to chart a course of action, seeking to achieve mutual objectives and to afford greater service to the public. To this end, I invite each law enforcement officer in the country to join us in considering the following resolutions which we in the FBI regard as basic tenets of good law enforcement:

1. Let common sense guide your judgment and courtesy control your actions at all times.
2. Be ready to serve the public interest staunchly and fearlessly twenty-four hours each day.
3. Strive diligently to free the innocent as well as to convict the guilty. Justice, not punishment, is the goal of law enforcement.
4. Avoid temptation to seek personal advantage from the knowledge and stature gained through your position.
5. Honor, don't abuse, your badge--the rights of individuals are most precious possessions.
6. Uphold the reputation of your organization--public esteem earned over the years by dedicated law enforcement work can be shattered by one act of misconduct.
7. Beware of favoritism--wealth, race, creed and influence have no place on the scales of justice.
8. Learn more--serve better--earn more: Grow with our profession by acquiring new skills and techniques in the modern law enforcement field.
9. Act always as a model to youth--a source of friendship and a modern example of old-fashioned integrity.
10. Properly prepare in body, mind and conscience to discharge your responsibilities--and then do your best in the service of community, country and God.

There is no stronger magnet for public trust in law enforcement than the respect and confidence inspired by an outstanding officer. He must be a crusader against corruption, a defender of the distressed, and a symbol of the American democratic way of life. Nothing less than a full measure of integrity, perseverance and effort by every representative of law enforcement can be our goal. Only in this manner can we successfully meet the grave challenges of 1958.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized with a large, looped initial "J" and a cursive "Hoover".

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Our Mutual Challenge

by **DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER**

*Address before the FBI National Academy
in Washington, D. C., on November 4, 1957*

To the graduates of the FBI National Academy who have returned to this site of their earlier academic achievements, I wish to extend the FBI's warmest welcome. To the relatives and friends of the National Academy members in the audience, I offer heartfelt appreciation for the deep interest in law enforcement which inspires your presence here today.

This will be a week of good fellowship—of renewing old acquaintances and beginning new and lasting friendships. That, in itself, is an important aspect of these retraining sessions. It is essential that the bonds of mutual trust and cooperation be maintained within our profession.

This also will be a week of hard work and of serious discussion. Vast problems confront law enforcement today. Never in the history of our profession has the challenge been so great or the need for positive action been so vital.

The National Academy has more than fulfilled the high hopes we held 22 years ago when the first session convened here in Washington. Through the efforts of its 3,360 graduates, the National Academy has become a vigorous force for the betterment of our profession. By both precept and example, you men have helped to bring about a new public concept of the law enforcement officer's role in our democracy.

It is not without sacrifices that the National Academy Associates have earned their position of personal and professional respect. Many of the early applicants were threatened with loss of pay if they should come to Washington to learn how to better serve their communities. To others, it was obvious that to attend the National Academy was to risk placing their very jobs in jeopardy.

Occasionally, we still encounter this type of unrealistic thinking; but, I am happy to say, it is now rare indeed. Many cities provide living ex-

penses while they are in training to officers who receive National Academy appointments. In some areas, special funds are available for the officer's use. Academic recognition by institutions of higher learning has been received in the form of college credit to officers who have successfully completed the National Academy course.

The skeptics have been routed and you have earned a proud name because you National Academy Associates have had the fortitude and determination to overcome all obstacles in raising the standards of your profession. Law enforcement today is truly a profession and no longer a "catchall" for political hacks and personality misfits.

Each of you has made the benefits of your training available to his fellow officers. Of those graduates now active in law enforcement, 28 percent are executive heads of the departments they serve, including 535 chiefs of police, 75 sheriffs, 16 heads of State police agencies and more than 30 others who are wardens of penitentiaries, city managers and who hold other positions of civic responsibility.

On Friday morning, the 92 members of the 60th session will be graduated here in the Departmental Auditorium. This is an outstanding class—well qualified to uphold the traditions of those who have walked across this stage before them. In receiving their diplomas, they take upon themselves new and heavy responsibilities. The fact that the President of the United States will participate in the graduation exercises is ample proof of the esteem in which the FBI National Academy is held.

Eight years ago, when the last retraining session of the National Academy Associates was held in Washington, we faced the worst wave of lawlessness ever to confront this Nation. At that

time, there were many shallow-thinking Americans who felt our growing crime problem was merely a dying manifestation of the moral let-down experienced by our Nation after World War II. Despite repeated warnings, they failed to act; and it is we in law enforcement who must shoulder the added burdens which have resulted from their shortsightedness.

There developed a callous indifference and this in a large degree led to the incidence of crime with which we are faced today. Dirt always accumulates undisturbed when people grow accustomed to it and no longer feel ashamed. Crime has multiplied, not because people no longer respect law but because they no longer respect respectability.

In 1949 the Nation also was confronted with a subversive conspiracy of staggering proportions. The Communist Party itself numbered well over 50,000 members; and for every one of these communists, 10 other persons sympathetic to its precepts stood ready to further the Party's cause whenever their services were needed. Then, as now, the false prophets—hidden Party members, fellow travelers and a vast army of dupes—attacked every effort by the Federal Government to unmask the Communists and expose their deceitful treachery to the American people; and they still are working toward that end. As a result, the Party has survived through an era when its Asiatic counterparts slaughtered thousands of American boys who answered the call to arms against the wave of Marxist aggression which stormed the bulwarks of freedom in Korea.

It is unfortunate but true that the propaganda machine of the Communist Party has lulled large segments of our people into a false sense of security. It has worked day and night to spread the illusion that it has declared its independence from Moscow. The Communist Party remains the tool of a foreign power, fanatically dedicated to godless communism.

The Party is seeking to further spread the propaganda that factionalism is rife. Actually, the Party is in the process of purging its right wing element and further subordinating itself to Moscow. The ultimate goal is a highly disciplined party, free of dissident elements, which with unswerving loyalty will carry out the objectives of international communism. The Party today is consolidating its position and new leadership is emerging which is more stern and undeviating in its Soviet loyalty.

The same lack of vision and misdirected effort which have enabled crime and subversion to become such critical challenges to our free people again manifest themselves in still another garb. I refer to the mounting success of criminal and subversive elements in employing loopholes, technicalities and delays in the law to defeat the interests of justice. Consider, for example, the vicious hoodlums who have been unleashed despite the weight of the evidence against them merely because of procedural errors—not affecting the substance of the charges.

A typographical error in a warrant or indictment can paralyze the wheels of justice. Legal technicalities are the buffer and shield of rogues, and those who most loudly protest any violation of the letter of the law are the first to violate its spirit. Why should those who are enemies of law receive the benefit of its technicalities?

Earlier this year, one distinguished Federal Judge found cause to warn of what he considers "an unfortunate trend of judicial decisions . . . which strain and stretch to give the guilty, not the same, but vastly more protection than the law-abiding citizen."

As one who is pledged to uphold and defend the Constitution, I have the utmost respect for the independence of the courts. The Judiciary is not, and never must become, a mere rubber stamp for the other branches of Government. But the courts themselves must also eventually come to grips in a realistic manner with facts and join all forces for good in protecting society. The late Justice Cardozo recognized this need when he said, "But justice, though due to the accused, is due to the accuser also. The concept of fairness must not be strained till it is narrowed to a filament. We are to keep the balance true."

No profession in the United States is more set upon by outside theorists and pressure groups than law enforcement. Experience has taught us that one of the most effective deterrents to crime is the certainty of swift and impartial justice. Yet, time and again, pressures are brought to bear upon the police department which conscientiously strives to do its duty. Information is suppressed or cases are entirely overlooked due to political expediency. Even while we in law enforcement exert our full energy to identify and apprehend criminal offenders, groups of impractical theorists advance new schemes through which additional leniencies can be extended to the underworld.

In our Judiac-Christian society, we earnestly believe in giving a second opportunity to the person who has proved himself worthy. But parole and probation never were intended to replace confinement as a means of protecting society. It is shameful to bury the fine principles of parole and probation under an avalanche of administrative failures. And, again, law enforcement must bear the burden when poor selection and improper supervision destroy the fine objectives of parole and probation.

What area of law enforcement has been more deeply invaded by shallow thinking than the critical area of juvenile delinquency and crime? Overprotection, whether it be in the home or in the courts, will not teach a delinquent child to respect the law or the rights of others. Young criminals must learn to face responsibility for their acts; and abuses of authority committed in the guise of rehabilitation must be exposed to the people.

As has been demonstrated so forcefully in the past, weaknesses in the administration of justice inevitably result in human tragedy—and too frequently the price paid to bring about corrective action is the life of an officer of the law.

Hazards of personal safety are an inherent part of enforcing the law. We accept that fact just as we accept the long hours, the irregular work schedules and the other personal sacrifices which must be reckoned with if the people are to receive true protection against the growing criminal army.

In no other occupation is hard work so necessary; no stone can be left unturned, no reasonable theory left untried. Only wholehearted devotion and dedication will carry this work to success in spite of discouragements, apparently unsolvable problems and unfavorable court rulings.

However, law enforcing agencies cannot and will not overlook the unnecessary hazards and hardships which have been forced upon them through the application of a "penny-wise and pound-foolish" theory of false economy in response to their reasonable requests for funds.

Where affairs of the pocketbook are concerned, the police department has come to consider itself neglected in the eyes of the city fathers. Funds—essential for training purposes—are denied. Funds—essential for the purchase of modern equipment—are denied. Funds—essential to provide a "living" wage to the members of the department—are denied. Is it any wonder then that many police departments continually are losing

their trained men to private industry and that even many of those dedicated public servants who remain in our profession find it necessary to supplement their meager police salaries by holding other jobs?

United action

These are among the very real problems which confront law enforcement today. Their solution lies well beyond the grasp of any individual police department acting alone. But like other problems which our profession acting as a cooperative unit has successfully met and conquered, they can be overcome by united action.

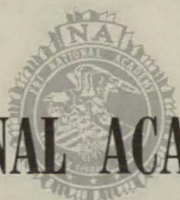
Working together, we have built a collection of nearly 150 million fingerprint cards which have greatly reduced the criminal's chances of evading justice. Working together, we have helped to bring the miracles of scientific crime detection to even the most remote areas of the United States. Working together, we have elevated the standards of our profession in matters of personnel recruitment and training. And the ethics of law enforcement have steadily been raised.

Service and loyalty are necessary prerequisites for a good law enforcement officer and unless these things along with courage, kindness, alertness, honesty, and obedience are characteristics that are required of those engaged in our profession, no standards of efficiency and competence can be maintained.

But there are limits to our resources. There is only so much that we can achieve without additional public support. That is why I hope you National Academy Associates will give serious thought to the problems I have outlined today and will analyze them in the light of the conditions confronting the communities you serve. That is why I hope the challenges confronting our profession will occupy a major part of your discussions during this week of retaining. And that is why I hope you will carry these matters back to your homes and make them the topic of broad public discussion upon your return.

As dynamic crusaders against the weaknesses which exist anywhere in the administration of justice, you National Academy Associates recognize that law enforcement's best alliance is an alert, enlightened public. You have become—and you must remain—vigorous spokesmen against all abuses which imperil the welfare of our free people.

