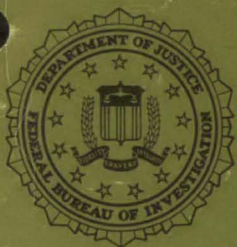
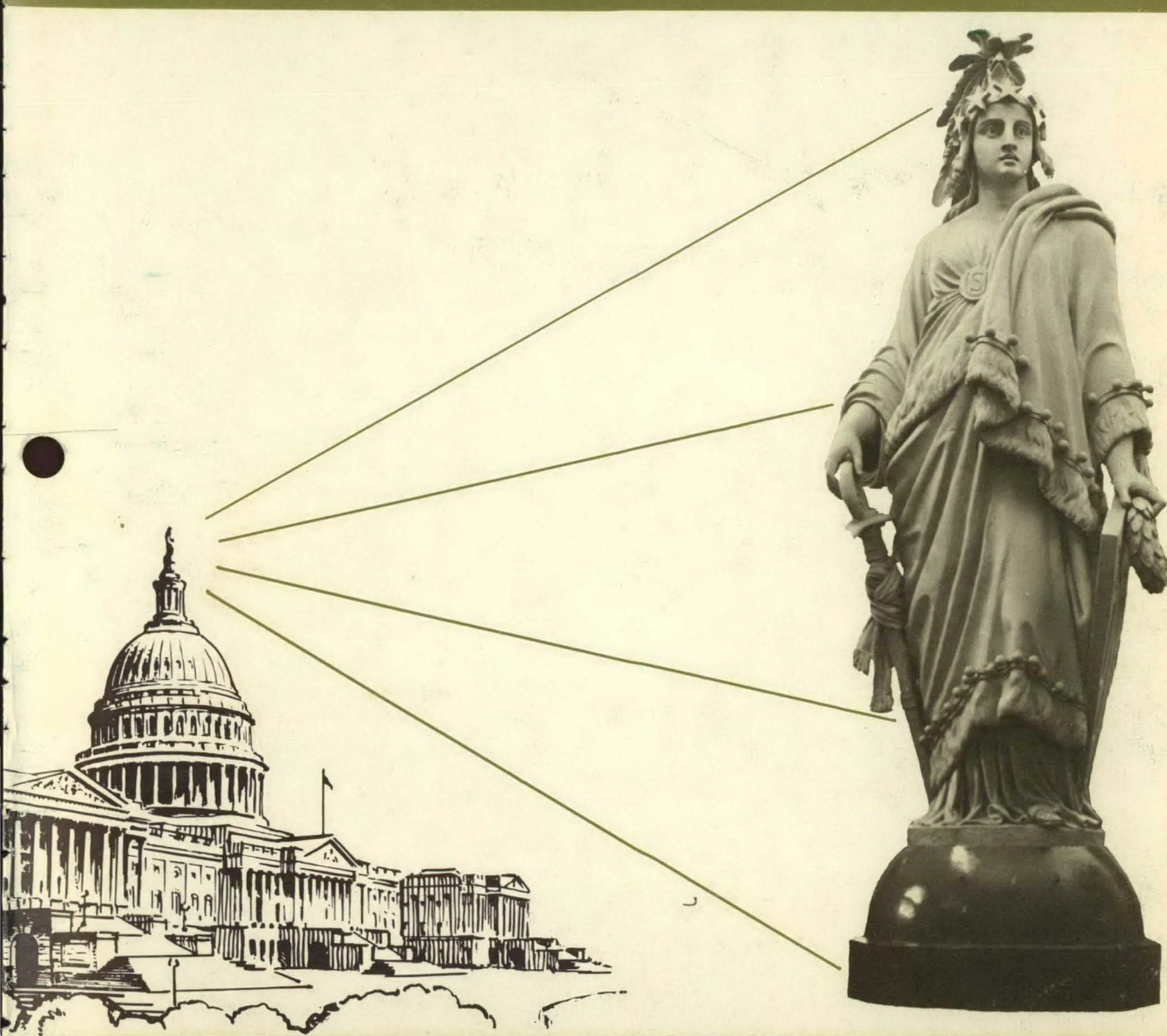