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



FBI National Academy Graduates Sixtieth Class

On Friday, November 8, 1957, in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C., graduation exercises were held for the 60th session of the FBI National Academy. Law-enforcement agencies in 39 States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Canada were represented by the 92 men receiving diplomas. The ceremony was highlighted by the personal appearance and remarks of President of the United States Dwight D. Eisenhower. This graduating class brought the total number of FBI National Academy graduates to 3,452 since the Academy's founding in 1935.

A program of music for the occasion was provided by the United States Marine Band. Diplomas were presented to the graduates by the Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr., on his last day as Attorney General. Dr. J. Warren Hastings of The National City Christian Church, Washington, D. C., delivered the invocation and the benediction. Also present was the new Attorney General, the Honorable William P. Rogers, who was sworn in at a ceremony at the White House preceding these exercises.

Speaking on behalf of the 60th session graduates was class president Chief William Roy Stone of the Longview, Tex., Police Department. Chief Stone's address concerned itself primarily with the individual responsibilities of each law-enforcement officer.

The main address to the assembly of graduates, their families and friends was delivered by Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York City. Dr. Peale spoke on the need to overcome the tensions and anxiety so prevalent in the present era and he urged resort to prayer and individual best effort. The full text of Dr. Peale's address follows:

It is a very great honor and privilege to address you on this wonderful occasion. I must confess that I have a bit of an inferiority complex in that I, being a humble minister of the gospel, am surrounded here by some of the most distinguished men of the Nation. You might wonder along with me why a preacher would be asked to address you on this occasion.

I sincerely trust that this occasion is not so solemn but that I may refer to some of the incidents which a minister faces in addressing all sorts and kinds of business and public gatherings. I was the speaker before a certain eastern State bankers association not so long ago. I arrived at the hotel where the meeting was to be held about an hour late. I went to my room and, as the occasion required, dressed myself in a tuxedo. Thus attired, I descended in the elevator to find that all of the bankers had gone into the dining room except one stray banker. This banker, I am very sad to relate, unlike most members of his profession, had obviously been communing with spirits which were not what you might call religious spirits. He was weaving rather unsteadily on his feet. He fixed a watery eye on me, and looking me over, apparently did not take me for a preacher for in a coarse voice he said, "Hello there, Buddy." This was not the form of address to which I was usually accustomed, but I answered in kind and for a moment there ensued a conversation which might roughly be described as jocular.

Finally, becoming a little more confident, he asked me, "Where are you going tonight, Buddy?" "I am going to the meeting of the bankers association," I replied. "Where are you going?" "I suppose I shall have to go in there, too," he answered, "but I don't want to because it won't be any good." "Why," I asked him, "won't it be any good?" "Oh, they have some preacher from New York to speak in there," he declared with disgust. "You don't mean it?" I asked. He said, "It's a positive fact." Then I asked why in the world have they a preacher to speak to the bankers association. "You've got me, Buddy, unless they must be running out of money," he replied.

This took the wind out of my sails and deepened my inferiority complex. I said I thought I would go in anyway. He said he guessed he would too, but, he reiterated, it would not be any good. I said, "Brother, you don't know the half of it." He went his way and I went mine. I went to the head table, took a seat and forgot all about him until by some sinister quirk of fate, when I arose to to make my speech, the first fellow I saw back at the end of the room was this man. You could see that he was embarrassed but he listened to me out of the kindness of his heart. When the meeting was over, I was standing at the head table shaking hands with such persons as came forward to greet me when I saw him coming off from the left. He was now collected and in his right mind. He had a shy and embarrassed smile on his face, but I liked him for he proved to be a dead game sport, for getting up in front of me, he reached out his hand and said, "Put'er there, Buddy, we were both right, weren't we?"

One of the obvious reasons I am glad to be here this morning is because of my very great admiration for the



Dr. Norman Vincent Peale.

Director of the FBI whom I regard, and I am sure it is the general opinion throughout this country, as one of the greatest citizens and public servants this country ever had. In addition to his great gifts, he has kindness of mind and heart. You might say that John Edgar Hoover is a synonym for morality and integrity. He is also one of the most implacable foes of communism on the face of the earth. He is one of the few men who has never been fooled by any of their pretenses or their lies, and I hope that we will all support him fully.

I don't want to get theological but it seems to me we can define communism as sin. Why? Because it denies God. Because it is based on cynical attitudes and lies, knowing not the truth. Because it has a low conception of God's greatest creation, human personality. How can you ever compromise with sin? If it is wrong, it isn't right, and if it is right, it isn't wrong. Communism is wrong and there is nothing right about it, however you rationalize or try to coexist with it. It is wrong to try to coexist or compromise with sin. And I honor a man who has stood so firmly against communism.

And, again, I am so glad to be here because of my great admiration for the great man who heads our country. There is something I want to say to you, Mr. President, something I am sure you already know, that you have the understanding and the prayers of the people of all faiths. Your honesty, your objectivity, your forthrightness, and your sturdy steadiness give us great confidence in you as God's chosen leader for this time of crisis. May He give you good health all along the way.

Now, gentlemen of the class, I know positively nothing about the police business, and, therefore, my comments and remarks this morning will be of no technical value to you. I do want to say to you that we honor you as very important public servants and the high standards of your profession mark you as leaders in any community. What little knowledge I have is about people and perhaps people's relationship to God. Therefore, I shall address you this morning not as law-enforcement officers but as human beings.

Before anybody can be a successful law-enforcement officer he must be a successful human being. We live in a day and age when it is not the easiest thing in the world to be a successful human being. Now, obviously, in the limited scope of time this morning, I do not have an opportunity to fully encompass this subject, but I would like to say to you, my friends, that I think we have in this country today a problem that deters us from being at our maximum efficiency. I refer to this plague they call tension. A famous psychiatrist in New York City told me not long ago that tension and anxiety constitute the great modern plague. No human being can be at his best who is disturbed by anxiety or tension or discouragement or frustration. He must have a deep inner center of peace. Why is it that so many people suffer from this malady of nervous tension?

I was driving down Madison Avenue in New York City yesterday with a taxi driver, and this individual certainly could not be described as an expert in peace of mind. In fact, he was the most disturbed and nervous man I have met in a long while. He was speaking to other drivers on the street in theological terms, but he wasn't putting these terms together in a theological manner. I got the naive impression that he was the only driver who knew how to drive.

Then I noticed a sign hanging in front of the driver's seat. It was a printed sign and I was so intrigued by it that I copied it down. It reads as follows: "If you can keep your head in the midst of all of this confusion, you don't understand the situation." I asked him what that meant and he said he didn't know but it appealed to him. I hope you gentlemen, when you go back to your jobs in your wonderful cities, will have something deep inside that might be described as the peace of God that surpasseth all understanding.

Your community, your country, has a great stake and an investment in you and wants you to live for a long time and to have health of body, mind, and soul. It is really pathetic to see so many people who are victims of overpressing, excitement, and inner hecticness which prevents them from being successful persons. Nobody in any capacity ever got anywhere who didn't have drive, but it must be controlled drive. A great many people haven't that.

In New York City we have a wonderful building known as the Port of New York Authority Bus Terminal. They claim they have the fastest escalator in the United States in that building. It "whooshes" up at high speed. I was about to go out to New Jersey the other night on business, and I started to get on this escalator when I was rudely pushed aside by a businessman. How do I know that he was a businessman? Because he had a briefcase under his arm and a worried look on his face. Believe it or not,

I actually saw that man run up the fastest escalator in the United States. We are such nervous and excitable people, due to recent events. (Aside to President Eisenhower)—“Up until last night, sir.”

I had the feeling that up until last night we were developing a national inferiority complex and a national psychosis of anxiety and tension. Now we know that the old school of American strength still operates, and I would just like to point out today that even though there is a dog going around in space, the One who controls the sun and the moon and the stars and the planets is still the everlasting God and truth and light will prevail if we keep our faith and if we keep our heads.

Now, I believe, gentlemen, that in the midst of all this tension of modern life there is a simple fundamental principle that helps to overcome anxiety and tension. It is so simple that I hesitate to mention it in such intellectual company but it is this; if you pray and put your faith in God and do your dead level best about everything, then on the basis of the law of averages it will work out pretty well in the long run. Pray to be quiet inside, pray to have wisdom; then do your best about your job. There will be times when you will be discouraged and perhaps you will not have public understanding and sympathy. There will be times when you feel that you walk alone, that your efforts are not appreciated or regarded highly. There will be times when you will be criticized and held up to scorn perhaps by some opportunist type of people. But I would like to remind you that anxiety and tension will subside as we pray and do our dead level best in a calm and collected manner.

I would like to give you an illustration of this point of view. I learned this not out of books but from a baseball player. I am a great fan. I was a fan of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Just what I am going to do about their now being the Los Angeles Dodgers, I don't know. We may even have to become fans of the Yankees. That is all we have left. One reason that I was a fan of the Dodgers was because I know so many of the players. In fact, when the team was in town many players used to come to my church on Sunday nights. Last season they did not attend so regularly which is the reason they ended in third place.

One of the Dodgers is a stellar player, Duke Snider. He is a very good batter, who hits about .330 on the average. He was coming up to my house one Sunday night and several other players were also coming. They were playing over in Brooklyn on that Sunday afternoon. I was brought up never to go to a Sunday ball game. But that particular Sunday afternoon I wanted the weather report so I turned on the TV and just happened to stumble onto the baseball game. I thought perhaps I was supposed to see what was going on. Duke Snider was up at bat. There were 2 men on base and 2 outs. The Dodgers were behind. They needed these two runs. “This,” I said, “is a pushover. The Duke will get a hit and we will be all right.” But to my amazement he struck out whereupon I turned the TV off. That evening when he came over to my house, I said, “I would like to talk to you about psychology in baseball.” I asked, “How do you feel when everybody is demanding that you get a hit and tension fills the air? How do you feel when you strike out? I saw you strike out in the second inning.” He asked, “Did you watch the rest of the game? I struck out again in the 8th inning.” “But,” I

said, “you don't seem to be feeling any tension or anxiety.” “No,” Duke answered, “I try to practice what you preach. I went out there and I tried to do my best. Sure I struck out but it won't get me upset for I take comfort in the law of averages.”

This seemed an astonishing philosophy and I pursued it further. “What do you mean by taking comfort from the law of averages?” I asked. He said, “It's this way. You know that I hit about .330 on the average. Well, I took a pencil and paper and figured out that in maintaining that average I would strike out about 90 times a season. So this afternoon after the game when I came out of the shower and out of the clubhouse I felt real good. I said, to myself, ‘what do you know, I have only 88 more times to strike out this season.’”

I regard this as sound substantial philosophy. Put your faith in God, put your faith in your country and in the great men who have trained you here and elsewhere. Do your best at all times and leave the results to the good God and you will live without anxiety and tension and be greater public servants for long years to come.

A special feature of this occasion was a speech of congratulations to the graduates and law-enforcement officers by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. An unannounced event and a surprise for the President occurred when FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover presented to President Eisenhower a mounted FBI badge, the first such insignia of an FBI Agent ever given to any individual outside



Director Hoover presents honorary FBI Special Agent's badge to President Eisenhower.

the Bureau. In making the presentation, Mr. Hoover stated:

I want, this morning, to depart from the usual Washington protocol because of my very deep affection and devotion for a very distinguished guest on our platform. The most prized possession of an FBI Agent is his gold badge with the American eagle at the top. When he receives that badge, he has proved his fitness and his worthiness to carry it as the authority which is imposed upon him by law. And with it he carries the motto of the FBI: "Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity." We have never given one of our badges to anyone except our own Agents, but this morning, Mr. President, we are going to make an exception to that procedure and the basis for this is that you are our Commander in Chief as well as our Chief Executive, but beyond that you have proved your worthiness in the crucible of experience. So it is with a great deal of pleasure and pride that I present this badge to you and you become a member of the official family of the FBI.

Ladies and gentlemen, The President of the United States.

The remarks of President Dwight D. Eisenhower at the FBI National Academy graduation exercises on November 8, 1957 follow:

Mr. Hoover and my friends, to say that I am honored by this presentation is indeed an understatement. To say that I am astonished and even astounded is perfectly true, particularly when you realize that on the way over here I was telling Mr. Hoover I couldn't think of a single secret we had in Government that hadn't already appeared in the papers. And this one, he just reminded me, has been a well-kept secret. (Presentation of an FBI badge.)

I want to say one other thing; that is, that I am moved by the tenor of Dr. Peale's remarks—and just by the way, they appealed to me very deeply. He said that there must be an underlying deeply felt religious faith if we are each to bear the burdens that are brought to our particular spot in our lives today, and in view of the tensions and ill-feeling and vituperation and bad words that we read in our papers about each other, sometimes internationally, sometimes closer to home.

I believe this thoroughly. For example—and I am



Shown after the graduation exercises of the 60th session of the FBI National Academy are, from left to right: FBI Assistant Director Quinn Tamm; Dr. J. Warren Hastings of the National City Christian Church, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Norman Vincent Peale of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York City; Hon. William P. Rogers, Attorney General of the United States; Director Hoover; President Dwight D. Eisenhower; Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr., former Attorney General of the United States.

personal for a moment—occupying the desk to which come possibly more messengers of fear, more stress of probable disaster and risk, more people who want more things that can't be given, anyone sitting there who did not believe that there is a Power that after all does govern the affairs of men, in my opinion would soon be in St. Elizabeths instead of in the White House.

And so I couldn't more emphatically endorse what he says today. As we go about our work and each of us in his own capacity does his best, then I believe if we are to be the great civilization that we are destined to be, we must remember there is a God Whom we all trust.

I have been looking forward for a very long, long time to coming to one of these exercises, for a very definite and specific reason. It is not merely because I admire Mr. Hoover so much as a citizen and as a man, for the reputation he has established in this country; and not merely because of my admiration for the FBI, but in this school—in its founding—in its conduct—is represented one of the things that I think has been too much missing from the American scene.

In 1935 when there seemed to be a wave of lawlessness in the land, when kidnapping seemed to be the favorite sport among the criminal element, there were those who—as usual seeking the easy way—said the Federal Government will establish a police force. Had they succeeded in doing so, I believe it would have been a very great step toward the loss of the kind of America that was founded by our Fathers and handed to us. They even tempted Mr. Hoover by suggesting that he would be the head of such an organization. And he emphatically opposed with all his power the establishment of such a wicked thing in this country. His thinking was this idea of cooperation between the Federal, the local, and the State government, and the individuals of our country, in order to bring about needed law enforcement and without imposing on our country one of the gestapos that in recent years was so popular in Europe.

I believe that of all of the debts that we owe to Mr. Hoover and the FBI, this is one of the greatest.

You, as police officers in our cities and our States, our counties, our sheriffs, our heads of institutions, are certainly on the first line of defense, for the simple reason that all defensive power that is applied to protecting us from without has its source, its founding, its strength, in the people of our land. If those people are not protected, if criminals could run riot among them, if they could find their morale shattered, their faith in the government shattered, because there was not the peace officer to protect them, soon there would be no suitable outward defense.

So as our Armed Forces are responsible for the protection of this country from any threat directed from without, from whatever source, you are protecting us always from the threat from within.

I personally believe your work will never have reached the state of perfection that you would like, unless all of us throughout the land recognize its importance and do their part in supporting you. I think whenever a mistaken police judge, through favoritism, releases or turns loose one of the men you have brought in, with proof that he has committed an offense against society, is really as wicked as the man that committed the offense.

But I believe more than this. I believe that the citizens

of our country who, having offended and want to use influence to escape the penalties for their own act, are by that act weakening themselves. They are violating the old adage, "If I have had my fun, I must pay for it." They should not be seeking this personal advantage over their fellows. On the contrary, they should be among those who would want to help give a medal to the man who would not be influenced and said, "No. You may be the rich man on the corner, but you are going to obey the law exactly as does your janitor who lives way down the street."

So as you have heard this type of ideal expressed here through these weeks that you have been privileged to attend the FBI School, as you have learned something of the techniques and imbibed something of their indomitable spirit, I am certain that each of you feels, in going back to your city, to your State, to your county, better qualified to do your job.

May I join Dr. Peale in congratulating you and wishing for you long life and health and an ever-rising place in your community, so that when they point to the law-enforcement officer, they are saying, "There's a man of character, of integrity, of courage!"

Thank you very much.

EXPERT OPINIONS

The Laboratory firearms expert is often called upon to give expert opinions on hypothetical questions concerning firearms and ammunition. He may be requested to examine the pattern of powder residues on a victim's clothing and to demonstrate whether a defendant's gun would make a similar pattern and, if so, at what distance.

GOOD POLICE WORK

A hitchhiker who passed a fraudulent check for \$50 in Humboldt, Tenn., one morning at 3:30 must have been surprised when he was arrested that same day almost 300 miles away.

Officers learned that shortly after cashing the check in a cafe, the hitchhiker had caught a ride out of town on a cattle truck. Further investigation showed that the truck was owned by a packing company located in 1 of 2 Mississippi towns.

A few quick telephone calls located the truck-driver in one of these towns, Meridian, Miss., which is almost 300 miles away. The driver stated that he had let the hitchhiker out just a short while earlier. He was able to give a good description of his passenger. A few minutes later police in the Mississippi town had the hitchhiker in custody. The man admitted his fraudulent check activity. He waived extradition and was returned to Tennessee along with most of the \$50.

National Academy

Graduates Attend

Training Session

During the week beginning on November 4, 1957, the FBI conducted a series of law-enforcement training sessions at Washington, D. C., attended by 800 former graduates of the FBI National Academy. The officers in attendance, as well as many of their relatives and friends, came from no less than 43 different States and from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Canada, China, and Puerto Rico.

Highly noticeable among those who took part in this training series was the strong enthusiasm for advanced learning in the police profession. Four representatives from the first session of the National Academy, which was held from July to October in 1935, were in the class.

At the opening exercises held on November 4 in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C., the invocation was given by Walter F. Anderson, Director of the North Carolina Bureau of Investigation. Then followed the opening address by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover concerning "Our Mutual Challenge," which appears on pages 2 to 4 of this Bulletin issue. In another address



Bandleader Lawrence Welk presents baton to Director Hoover.



Chief Carl Hansson with Lawrence Welk.

to the assembly, Maj. Newman W. Kimbrough, Alabama Department of Public Safety, the outgoing president of the FBI National Academy Associates, outlined the obligations of the police officer, the present-day challenges to law enforcement, and necessity for police training.

During this week-long training conference, studies revolved around such topics as police organization and administration, selection and training of personnel, traffic law enforcement, juvenile delinquency, handling disasters, and investigation of crimes. Among the many notable authorities in the law-enforcement field who participated in the program of panel forums and discussion sessions were Chief Carl F. Hansson, Dallas, Tex.; Sheriff Carlos A. Sousa, San Joaquin County, Calif.; Dr. James M. Reinhardt, University of Nebraska; and Supt. William H. Morris, Illinois State Highway Police.

A special feature of the conference was the FBI National Academy banquet held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D. C., on November 6. The dinner was attended by Director Hoover and Associate Director Clyde Tolson, as well as by officers and members of the FBI National Academy Associates, FBI personnel, members of the press, and many prominent individuals of the judiciary, business, and social world. Entertainment for the occasion was provided by the "champagne music" of Lawrence Welk and his famous orchestra.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Some Practical Factors in Arson Investigations

by L. MORRIS BEST, *Special Agent, The National Board of Fire Underwriters, Knoxville, Tenn.*

There is a cause for every fire. Most fires are accidental. Arson, however, is the result of design. At common law, arson is the willful and malicious burning of the dwelling of another. Accordingly, at common law, a man cannot commit arson by burning his own dwelling. In some few States the common law pertaining to arson may prevail. The Model Arson Law, which is in effect in many States, provides that arson may be committed regardless of the ownership or occupancy of the building burned. Accordingly, the arson investigator should refer to the laws of his State.

Essential Elements

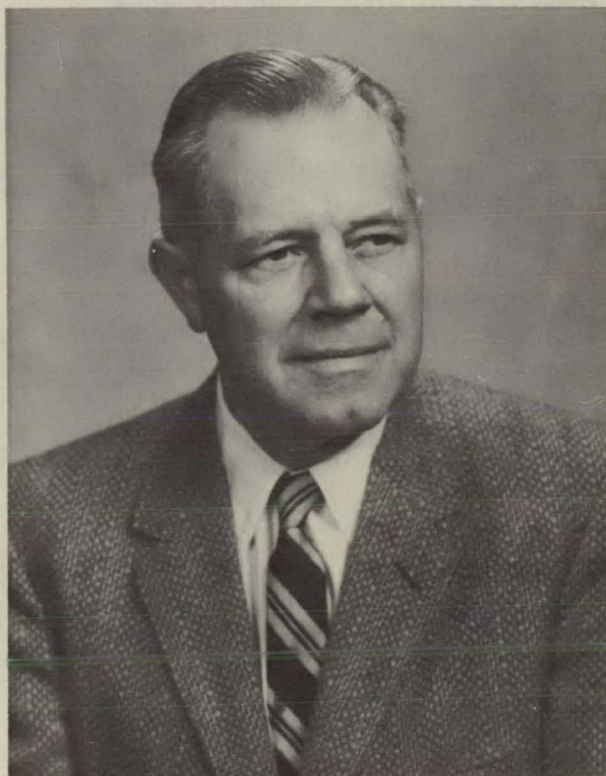
The essential elements of arson are: (1) That a fire occurred; (2) that the fire was incendiary in origin; and (3) that the accused is responsible. No presumption exists that the fire was incendiary in origin. On the contrary, the presumption is that the fire was accidental. The "corpus delicti" or incendiarism must be established, and proof in this regard must be beyond a reasonable doubt. In this respect, circumstantial evidence can be valid proof of incendiarism. In event incendiarism is to be proved in this manner, then certainly evidence should be offered to show that the fire was not caused by accidental means.

To constitute arson there must be the actual setting of fire to the building, but this does not mean that the building or any particular portion of it must be destroyed. The setting of fire with the intent to burn is sufficient. The fact that the fire goes out is no defense. Where the facts of a violation are all present except for the setting of fire, such crime in States where the Model Arson Law is in effect is called an attempt to burn. The willful and malicious setting of fire to personal property is also a crime. The statutes concerning personal property may set forth a minimum value. Accordingly, evidence must be offered to show that the personal property destroyed is of the value set forth in the statute. Concerning real property, no value need be shown.