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# FBI

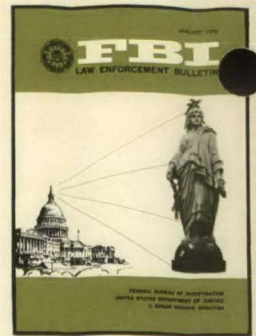
## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

JANUARY 1970

VOL. 39, NO. 1



THE COVER—The Statue of Freedom. The Statue of Freedom was sculptured in Italy by Thomas Crawford, an American, and installed atop the U.S. Capitol Dome on December 2, 1863. It is 19 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 14,985 pounds. See Director Hoover's message on freedom beginning on page 1.

# FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

IT WAS PATRICK HENRY who said, "Bad men cannot make good citizens. It is impossible," he added, "that a nation of infidels or idolaters should be a nation of free men. . . . A vitiated state of morals, a corrupted public conscience, is incompatible with freedom."

I suggest there is a pertinent message for present-day Americans in Patrick Henry's warning. As we move into a new decade, I feel we are being pressured by some behavioral excesses which are incompatible with our continued freedom. Certainly, a free society is not free from difficulties, but it must be relatively free from weaknesses such as moral decadence and disrespect for law if it is to survive.

Moral decadence and disrespect for law thrive when self-discipline is weak. In a society of free men, there must be an abundance of personal integrity and discipline. We need only to look back at the 1960's to see what has been happening to our moral standards.

For the past several years our citizens have been barraged with unbridled vulgarity, obscenity, blasphemy, perversion, and public desecration of our cherished ideals and symbols. Although strong protests have been made from portions of our concerned citizenry, for the most part these degrading and debasing activities are increasing. Immorality is becoming more of the rule than the exception.

In the face of these perplexing conditions, many citizens are practically moral cowards. Afraid of being labeled puritanical or "square," they tolerate and condone acts and habits which they know are morally wrong but which they do not have the courage to denounce and oppose. This is unfortunate, because they fail themselves, their children, and their country.

Where morality and decency are concerned, Americans must not let rationalization and doubletalk confuse them. There is nothing enlightening, enduring, or progressive about degeneracy. No great nations or stable societies have ever been built on false morality. If we value our country and our system of self-government under the rule of law, then we must not stand by and let our moral standards be compromised.

Respect for law is also a moral obligation. Much of our trouble today is caused by a growing number of persons who feel no obligation to respect the law and no legal responsibility to obey it. Belonging to diverse groups and movements, these persons are clairvoyant and prolific on matters of liberty, freedom, and individual rights, but impatient and taciturn on the issues of responsibilities and established democratic processes. Their emotions override their judgment and reasoning. Edmund Burke put it this way—"The freedom of some is the freedom of the herd of swine that ran violently down a steep place into the sea and were drowned. The only

## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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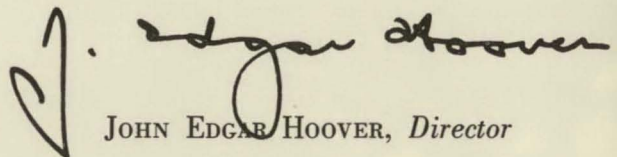
liberty that is valuable, is a liberty connected with order; that not only exists with order and virtue, but which cannot exist at all without them."

To my mind, a big question for every American as we enter the 1970's is whether he wants to support and defend our free society or let it be overrun and destroyed by visionary agitators, whether he wants to promote the cause of justice and order or give in to crime and chaos, and whether he wants to hold the line on decency and morality or let depravity and degeneracy corrupt our populace.

JANUARY 1, 1970

Let us make no mistake about it. Human dignity, individual values, civil rights, and freedom for all citizens cannot exist without order and self-discipline. We need discipline to lift us above the baseness of indulgence, discipline to stand for right over wrong, discipline to uphold and preserve our ideals and principles of democracy, and discipline to respect and obey the law.

Let those whose actions are incompatible with the freedoms of our society know that their rights and privileges end where the rights and privileges of others begin.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "J" at the beginning and a long, sweeping underline that extends across the name.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*





Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense  
Richard G. Capen, Jr.

A High Priority—

# Freedom From Fear”

“As we face up to the challenges ahead, let us balance our problems against our assets. There are legitimate grievances in our country and they must be corrected. But let us never forget that while the American way of life is far from perfect, it remains the best the world has ever known.”

This urgent plea was highlighted in an address by the Honorable Richard G. Capen, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, to the graduates of the 84th Session of the FBI National Academy on November 5, 1969, in Washington, D.C.

In commenting on law enforcement and the fight against crime, Mr. Capen

said, “It is this Administration’s hope that we can re-establish domestic peace by restoring freedom from fear in America. After all, freedom from fear is just as necessary as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and the right of peaceful assembly.”

Naming some of the problems fac-

Shown at the conclusion of the graduation ceremonies of the 84th Session of the FBI National Academy, from left to right, are: Hon. Richard G. Kleindienst, Deputy Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice; Hon. Richard G. Capen, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense; Director Hoover; Lt. Col. Stephen F. Lagomarsino, Deputy Chief, New Mexico State Police, Santa Fe, N. Mex., President of the graduating class; and Dr. George R. Davis, National City Christian Church, Washington, D.C.





ing our Nation today, Mr. Capen stated, "Sure, there are those who suggest in America that the whole system of our country should be torn down because part of this system has failed. By this reasoning, I presume they are suggesting that all hospitals should be destroyed because they have not abolished disease. But, before some of these critics seek to scuttle the entire American ship of state, I would suggest that they should first learn to build a better raft. They say that they want to be understood, but I wonder how often they have tried to understand others. They demand their rights, but I wonder how often they respect the rights of others."

### **Lack of Concern**

Mr. Capen told the assembly of officers and dignitaries that for too long Americans were not sufficiently concerned about the rising trend of crime in this country. "Mr. Hoover and the FBI were right at the forefront in reminding the American public of these trends and the serious nature of crime in America," he stated.

Concerning Director Hoover, Mr. Capen stated that he has always felt that the measure of a man's accom-



**Lt. Col. Stephen F. Lagomarsino.**

plishments in life can be determined by the shadow he casts.

"Mr. Hoover's shadow," he continued, "his leadership and influence within his profession are unmatched. His dedication to his country and his determined belief in the American way of life have been sources of inspiration for thousands and thousands of Americans. . . . Mr. Hoover is a self-made man in the finest sense of the word. But he is more than that. He is a talented and effective public servant whose shadow of accomplishment spans more than a half a century

and I believe, as I know all of you believe, that this shadow will continue to reach out inspiring others for many years to come."

Mr. Capen pointed out that in a very direct sense, "the Defense Department and our Nation's law enforcement agencies share a similar responsibility—the maintenance and preservation of our national security. If we in Defense fail to do our job—just as if you fail to do your job—in the final analysis, there will be very few freedoms for Americans to enjoy."

The graduates represented the 50 States, the Philippines, the Canal Zone, Australia, Canada, Thailand, the Hong Kong Police Force, in addition to the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., the White House Police, the United States Park Police, and the United States Army, Air Force, and the Marine Corps.

### **Diplomas Presented**

The Honorable Richard G. Kleindienst, Deputy Attorney General of the United States, and Mr. Hoover presented the diplomas to the graduates, and Dr. George R. Davis of the National City Christian Church, Washington, D.C., delivered the invocation and benediction.

Lt. Col. Stephen F. Lagomarsino of the New Mexico State Police, president of the graduating class, spoke on behalf of his fellow officers, expressing their appreciation for the opportunity of attending the Academy and receiving the valuable training. Music for the occasion was provided by the U.S. Marine Corps Band.

Prior to the graduation Mr. Newsum J. Gibson, Jr., Chief of Police, Arcata, Calif., was presented the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement for achieving the highest scholastic standing in the session. Sgt. William M.



Among distinguished guests at the graduation exercises was Congressman William D. Ford (right) of Michigan, who is shown here with Mr. Hoover, and Insp. Ronald N. Holko, Westland, Mich., Police Department, a member of the class.