Statutes concerning arson direct the penalty at the one who sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned or who aids, counsels, or procures the burning. Statutes concerning conspiracy and attempt to defraud an insurer may be used in some instances to proceed criminally against the arsonist.

Reasons for Arson

Arson is committed for 1 of the 4 following reasons: (1) Financial gain; (2) revenge; (3) to cover up a crime; or (4) pyromania. The fire caused for financial gain is also known as the insurance fire. The motives in the financial-gain fire are varied, but underlying each is the desire to profit from the fire. Generally, the one who gains from a building destroyed by an incendiary fire, where insurance is involved, is the owner.



L. Morris Best.



Candle set in tissue roll soaked with accelerant.

This is not always the case as the one who gains may be the tenant.

Arson is perhaps the most difficult of major crimes to solve. First, the fire cooperates with the arsonist by destroying the evidence. Weather conditions, good or bad, work in favor of the arsonist also. Where a fire has been caused for financial gain, the suspect is generally a well-respected taxpaying citizen, liked by neighbors and associates, who find it hard to believe that he would commit such a crime. Accordingly, such acquaintances are generally reluctant to furnish information of an incriminating nature against this type of suspect.

It is necessary to establish that a fire occurred, and proof in this regard must be introduced. In larger cities the date and time of the fire will be recorded by the fire department. In small communities, the volunteer-type fire department may not record these data, but the information can be determined through interviews with firemen, neighbors, and spectators.

Factors to Note

It will be noted above that proof of incendiarism must be offered, either by direct or circumstantial evidence. Some of the more common physical facts discovered in an arson investigation are:

Multiple fires.—In these types there is more than one fire in the building at the same time, and nothing exists to indicate one fire communicated to the other.

Flammables.—The presence of materials capable of being easily set on fire. Accelerants are flammable material.

Candles.—The candle is one example of the delayed action fire which gives the arsonist an opportunity to set up his alibi. The length of time it takes a candle to burn down to the combustible it is to set on fire varies according to the size of the candle and the oxygen supply. Candles have been known to burn for hours before accomplishing their purpose (see illustration).

Fire trails.—Any combustible material can be used to make a fire trail. It can be paper, string, cloth, or any material which will burn. The trail is also used to give the arsonist time to get away. The trail may be used to light one fire or it may be used to light several fires (see illustration).

Removal of personal property.—Usually in dwelling fires, where the fire is for financial gain, certain personal property is removed before the fire. The personal property is usually limited, but not necessarily so, to small valuable items, clothing and items of sentimental value such as photographs, the family Bible and pets.

The presence of any of the foregoing facts in a fire is strong indication that the fire was incendiary in origin.

Establishing Point of Origin

In each fire the point of origin should be determined and this task can be a difficult problem. In fires where the destruction is not complete, establishing the point of origin is not too difficult. The point of deepest char in the wood is most likely the point of origin. If a hole or several holes have burned through the floor, the point of origin is no doubt nearby. Close inspection of the holes will determine where the most burning took place and whether the fire originated on the top of the floor or underneath. Fires started in separate places on the floor along the wall will leave their mark. Fire and heat tend to rise and inspection of the ceiling and upper parts of the wall should not be overlooked, as the heat marks on the walls will give some indication as to where the most heat has been applied. Search of the area where the most burning occurred may disclose the remains of a firetrap if one was used, or the remains of com-

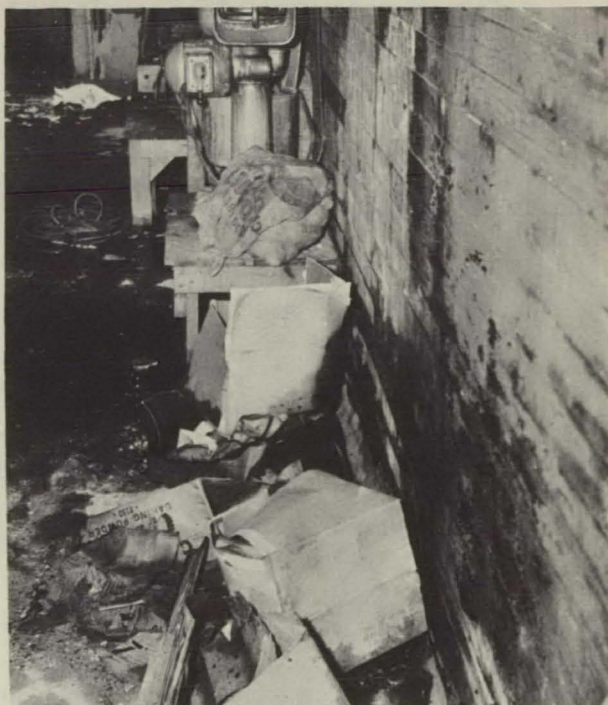
bustible materials or the odor of an accelerant. Where the structure has been completely destroyed, witnesses must be relied upon to establish the origin. Detailed examination of the debris, where the property has been completely destroyed, may determine the point of origin. Accelerant odors found in the debris give strong indication that the point of origin has been found.

A systematic search of the debris, copious notes, a sketch and photographs of the scene are vitally important in an arson investigation. Where insurance is the motive, the insured can be required by the adjuster to submit a detailed inventory of personal property items damaged or destroyed in the fire, if any claim is being made for such items. Many items reflected on the inventory should be visible in the debris if destroyed in the fire. Metal items or the metal parts of items do not burn out of sight. If the inventory reflects metal items and the remains are not found in the debris, a presumption arises that they were removed prior to the fire. Hence, it behooves the arson investigator to make a detailed search of the debris, noting the items found.

Neighbors are valuable sources for determining the contents of the dwelling and whether any personal property was removed prior to the fire. Through interviews with neighbors it can be determined what items of personal property were observed in the debris immediately after the fire. By making a sketch of the scene and sketching in where certain items of personal property were found, the dwelling and contents can be reconstructed. It can readily be seen that examination of the debris at the earliest possible moment is essential.

Preservation of evidence is highly important, and all items of evidence should be properly identified and safely stored. The arson investigator should be especially cognizant of the invaluable assistance the FBI Laboratory can render in the examination of evidence in these types of cases.

Intent, which may be inferred from the acts of the accused, must be shown and intent should not be confused with motive. Motive can be defined as the reason for the fire. Motive and opportunity, however, are not sufficient for a conviction. The suspect must be definitely connected with the fire. While there may be a conviction without proving motive, this is extremely unlikely in cases based upon circumstantial evidence. In most arson cases the motive is generally revenge or a desire to profit financially. It is to be noted that



Fire trail of grease-soaked cardboard and paper.

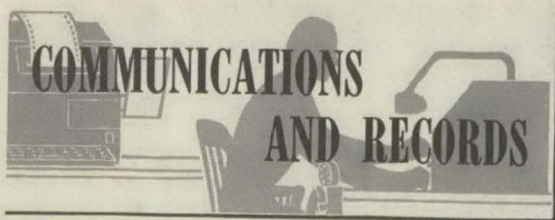
it is not necessary for the property to be over-insured in order for the arsonist to profit from a fire. Total destruction may not be desired by the subject. Partial destruction, particularly in business fires, may satisfy. Then, too, partial destruction may be sufficient for breaking an unprofitable contract or getting rid of seasonal merchandise or obsolete machinery. In addition, there are many other motives behind the desire for only partial destruction.

The Unlawful Flight Statute over which the FBI has jurisdiction makes it a crime for a subject to flee interstate in order to avoid prosecution for various major crimes. A recent revision of this Federal law now makes an arson violation which is punishable as a felony one of the major crimes included under this statute. Witnesses who flee the State to avoid giving testimony in an arson case also violate the statute.

In arson cases, the investigator should be alert to take advantage of this unlawful flight law and use the fugitive-catching facilities of the FBI whenever the facts of the case warrant.

ROADMAP TIPS

Marked roadmaps found in the cars of criminals have been instrumental in pointing out the location of their accomplices.



Machine Records Guide Personnel Placement System

by ALEXANDER ALDRICH, Secretary of the Department, New York City Police Department

If you happened to drive past the corner of 70th Street and Broadway in New York City early on the morning of Wednesday, February 13, 1957, you may have been stopped for a few moments by the young policeman covering the school crossing on that corner. As a law-abiding citizen, you waited for the children to cross the street, and then at the wave of the officer's gloved hand you proceeded, probably without giving him more than a passing glance.

To the casual observer, there was nothing to distinguish this patrolman from thousands of his colleagues who were covering busy school crossings on that cold windy morning.

Nobody who hurried past Patrolman Theodore J. Siry, Shield No. 16835, could have known that back in 1947 and 1948 he had been employed as a civilian by a commercial photographic studio doing laboratory work. Nothing in his appearance indicated that he was later assigned to a photographic unit in the Army Signal Corps, or that from the age of 13 his only hobby, other than sports, had been photography. As a matter of fact, there were very few people in the New York City Police Department who knew these hidden facts about Ted Siry's background.

At 9:15 a. m., Siry was grateful for the order he had received that morning to turn back to the 20th precinct station house to fill out a new form which had come up from headquarters the night before. He was instructed in the intricacies of this form which elicited from him a lot of information relating to his background and qualifications, including his photographic experience. He was told that the form was the basic source document from which information on every member of the 24,000-police force would be entered on International Business Machine cards.

Thirty minutes later Patrolman Siry was proceeding back out into the cold February weather, idly wondering whether the information which he had placed on the form would ever lead to anything.

Today, Patrolman Siry is assigned to headquarters. He is learning the fundamentals of the department's photographic unit, and you only have to look at him to tell that he is extremely happy about his new assignment.

The system which resulted in Patrolman Siry's transfer from foot patrol to the photographic unit, and which is at the present time processing similar transfers to other units and also putting forth quantities of valuable statistical information, is one which may well be scrutinized by other police agencies. Choosing one person for a special assignment from among a wide assortment of qualified men is perhaps the most basic and difficult personnel problem confronting the police administrator. This problem multiplies as the size of the police force increases. In the absence of a machine application, administrators naturally tend to make assignments from among the men whose backgrounds and qualifications they know. To obtain a special assignment it is often necessary for a man to have a friend at court, or perhaps to be lucky in being at the right place at the right time. Under such a system, or lack of it, morale is bound to suffer to the extent that the best man is not in every assignment.

The police department of the city of New York, with a quota strength of 23,974 uniformed personnel, has perhaps the biggest problems in this area. Rapid turnover of personnel, a widespread plant and a multiplicity of special assignments demanding unique qualifications confound the situation even further.

In October 1956, after many years of wrestling with the old system, Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy started an intensive study of the problem, which has led to the establishment of the department's personnel classification system filed on punchcards.

We were fortunate in already having a selection of IBM machines in the department's Statistical and Records Bureau. This unit was charged with the responsibility of preparing crime and accident

statistical reports, and it was clear from the beginning that the development of a system for IBM application would be the logical step.

After considerable study, it was decided that a two-card system would be best adapted to the needs of this department. On the first card, the following information is set forth:

1. Name.
2. Rank.
3. Command.
4. Residence precinct.
5. Year of birth.
6. Year of appointment.
7. Tax registry number.
8. Skills.
9. Languages.
10. Current social status (marital).
11. Blood type.