Zinzer, Police Department, Des Moines, Iowa, won The American Legion FBI National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award.

The academy graduates join the ranks of an elite alumni of 5,535 of whom 28 percent still active in law enforcement occupy top executive positions in their agencies.

Following is the address given by Mr. Capen:

Thank you.

Mr. Hoover, Mr. Kleindienst, ladies and gentlemen: I am very proud to be on this program this morning, and particularly to have received such a fine introduction from Mr. Hoover, whom I have known and whom I have admired for many years. I am also pleased to be here with Mr. Kleindienst who is from Arizona. Having lived in La Jolla, Calif., for the past 9 years, we see a lot of Arizonians in the summertime who come over to enjoy our weather and enjoy our water which they claim we stole from them. And also, Mr. Hoover is a friend of San Diego and has been greatly admired by many people in the Copley organization that I had the pleasure of working for for many years.

I have often felt that the measure of a man's accomplishments in life can be determined by the shadow he casts over those who work with him and for him. Mr. Hoover's shadow, his leadership and influence within his profession are unmatched. His dedication to his country and his determined belief in the American way of life have been sources of inspiration for thousands and thousands of Americans. They have been a source of inspiration to me personally.

Mr. Hoover is a self-made man in the finest sense of the word. But he is more than that. He is a talented and effective public servant whose shadow of accomplishment spans more than a half a century, and I believe, as I know all of you believe, that this shadow will continue to reach out inspiring others for many years to come. The story of the self-made man in America is not just a dream of the past. It is also an opportunity for the future. It is an opportunity that all young people today, that half of our population that is under age 25, can aspire to; those opportunities for accomplishment, for proving one's self, and for doing the best a person can with his own talent are very much alive today.

When you look back over the history of our country, you will find that it is rich

with those who started out as the sons of coal miners and later became famous doctors. Our Nation's heritage abounds with those who worked their way through college by sweeping out bank lobbies and today serve as bank presidents.

This morning I would like to briefly discuss two subjects. One is what we are doing in the Department of Defense that we feel impacts upon domestic problems that are very much part of your responsibility. And second of all, I would like to step back for a moment from the problems that we share in the Defense Department and that you share as law enforcement officers and look to the future and look briefly to some of the positive things that I believe are happening in America today.

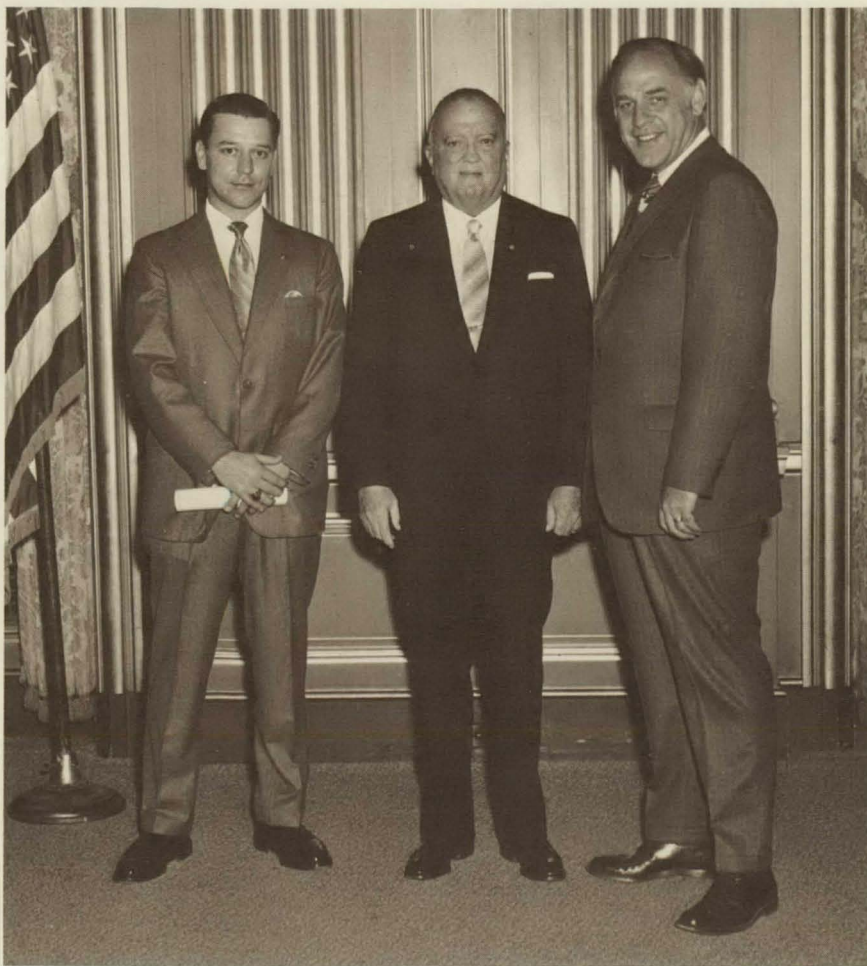
In a very direct sense, the Defense Department and our Nation's law enforcement agencies share a similar responsibility—the maintenance and preservation of our national security. If we in Defense fail to do