On the second card, which is numbered to correspond with the first, the following information is entered:

1. Tax registry number.
2. Year of birth.
3. Year of appointment.
4. In-service assignment.
5. Specialized regional knowledge.
6. Licenses.
7. Specialized police training.
8. Education.
9. Military service.
10. Sports and games.
11. Hobbies.
12. Appearance, build.
13. IQ.
14. Recruit training—general average.

The above categories are broken down into more than 660 subcategories. The largest number is found under skills, in which approximately 270 subcategories are set forth. There are set forth 51 languages, 134 in-service assignments and 42 areas of the world under specialized regional knowledge.

It can readily be seen that the entire force may be canvassed for special items such as blood type, languages, or special licenses. Moreover, vast amounts of valuable statistical information can be assembled by machine—information which it was impossible to compile before this system was installed.

Obtaining the Information

In order to assemble all of the information pertaining to the above categories, each member of the Uniformed Force fills out a data sheet known

as the Source Document for Personnel Data Card. In a force of nearly 24,000 men, it is essential that this basic document be self-coding. This means that a key punch operator may punch the cards directly from the information entered on the form filled out by the member of the force. The answers are indicated on the form by encircling a code number opposite the information desired. The data is then interpreted directly, without the intervention of a coding operation.

Every member of the department has now filled out one of these source documents. In addition, a supplemental source document has been filled out for men whose academic averages, IQ and blood type are known to department records. The documents were assembled and the data set forth was punched into cards which are now in operation on the machines of the department's Statistical and Records Bureau.

Updating

A system of this sort is worthless unless the information on the cards is up to date. The department has provided for this in two ways. Periodically each member of the force is required



Alexander Aldrich.

to enter changes of information upon his personnel record. Also, routine changes such as changes in assignment, marital status, residence, rank, etc., are handled by routing the documentary notices of such changes through the Statistical and Records Bureau for mechanical processing.

The result is a compact record which is never more than a few months out of date, and which is up to the minute on changes involving name, rank, command, residence precinct, marital status, and in-service assignments.

In addition to changes of information relating to members of the force presently assigned, it is necessary to set up a process for eliciting similar information from the members of each new class at the police academy. This is done very simply by having the members of the class fill out a form soon after being sworn in. Thereafter, the updating procedure is exactly the same as set forth above.

Testing and Evaluating

An automatic personnel record is practically useless without machinery for testing and evaluating the information set forth on the cards. For example, the police administrator not only wishes to know if a man claims he speaks Spanish but also wishes to know how well he speaks Spanish. The administrator also wishes to know whether there are any other men in the department who speak the language better than the man under consideration. Also, machinery must be set up to insure that exaggerated or mistaken claims do not become a part of the record.

The New York City Police Department has therefore set up two sets of controls. The first consists of a system of testing and evaluation which is carried on by the units for which the men selected by the system will be working. For example, persons with photographic backgrounds are tested and comparatively rated by the Photographic Bureau. Similar functions are carried on by the ballistics squad, the police laboratory, and other technical services.

Certain other skills are more general in nature. For example, a man who claims he is a butcher cannot very well be tested in this skill without revealing the fact to outside agencies. Therefore, a less accurate check must be designed. For this purpose, the Personnel Records Unit keeps lists of men claiming qualifications and a documented breakdown in detail of what these general quali-

cations may be. For example, a man who indicated in his source document that he had butcher experience will show in his detailed record, kept on manual files, the fact that he worked for 7 years as a poultryman in a certain butcher shop.

Conclusion

It is still a little early to tell just how valuable this new venture into automation can be. The first sorting operation on the entire force was made only recently and there are still many bugs in the system, we are sure. A few general observations can be made, however, to help others to travel the same road we did.

First, do not start your study before inspecting the systems of the St. Louis and Cleveland police departments. These progressive agencies were extremely cooperative in making their records available to us, and we used them as a point of departure. Moreover, the United States Army has a similar process for classifying members of its reserve program. Looking at these systems can be very helpful.

Second, and perhaps most important, never lose sight of the fact that the personal interview can never be eliminated. Machines help by insuring that all members of the force are considered, and then by narrowing the field of choice to a manageable number. Do not expect the machine to choose the one most qualified man, however. The exercise of human judgment is still the most important part of the selection process.

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FINGERPRINTS LOCATE HEIR

An arrest could hardly be expected to work to a man's advantage. Such was the case, however, when a man whose record showed several arrests for vagrancy was again arrested for vagrancy and his fingerprints submitted to the FBI. When the prints were received from the arresting agency in Florida, it was found that a stop notice had been placed against this person's record 2 years previously by law enforcement officers in Texas. The interested authorities in Texas were notified of his latest arrest and thus were able to get in touch with him. The vagrant must have been pleasantly surprised when he learned that the Texas authorities were looking for him as a missing heir rather than as a missing criminal.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

In a ceremony at the White House on November 8, 1957, William P. Rogers was sworn in as Attorney General of the United States. He succeeds Herbert Brownell, Jr., who served as Attorney General from 1953 until he resigned this post, effective November 8, 1957.

Born on June 23, 1913, in Norfolk, N. Y., Mr. Rogers was educated at Colgate University and Cornell Law School, where he received his LL. B. degree in 1937. While at Cornell, he was fifth in his law class and was editor of the Cornell Law Quarterly for the years 1935, 1936, and 1937. He had a scholarship for all 3 years and, in addition, worked to support himself. He is a member of the Order of Coif, honorary scholastic legal fraternity. He was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1937 and to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1951.

Mr. Rogers first was connected with the New York law firm of Cadwalder, Wickersham & Taft, assigned to its litigation department. He was appointed an assistant district attorney for New York County in January 1938, and was generally assigned to preparing briefs, arguing appeals, and trying cases.

Military service

When World War II began, he volunteered for military service and went on active duty as a lieutenant (jg.) in the Navy in August 1942. He served in the United States as a division officer at the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., and later as an administrative officer of Carrier Air Group 10, assigned to aircraft carrier U. S. S. *Intrepid*. He took part in the attacks on Japan and in the invasion of Okinawa in 1945. During the Okinawan campaign his ship was twice struck by Japanese suicide planes. He was a lieutenant commander when the war ended and was released to inactive duty in January 1946.

He returned to the New York County District Attorney's Office, where he became Chief of the Bureau of Special Sessions which handles about

William P. Rogers Is Appointed New Attorney General

5,000 cases yearly. In April 1947, he was appointed counsel of the Senate War Investigating Committee, and on July 1, 1947, was named chief counsel. In March 1948, this committee was succeeded by the Senate Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Executive Expenditures Committee. He was made chief counsel of this committee, resigning in March 1950, to become a member of the law firm of Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, with law offices in Washington, D. C., and New York.

Married and the father of four children, Mr. Rogers presently makes his home in Bethesda, Md. Sworn in as Deputy Attorney General in January 1953, he has made many friends among law-enforcement officials through his outstanding ability and his dedication to the service of the American people.



Hon. William P. Rogers.



(Continued from December 1957 issue.)

Techniques and Aspects of Extortion Problem

To discuss the extortionist-victim relationship it will be necessary to consider the extortion cases as two separate classes—those in which the extortionist demands money and those in which he does not.

In the former case, the relationship between the extortionist and the victim is seldom close. In one large extortion case, for example, over 20 prominent, wealthy families, all belonging to one religious faith, received practically identical threatening, demanding notes. When the extortionists were apprehended, one at the pay-off scene and one shortly thereafter, it was learned that they knew none of the victims personally.

Often the extortionist chooses his victim's name from city directories, telephone directories, or newspaper stories. One woman who threatened the lives of the grandchildren of a wealthy businessman later admitted that she had obtained his name, address and the names of his grandchildren from a newspaper account of the death of his daughter. Frequently extortion attempts follow nationwide publicity on kidnappings. These human vultures send threatening letters to already distraught relatives of the kidnap victims demanding money for the safe return of the victim. Following the kidnappings of little Bobby Greenlease and the Weinberger baby, for example, the families received extortion letters from various parts of the country. In the Greenlease case, even after the ransom had been paid and the body of the victim located, letters were received offering, for a considerable sum, to reveal the location of the missing money.

In "Case A," cited earlier in this article, there was no personal animosity; the extortioner tried to get some "easy money."

In cases where the extortioner merely threatens and verbally abuses the recipient, the relationship between the subject and the victim is usually close. Often "affairs of the heart" are responsible for these cases. Jealous boy friends, girl friends, husbands and wives give vent to their feelings,

heap abuse upon the object of their wrath and threaten to injure, mutilate, or kill that person but demand no money as appeasement. Often the person who is doing the threatening later professes that under no circumstances would he actually have injured the person whom he threatened. Neither the threatened person nor law enforcement, however, can afford to assume that the threat will not materialize. For example, a man who had been jailed on a charge of knifing his wife was responsible, while in jail, for having a threatening letter sent to her. He threatened to kill her if she did not visit him and make an effort to effect his release. Shortly thereafter he escaped from jail, stole a gun from a neighbor's home, broke into his own home, shot his wife, and then attempted suicide. Both recovered, and the escaped prisoner received a 3-year sentence for extortion, to run concurrently with a 10-year sentence for attempted murder.

Occasionally, however, letters which threaten without demanding money are sent to persons with whom the extortionist has had little—and sometimes no—personal contact. A doctor connected with a Government agency received a threatening note from a man whom he had examined, warning the doctor to "get that stuff out of those files immediately." Another man sent a threatening letter to an official of a Government bureau because he was dissatisfied with the way his pension claims were being handled. An attorney who had recently concluded a divorce case was threatened by the husband in the case. The man accused the lawyer of having romantic interest in his estranged wife. A Federal judge received a letter in which the sender threatened to kill the judge and his wife because the judge had sentenced a friend of the sender.

Occasionally the relationship between the extortionist and the victim takes an odd twist. In one case, for example, a gambler received an extortion note demanding \$30,000. When Agents apprehended and questioned the young man who came to collect the payoff, they found that two women were involved. Of one of these women, the

victim said, "She was my girl, is my girl, and will be my girl friend in the future." Nevertheless, this "girl friend" was convicted of violating the extortion statute.

Motives

Contrary to the popular belief that the only purpose of transmitting an extortion message is to obtain money, many are sent merely to antagonize or frighten the victim or to cause mental anguish. This has been touched on previously in the discussion of the relationship between the extortionists and their victims.

Some unusual aspects of this violation are revealed by studying a number of these cases, some of which involved a demand for money and others which did not. Two teen-age boys admitted writing threatening letters to a family because they had been "bawled out" by the mother several times and wanted to "get even." This is a fairly common motive. Another extortionist wanted to scare a fellow club member so that the latter would no longer attend his club. One elderly man reportedly stated that he wrote an extortion letter in order to "get sent back to prison for medical attention."

A woman whom Agents apprehended as she called for an extortion package at a post office window stated that she had been extremely bored the night she wrote the extortion note and wrote it chiefly to relieve the boredom. She later changed her story to state that she desired to obtain front-page newspaper publicity and chose this means, fully expecting to be apprehended.

Terrorist Aspects

Extortionists use many devices to terrorize their victims. A favorite taunt of the extortionist is the tactic of impressing the victim with the fact that he is just one of a "gang," all of whom are concentrating attention on the victim. This ruse, intended to impress the victim with the futility of opposition, can be carried out by the transmission of several letters or telephone calls from various locations or the signatures or signs of allegedly different individuals on communications. Experience reflects, however, that the extortioner usually works alone, considering accomplices as disadvantageous in this crime.

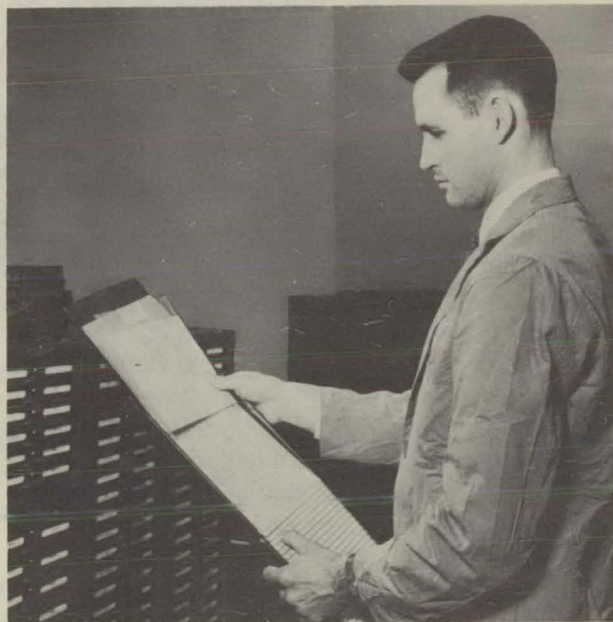
One man enclosed a bullet in the letter he mailed to his estranged wife, thus making himself liable to a charge of mailing explosives as well as mail-

ing a threatening letter. Another enclosed a clipping concerning a man who had murdered his wife and then attempted suicide. Another man poetically wrote, "Here lies a fool and it isn't funny, he preferred death to save some money."

To add to the insidiousness of the crime, many extortionists deliberately attempt to terrorize the victim or the victim's family even after the initial extortion threat has been delivered. For example, one person telephoned the mother of a victim and, when the mother answered the phone, let out a blood-curdling scream. In another case, the extortionists plagued the victims' home with countless telephone calls but always remained silent when the phone was answered. This technique proved to be the extortionists' downfall in this particular case. Investigating Agents asked the victims to note carefully at what time the calls were made. Inasmuch as none of the many calls were made during school hours, the investigators concentrated their attention on high school acquaintances of the threatened family and quickly solved the crime.

Interviewing the Victim

As in the case just cited, a thorough, painstaking interview of the victim often will unearth a logical suspect. This holds true especially in cases where "affairs of the heart" and personal animosity are



An examiner in the FBI Laboratory makes a comparison against the Typewriter Standards File.



Typewriting examination is made in the FBI Laboratory.

involved. The application is not so apt in cases where there is little or no connection between the extortionist and his victim.

Interviewing the Suspect

A thorough interview of the suspect may lead to an admission of guilt and possibly to the solution of other extortion cases and to the implication of accomplices. Handwriting samples should be taken immediately. When the text of an extortion note is dictated to a suspect, he will often use punctuation, capitalization, and spelling similar to that in the original message. When confronted with this fact, some suspects have admitted their guilt.

Fingerprint Examinations

The importance of fingerprint examinations cannot be overemphasized. In "Case A," for example, the latent fingerprint section of the FBI Identification Division found nine latent fingerprints on the extortion letter and envelope. The prints of the former employee who was the chief suspect in the case were on file in connection with his military service. A comparison of the prints on the envelope and letter with those of the suspect showed they were identical. In addition, the examiners found that a latent fingerprint on the typewriter ribbon spool and two latent fingerprints on the inside of the cover of the typewriter which experts in the document section of the FBI

Laboratory stated had been used to prepare the extortion message matched those of the suspect. There are hundreds of other cases on file proving that fingerprints are of vital importance in connection with this violation.

Scientific Examinations

In "Case A," the combined testimony of the fingerprint expert and the expert who determined that the questioned typewriter had been used to prepare the letter was largely responsible for the extortionist's conviction.

Scientific examination of the paper upon which the letters are prepared often shows that paper found in the possession of a suspect matches that which was used in preparing the extortion note. Indented writing sometimes plays an important part in these cases. For example, in searching the home of an extortion suspect, FBI agents found a notepaper tablet which Laboratory experts stated bore indented writing consisting of the same text as the extortion letter and which was prepared at the same time as the extortion letter. In numerous cases, scientific comparison of the handwriting on an extortion note with the handwriting of a suspect has led to the solution.

Pay-offs

Pay-off spots chosen by extortionists are varied. They range from garbage cans in back alleys to Grand Central Station in New York, and include post offices, churches, public libraries, railway



An examiner in the Document Section of the FBI Laboratory compares an extortion letter edge against a torn edge in a notebook.

ravines, vacant lots, and other spots, some isolated and others not.

The pay-off obviously is of crucial importance in the solution of an extortion case. It affords the best opportunity to catch the culprit "red-handed." On the other hand, it is most important for the safety of the victim that the extortionist not be aware of the fact that the pay-off spot is being watched. Careful advance surveillance and planning are the keys to success in this aspect of the case. Many extortionists, such as the one in "Case A," apparently become frightened and do not appear to collect the pay-off. Others cautiously wait as they send the victim through one or more "trial runs" on the pay-off. Surveillance of the pay-off spot has resulted in solving cases even in some instances where no one actually attempted to pick up the package, as investigators have noted persons loitering in the area who acted in a suspicious manner or have obtained license numbers of cars seen frequently. In a few cases, helpful citizens have reported unusual circumstances which ultimately led to the identity of the extortionists. Due to the need for secrecy in order to safeguard the victim, the helpful citizen usually is unaware of the fact that the information he has furnished ties in with a case under investigation.

Because of the very nature of the crime, a great amount of secrecy must be maintained and the valuable investigative leads obtained through neighborhood inquiries in such cases as bank robberies must be obtained with discretion in extortion cases. Most of the extortion messages threaten the recipients with immediate harm if law enforcement authorities are notified. The cooperation of newspapers and other news media can be of great value in preventing premature release of information from jeopardizing the safety of the victim or the success of the investigation.

It is imperative that every case be reported to law enforcement officers at once. If an extortionist gets by with one attempt, and especially if he collects money for this venture, he is encouraged to try for greater things. In order to operate effectively, the extortion investigator must have the complete confidence and cooperation of the victim. Solution of the case often rests on this factor, which entails early notification of the receipt of the threat, preservation of the evidence, keeping investigators informed of any development regardless of its apparent triviality, and absolute compliance with the investigators' instructions. To solve an extortion case, investigators have to depend on

"horse sense" as well as the most modern scientific techniques. Mistakes in judgment not only can prevent the capture of the extortionist but also can be disastrous for the victim. For this reason, absolute cooperation of the victim is necessary, as occasionally an apparently irrelevant bit of information may give an experienced investigator a clue to the identity of the extortionist.

Extortion stands as the lowest form of criminal cowardice. Hiding behind preplanned anonymity, the extortionist viciously strikes at the emotions of his victim. Although the results of countless cases of this type show that the actual threats of this criminal are seldom carried out, this knowledge is small consolation to the victim at his time of harassment. For law enforcement, certainly, the welfare of the victim must be the paramount consideration. The investigation of extortion cases demands high caliber police work and the coordination of police effort in the use of scientific crime detection, modern technique, and immediate "know-how" acquired by proper training.



LOOT

Loot has been found in many unusual places—in outdoor toilets, lumber piles, steam rollers, car headlights, thermos jugs, vacuum-cleaner bags, and countless other unlikely places. After a recent bank robbery, loot recovered from one suspect was wrapped in a religious tract. Ironically, this tract included the admonition ". . . the love of money is the root of all evil."



DOCUMENT EXAMINATIONS

The FBI has available for distribution to police agencies a number of pamphlets concerning document examinations. Police officers may find these articles, which originally appeared in issues of the Law Enforcement Bulletin, of value in their work. For example, one of these reprints, an illustrated pamphlet entitled "Some Scientific Aspects of Document Examination," deals with such subjects as chemical tests, spectrographic examination, watermarks, carbon paper, illegible writing, obliterated writing, etc. This reprint may be obtained without charge by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C.



OTHER TOPICS

Courtesies and Service Promote Public Relations

by CHIEF OF POLICE T. E. McCLUNG,
La Grange, Ga., Police Department

La Grange, Ga., is a city of approximately 28,000 and is located 75 miles southwest of Atlanta, Ga., and about 12 miles from the Georgia-Alabama State line. The textile mills in La Grange employ the larger proportion of the working force in La Grange and environs.

U. S. Highways 27 and 29 pass through the center of La Grange, with U. S. 27 leading south to Florida and north to Michigan and U. S. 29 going south to northwest Florida and north to Washington, D. C. La Grange then has a large number of visitors who pass through the city daily.

The La Grange Police Department consists of 40 men, including a radio technician and a jailer. We are in the process of erecting a building to house our police department and jail. This building will cost approximately \$300,000 and it is expected that the building will be completed in the near future.

All too frequently, the impression that a visitor to a strange city takes with him of that city is based on some experience or conversation, very probably of a short duration, which the visitor has with a policeman in that city. The success or failure of the police department in obtaining finances for necessary operations is due in no small measure to the impression which the members of the police department create on the minds of those responsible for granting or withholding funds. The good impression which the police department members create on the minds of the general public is responsible for the amount of respect, cooperation, and friendliness which the department receives from the community. Public opinion of a department arises not only from the efficiency of that department in performing the regular, normal police functions but also from the courtesy and cooperation exhibited by the members of the department.

I am of the strong opinion that, although courtesy and cooperation may add a few minutes to the job occasionally, the expense incurred is

slight when compared with the results achieved. I have instituted policies in the La Grange Police Department emphasizing the importance of being courteous and offering assistance to the general public in every manner. As a result of these policies, the residents of the city take pride in their police department and in return for the courtesies and cooperation tendered them they have made available to us information and other assistance which have not only lessened the number of crimes committed but also have been responsible for the solutions of a large number of crimes committed.

House Check

We render a service to our residents who are vacationing or away from their homes in the city for one reason or another by checking the homes of those persons at least twice daily. This is a physical check and the officers assigned to the duty try all doors and windows of the residence as well as determine whether any damage has been done to the residences. This is, of course, in addition to the checking of the business establishments. A resident who is planning on being away from his home need only call the department and inform the desk sergeant as to his address and the date he is planning to leave and return. The resident is told to call the department on his return. During July 1957, our department was watching 86 residences at one time. We did not have a house burglary during that time, and we have never had a burglary of a house which was on the list to be watched. Our department has received many letters of thanks from the residents whose homes were watched by us.

In connection with the checking of the business establishments in La Grange, an officer finding an unlocked door or window notifies the desk sergeant who in turn notifies the owner or manager of the establishment as to the open door or window. The patrol officer then stands by the open door or window until the owner or manager

arrives. During 1956, this department found 664 such open doors and/or windows, which number represents a decrease of 52 as compared with the preceding year.