our job—just as if you fail to do your job—in the final analysis, there will be very few freedoms for Americans to enjoy or few of them to often abuse.

In dealing with threats to our Nation's internal and external security, I think it is very important to recognize that these challenges to our security are not just police problems or military problems. They are problems which must be resolved by all Americans.

Like your profession, the military includes thousands and thousands of young men and women who have dedicated their lives to the service of their country. They need and they deserve the support of every American.

I am very proud to be a part of the Government today and to come back to Washington as a businessman. There are many professional and business people and people from the academic community as well as from the labor community who have come to Washington to serve their country, and



After the graduation exercises, Congressman David N. Henderson (right) from North Carolina and Maj. Carthanel M. Gilstrap, Goldsboro, N.C., Police Department, a member of the class, are shown with Mr. Hoover.





Prior to the graduation Director Hoover presented The American Legion FBI National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award to Sgt. William M. Zinzer, Des Moines, Iowa, Police Department.

we are proud to do so. Within the Department of Defense we are particularly proud because we work right alongside these thousands and thousands of men and women in uniform who have devoted their careers to their country. More than ever, it is essential that there be a clear-cut public understanding of our respective responsibilities in defending national security. Because if we do not have that clear-cut public understanding we will not be successful in protecting the security of our nation.

Within the Department of Defense we are moving aggressively to improve that understanding of national security issues that confront us. As a result, Secretary Laird has established an important goal of enhancing credibility of our Department of Defense.

We have undertaken a series of daily news briefings. Many of our key military and civilian leaders have availed themselves for speaking invitations, and Secretary Laird has held a great deal of interviews and news conferences.

In the long run we believe that this open approach to expediting the flow of information to the American public will help to build the public's confidence and understanding in the role of our Department.

I am certain that you, too, in your responsibilities recognize the importance of effective communications within your profession. I am impressed, strictly as a layman and as a businessman, with the attention that has

been given to the community relations programs and similar responsibilities by our law enforcement agencies. I know that within San Diego there has been a particularly fine job done in this regard, and I am sure that this has been the case in many other communities as well.

As an individual, as a businessman, but very importantly as an American citizen, I devoted, in the past, a considerable amount of time to pointing out the threat to our Nation's security that has been caused by the alarming increase in crime rates. I felt that for too long Americans were not sufficiently concerned about the distressing trend of crime in America. Mr. Hoover and the FBI were right at the forefront in reminding the American public of these trends and the serious nature of crime in America.

Today, I believe, there is a recognition of the threat of crime. I believe that law and order is a national issue. Not only is there a national awareness and concern, but also, I believe, there is a national determination to do something about crime in America. And, I hope that this trend and this development would offer you encouragement and support on the part of the community where you work, so that you can do your jobs more effectively and, more importantly, so you will have the full support of the responsible citizens within your communities and within your State.

The Nixon Administration has set the

crusade against crime as one of its principal goals. It is this Administration's hope that we can re-establish domestic peace by restoring freedom from fear in America. After all, freedom from fear is just as necessary as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and the right of peaceful assembly.