Members of our department are frequently asked directions by visitors to our city as to how to get from one place to another. If the place to which the person wants to go is a short distance away and the officer feels that the person will experience no difficulty in arriving at the destination, the officer will merely point out the way. If the destination, however, is some distance away and the traveler would probably have some difficulty in reaching that point, then the officers will lead the person to the destination. Oftentimes persons will stop at the police department to inquire as to where a particular place is located. If in the judgment of the desk sergeant, those persons would probably have some trouble finding that place, the desk sergeant will radio to a patrolling unit to return to headquarters and that unit will lead those individuals to the place to which they want to go. We have received very favorable comments for rendering this service, and in the recent past an article concerning this service was publicized in an Atlanta newspaper.

We also recognize the fact that a number of people are reluctant to enter a police department and we are also aware that persons taking time off to pay a parking ticket fine frequently exhibit a hostile attitude toward the department. Accordingly, we have forty-five containers attached to our parking meters in the business district of La Grange. A person receiving a parking ticket, if he desires, can place the ticket and the amount of the fine in any one of the containers and can thereby eliminate the necessity of coming to headquarters to pay off that fine.

We render another service by furnishing, without cost, an escort to funeral processions from the home of the deceased to the church and from the church to the cemetery. This escort consists of one or two motorcycle officers, depending on other duties at the time. In the event of inclement weather, a patrol car is used as an escort. Each morning, the desk sergeant calls the funeral homes in La Grange to find out whether any funerals are planned and, if so, whether a police escort is desired.

Children in La Grange, as in every other community, are its most prized asset. Elementary school children, as well as high-school students,

must cross the heavily traveled U. S. Highways 27 and 29. There are 14 designated school crossings in La Grange and a police officer is assigned to each one of these crossings from 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and from 1 to 3 p. m. on each schoolday. The city is fortunate in that in the last 14 years not one child has been injured or killed at any of these school crossings.

Safety Program

We believe that continual emphasis on the importance of observing all traffic rules and regulations is fundamental to the lessening of traffic injuries and deaths. In line with this, we have instituted a program whereby all schoolchildren in our city, commencing with the first-graders and going through the ninth-grade students, are taught by means of scale models how to cross street intersections properly and how to ride bicycles in a safe and proper manner. The schoolchildren become familiar with the different types of traffic signs also by means of scale models. Needless to say, this program with its continual emphasis on safety is regarded by the parents of the schoolchildren as being of paramount significance and importance.

As a matter of course, we furnish assistance in whatever way possible to other police agencies which are confronted with a disaster or emergency which would greatly tax their facilities. In addition to this, we are happy to assist those agencies should their facilities be overextended because of celebrations, parades, or other civic occasions



Chief T. E. McClung.



School safety class.

when large crowds would hamper the smooth operations of those departments.

This type of cooperation is mutually beneficial, and when large crowds attend football games or other events in La Grange, we have called on other police agencies to assist in the handling of the traffic.

During the Christmas season we assist a civic organization in La Grange in the collection and distribution of toys. During early December of each year the local organization makes a city-wide appeal upon the citizenry to donate toys for distribution to the poor at Christmas. Our department is notified as to the location of these toys and a car is dispatched to pick up the articles, which are then repaired by members of the La Grange Fire Department. The toys are distributed to the needy shortly before Christmas, and distribution is made by a representative of the civic organization, who is taken to the various homes of the recipients in one of our patrol cars.

Officers of our department are called upon frequently to accompany individuals carrying large amounts of money to the banks in the city. Each evening one of our officers is designated to accompany a woman cashier of a business establishment so that she can deposit the daily proceeds in the night depository of a bank. Similarly, each Sunday, an officer accompanies a church representative to a La Grange bank so that the person can deposit the Sunday collections in the night depository.

It is a rule in our organization that each officer be courteous and tactful in all dealings with the public. Likewise, each officer is expected to be neat and clean when in uniform. We do not have

room in our department for an untidy, discourteous, bully-boy type of man. We recognize that the public is paying our salaries and that we are working for the people. The least we can do for our employers is to be courteous and cooperative with them. It may impose an additional burden on the facilities of the department at times, but the department, in turn, is richly rewarded by the sincere cooperation and appreciation of the public in the work performed by the officers.



"Dead" Man Returns

In response to a draft notice sent to a young man, a local Selective Service board recently received a handwritten note "signed" by the youth's doctor, stating that the young man suffered from migraine headaches. An additional note was then received by the board claiming that the youth was needed to help support his family; the note was "signed" by his mother. When the draft board sent a second notice and set a new date for a physical examination, it received a letter purportedly written by the youth's mother advising that her son had joined the Navy. The draft board ascertained otherwise, and a third notice was forwarded to the individual ordering him to report for a pre-induction physical examination. A letter, again supposedly written by the youth's mother, advised the board that he had been killed in a traffic accident. The draft board requested proof of death, and soon received a death certificate. However, upon investigating, the board found that neither was there any official record of this individual's death, nor did the business office of the cemetery in which he was supposed to be buried have any such record. FBI Agents then arrested the youth who admitted that he had submitted all of the fraudulent correspondence. He advised that his extended reluctance to being drafted stemmed from his fear of receiving inoculations. Federal prosecution was declined when the young man did submit himself for immediate induction into the military service.

Violations of the Selective Service Act of 1948 are within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. Some of the more common violations are failure or refusal to register, failure to keep local board advised of changes of address or status, failure to report for physical examination or induction, and failure to carry certificates of registration and notices of classification.

Special Automobiles for Transporting Prisoners

The Jacksonville, Fla., Police Department owns and operates specially modified police cars which have proved useful for the purpose of transporting prisoners.

Pockets have been added to the front doors of this vehicle to hold clipboards, flashlights, and other paraphernalia which the transporting officers might need. Also in the front of the car, in easy reach of the officers, are a riot gun with electric release, a portable spotlight, and a first-aid kit.

The front seat is separated from the back seat by a partition made of 18-gage metal grill. The rear doors are also covered with this material. On the rear doors, the handles for opening the doors and raising and lowering the windows have been removed. To prevent prisoners from locking themselves inside the car, metal washers have been placed under the lock "pushbuttons" on these doors.

Additional Equipment

In addition to the other equipment mentioned, the car has a red light, a siren, and a 3-way radio with inside and outside speakers. The outside speaker enables an officer to leave his car when necessary and not miss a call.

At the present time, the Jacksonville Police Department has 16 cars equipped for the purpose of transporting prisoners. The officials of the department feel that in addition to providing more safety for the officers transporting prisoners, these specially equipped vehicles enable the department to get much more service from their police cars. For example, the first car to be so equipped had already been used by the chief of police for 3 years and had 18,000 miles registering on its speedometer. The police department would have been unable to get a good price for this vehicle on the used car market, as the titles of all police cars in Florida are stamped "Police Service," which makes the resale value low. Thus the officers of this department feel that equipping such cars for transporting prisoners is a sound financial measure. Some newer cars have also been so equipped.

Other police departments have expressed interest in equipping cars for transporting prisoners and some agencies have already taken steps similar



Front seat.

to those taken by the Jacksonville Police Department. Interested police officers may obtain more information concerning the equipment used by the Jacksonville Police Department by communicating with Chief Luther A. Reynolds or Inspector Robert F. Hobbs, Director, Service Division, of that department.



Rear seat.

Police Brochure Attracts Public Interest

by JOHN R. MOORE, *Assistant Chief of Police,*
Waukesha, Wis., Police Department

Like every other police department, large or small, we in Waukesha, Wis. (25,000 population), realize the necessity for good public relations. We are convinced that public citizens properly informed regarding our activities will respond readily when we need assistance.

We use the usual methods of getting our message across to the public: speeches at schools, at parent-teacher association meetings, and service club gatherings as well as working with the press and radio.

There is another method which we use that may or may not be available in your city.

I am referring to the "Welcome Wagon." This local program is part of a national commercial organization founded in 1928, with National Headquarters at 136 West 52d Street, New York 19, N. Y. When a new family moves to town, for example, a "hostess" from the "Welcome Wagon" drops in on the family with a basketful of gifts

donated by enterprising merchants who want to acquaint potential customers with their stores and their wares.

Along with the gifts, the "hostess" hands the family a neat folder full of helpful information about the community. Here is a sample of what the Waukesha folder includes: letters of welcome from the Governor, the mayor, the school superintendent, the local branch office of the Wisconsin State employment service and a few others; information about the community's blood donor program, the visiting nurse association, the Waukesha symphony orchestra, Red Cross, public library, YMCA, YWCA; a listing of local radio programs; a map of the city printed especially for one of the local banks; a directory of local churches; a schedule of the Milwaukee Braves baseball games; schedules of the local bus line; and a letter from the chamber of commerce.

In this packet of helpful data the police department includes a mimeographed letter from Police Chief James Hannon. We also include in the folder a pocket-sized booklet called "Your Protection, Your Police Force and You."

The chief's one-page letter, addressed to "A New Neighbor," describes our department as "a guardian of your property and welfare and a crime prevention organization." It asks that, as citizens of our community, the new family help play a part in crime prevention "by being alert and calling the police at once when you see suspicious happenings or persons."

In his letter Chief Hannon takes the opportunity to give newcomers a few tips: "If you go out for the evening, leave a light burning in the house—one upstairs, too. Leave window shades up; take your keys with you; make sure all windows and doors are securely locked; tell your neighbors you will be gone but let no one know how long you will be gone."

The letter also states: "If you are going to be gone for an extended period, stop milk and newspaper deliveries; have neighbors take in your mail; let the police know that your house will be unattended and let them know where you can be reached if the need is urgent."

The booklet we include in the "Welcome Wagon" folder is published by an advertising specialty firm of St. Paul, Minn. The only identification the firm has in the booklet is one line of very small type on the first page which cites its copyright to the material.



Assistant Chief John R. Moore.

This 16-page, attractively printed, illustrated booklet contains an amazing number of helpful hints to the citizen of any community on how to prevent crimes from happening. It tells the citizen how he can protect his home, his car, his yard—even some tips on getting a reliable baby sitter.

For the interest and assistance of citizens there is printed on the back cover: "Police Department—Waukesha, Wisconsin—Liberty 7-5544."

We purchase the booklets at the cost of \$116 for 1,000 copies, plus mailing. This pamphlet is excellent material for distribution at civic club talks, school speeches, and other gatherings when you are called on to advertise your police department.

What results have we had from this system of contacting new arrivals in town and from the booklets?

Waukesha's "Welcome Wagon" hostess averages 30-35 calls a month. That means our message and helpful booklet are reaching 30-35 families a month. This is a larger number than we, ourselves, could possibly reach in that period through meetings or by other means.

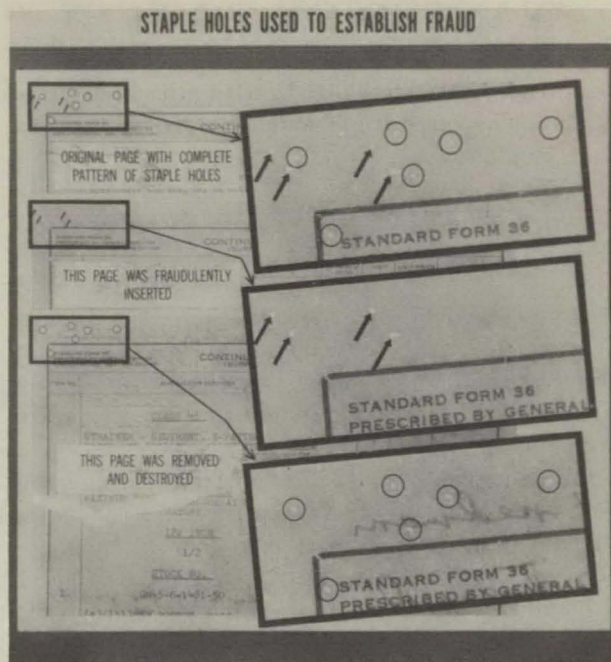
Our mimeographed letter and the booklet have been going out with the "Welcome Wagon" folder for several months. We have heard innumerable favorable comments about this material.

We feel that our program and our contacts with the public will benefit our department and the community. In the event any law enforcement agency desires to obtain additional information concerning our program or the booklet which we distribute, we would be happy to furnish such data upon request to the Waukesha, Wis., Police Department.

We believe that our program is enlightening the public and arousing interest in our needs and responsibilities. It is our conviction the time and expense will be well spent.

Staple Marks

The FBI has jurisdiction in cases involving fraud against the Government. Recently, in one such case the FBI Laboratory corroborated the results of an investigation. In this case a buyer of naval supplies was charged with manipulating contracts in favor of a company operated by an associate. The bid forms of the associate's firm would be submitted with the price quotations left blank and



later these items would be filled in by the buyer so as to give certain contracts to this company.

In one such contract the buyer made an error and substituted a sheet from another contract. The removed sheet was torn up and thrown in the wastebasket. This page was later recovered and submitted to the Laboratory for examination to determine if this particular page was part of the contract when the original pages were stapled together. At the trial of the two men, an expert from the Laboratory demonstrated that the pattern of staple holes in the torn sheet exactly matched the pattern of staple holes in the original pages of the contract while the same pattern did not appear in the substituted page. Before the termination of the trial the company official and the buyer changed their pleas from "not guilty" to "guilty" and "nolo contendere," respectively.

On June 11, 1956, the buyer was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined \$500, while the company official was fined \$1,000. Subsequently, in connection with a civil suit in this matter, the two subjects agreed to pay the Government the sum of \$3,081 in settlement of claims arising out of the requisitions and contracts which were the basis for the criminal prosecution.

LOTTERIES

Interstate transportation of lottery tickets is a Federal crime investigated by the FBI.

WANTED BY THE FBI

GEORGE EDWARD COLE, with aliases: George E. Cole, George Edward Puckett, George Edward Cole Puckett

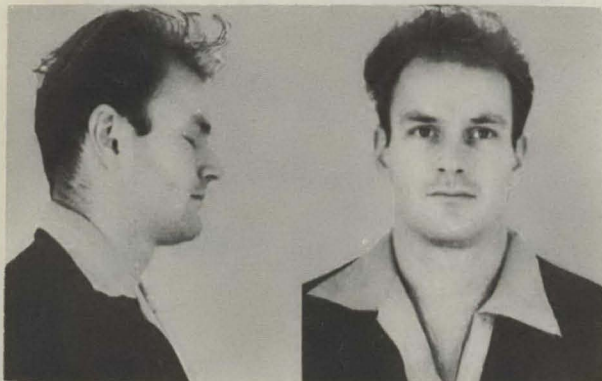
Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

George Edward Cole, who is the subject of Identification Order No. 3000, is one of the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives." He is wanted in connection with the cold-blooded slaying of a San Francisco police officer.

On December 30, 1956, during the early morning hours, two men entered a tavern in San Francisco's "Tenderloin." One of the men drew a .357 magnum revolver and ordered the tavern's customers to "stand up and face the wall and get your hands up." When an off-duty police officer who was in the tavern at the time lunged at the armed hold-up man while reaching for his own gun, he was cut down by two shots fired from the powerful revolver. The bandits fled without any loot. Investigation by the San Francisco Police Department resulted in the arrest of one of the two bandits on January 7, 1957. The other man, who has been identified as George Edward Cole, is still at large.

Process

After learning that Cole had fled from California, local authorities sought the assistance of the FBI, and on January 9, 1957, a complaint was filed before a U. S. Commissioner at San Francisco, Calif., charging Cole with unlawfully fleeing the State of California in order to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder.



George Edward Cole.

Cole has been convicted of grand larceny and robbery. His criminal career started in 1945 when he went AWOL from the U. S. Army and stole a car, transporting it interstate. Apprehended and turned over to the Army, he escaped from the stockade while awaiting court-martial. He stole another car and was again arrested. After his release, he stole a truck in St. Louis, was apprehended the same day and subsequently received a 2-year prison term in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

Caution

Inasmuch as Cole is being sought for the murder of one police officer and reportedly has stated that he will shoot any police officer attempting to apprehend him and he is believed to be armed, he should be considered extremely dangerous.

Description

George Edward Cole is described as follows:

Age-----	30, born March 24, 1927, Philadelphia, Pa.
Height-----	6 feet, 1 inch.
Weight-----	160 to 178 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Brown, receding.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Medium.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Bus driver, truck driver, typist.
Scars and marks----	Pit scar on outside corner of right eye, small cut scar on inside of left wrist, appendectomy scar, tattoo small heart and names "Mom" and "Dad" and letters "GP" or "SP" on left forearm, tattoo 8-point star on back of left hand.
Remarks-----	Wears full upper denture.
FBI Number-----	4,571,758.
Fingerprint classification-----	6 9 Aa 6 17 aU2a
Reference-----	1 17

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.

Flight to Canada

One night in August of 1956, the wife of a prosecutor in Florida was found shot to death outside her front door. Apparently she had opened the door in response to a knock and had been murdered.

On the same night, in the same city, the wife of the manager of a local country club was fired upon when she went to investigate a noise at her front door.

In investigating the connection between the two crimes, officers learned that the manager of the country club had fired an employee and later had caused this man to be arrested for trespassing on club property. The murdered woman's husband had prosecuted the man on this charge, which had resulted in a short jail sentence.

A warrant was issued charging this man with murder and a Federal warrant was also issued charging him with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. Investigation traced the subject to Winnipeg, Canada, where he was apprehended by the Winnipeg Police Department.

At the time of the suspect's apprehension, a .32 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver was found in his suitcase. The bullet from the murdered woman's body and the gun obtained from the suspect were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, where it was concluded that the fatal bullet had been fired from this gun. An FBI Agent's testimony concerning this examination was an important element in the trial, which resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree without recommendation for mercy, and the subject was sentenced to the death penalty.

PAINT EXAM BRINGS GUILTY PLEA

In April of 1957, a pair of black trousers, a pink shirt, paint samples, and other evidence were received in the FBI Laboratory for scientific examination. The accompanying letter from a police officer in a southern city stated that a burglary had occurred and that the clothing belonged to a suspect. The FBI Agent who conducted the examination in the Laboratory found that some of the paint particles removed from the suspect's clothing consisted of six layers of paints similar to the paints on the jimmied doorframe of the burglarized office and that other particles consisted of four layers of paints similar to the

paints on a safe which the burglars had attempted to open. This information was transmitted to the local department.

In June 1957, the trial was held. One suspect pleaded guilty, but the other denied the charges. During the trial, however, this young man changed his mind and entered a plea of guilty. He was sentenced to jail for 2 years, and the other defendant was placed on probation for 3 years.

Local officers gave scientific crime detection credit for the successful conclusion of this case. It was learned that the subject whose clothing had been examined had not believed that the state could prove its case against him until he learned that an Agent from the FBI Laboratory was in the courtroom prepared to testify. He had changed his plea to guilty at that point.

TARPAULIN AND WOOD

In August 1956, a bank in a New York community was burglarized of approximately \$100,000. After extensive investigation by FBI Agents and local officers, two suspects were arrested and were brought to trial on March 18, 1957.

On April 1, 1957, the two subjects interrupted the trial in order to enter guilty pleas. Apparently the testimony given by two examiners from the FBI Laboratory had some influence on this decision. One examiner had just testified that a piece of wood which had been found at the scene of the burglary was originally part of a board found on a garage roof where one of the subjects kept pigeons, and the other examiner had just testified that a tarpaulin found at the bank was originally part of a tarpaulin which had been traced to the residence of one of the suspects.

One of the subjects received a 12-year prison sentence on the bank burglary charge and a 5-year sentence on a conspiracy charge. The other subject received sentences of 10 years and 5 years, respectively. In each case, execution of the 5-year sentence was suspended.

PRINTING INJURED FINGERS

Placing a notation on a fingerprint card to the effect "fresh cut, bandaged" is not sufficient. A card bearing these notations cannot be properly classified, filed, or searched. When a temporary injury is present, the prints, if at all possible, should not be taken until after healing.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

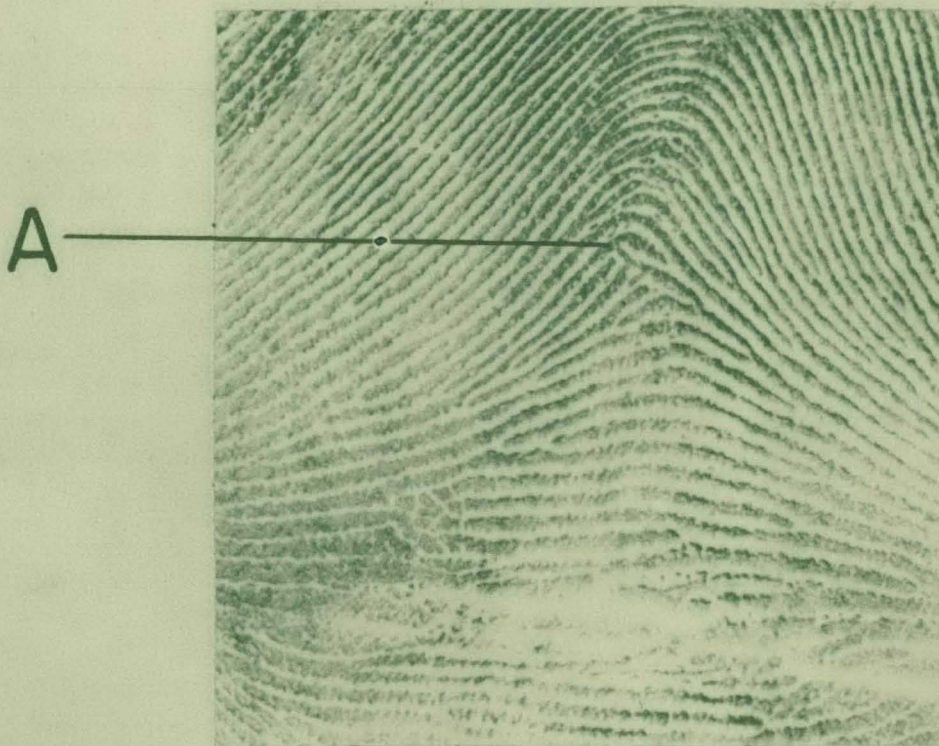
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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

Superintendent
State Police
Salem, Oregon

Questionable Pattern



The questionable pattern presented here is classified as a tented arch due to the angular formation at point A. Because improper inking or undue pressure might easily change the appearance of the formation, it is necessary to reference the pattern to a plain arch.