Your efforts and your law enforcement responsibilities, just as our Defense efforts, are closely scrutinized. We receive a considerable amount of attention for everything that we do. We welcome that close scrutiny because, after all, the strength of our Nation depends directly upon the understanding and support of an enlightened public, and upon the ability of our program as well as your programs to withstand that kind of public scrutiny.

Our principal responsibility in the Department of Defense is to restore peace and to maintain peace. However, we recognize the Nation's domestic needs as well. And for that reason, we are moving aggressively to establish essential priorities in the Defense Department because we believe that by so doing we are contributing to the urban needs of America. To this end, defense spending has been cut. We have reduced Defense authorizations by more than \$7 billion, and defense expenditures in the current year by over \$4 billion. In this way, Federal resources are released to some of these pressing urban needs which impact upon your responsibilities in law enforcement.

In addition, we are seeking new ways of utilizing some of our existing Defense facilities for domestic requirements. Some of our bases and facilities have been used for day camps and centers for training. We are assisting in educational areas.

The Department of Defense grants more high school diplomas than any school district in the world. We train young men and women in more than 1500 skills—skills that can be readily converted into jobs when many of those people in the military return to civilian life. When they do return, they return better prepared to make constructive contributions to their communities and better prepared to respect the need for law enforcement in America. As one of the world's greatest users of housing, the Defense Department has developed modern construction techniques. We believe that these skills which we have developed in military family construction can be applied to low-cost civilian housing as well and thereby make a contribution to some of our inner city problems.

(Continued on page 20)



# Explosive Words and Phrases

In 1839, Edward Bulwer Lytton wrote a drama entitled "Richelieu." One of its characters spoke what must be regarded as one of the classic lines of English literature if frequent repetition is a reliable indicator. The seven simple words, "The pen is mightier than the sword," have been uttered so often that one might consider the expression a cliché.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, few would challenge the idea the words convey.

As Edward Sapir noted, "Written language is transferred speech";<sup>2</sup> and therefore, as the writer Stuart Chase reluctantly admitted, writing is only a secondary agent of communication.<sup>3</sup>

If the power of the pen, an instrument of a secondary agent of communication, can reasonably be likened to that of the sword, to what can one sensibly compare the impact of the tongue, an instrument of the primary agent?

A person who hears the pleasing ring of words of praise about his efforts and a dejected individual who listens to consoling words of sympathy may not be able to describe it,

but they certainly know something of the power of the spoken word. They, along with the victim of a severe tongue-lashing or one who witnesses a demagogue turn a peaceful, orderly crowd into a hostile, frenzied mob, might even liken the tongue to the atom. Both, in their own way, have enormous potential power which can be released as creative, constructive energy or unleashed as a diabolic, destructive force. The tongue of man has often been used for man's welfare; unfortunately, it has also been used maliciously to cause him harm.

The tongue is used to form words which consist of a sound or series of sounds to convey ideas. These words are part of a language and are not independent of one another because in and of themselves they do not mean much but have meaning in relation to other words.<sup>4</sup>

In essence, the context in which a word is used determines its meaning. A simple word such as "red" can be used to identify a color or a political ideology. Only the context in which a word is used will allow the listener to

determine which meaning the speaker intends to convey when he uses it. Normally, when one wishes to determine the meaning of an unfamiliar word, he will go to a dictionary. The dictionary is a catalogue of the ways words have been used. It does not, however, include all of the possible ways they can be used.

Experts in linguistics generally distinguish between two types of meaning, denotation and connotation. "The denotation of a word is what the word actually points to." "The connotation," or hinted meaning, "... is what the word suggests or implies."<sup>5</sup>

The noted scholar and university president, S. I. Hayakawa, uses more descriptive terms, extensional and intentional meanings. "The extensional meaning of an utterance is that which it points to in the extensional (physical) world. The intentional meaning of a word or expression, on the other hand, is that which is suggested (connoted) inside one's head."

He also subdivides intentional meanings or connotations into the informative and the affective. The in-

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**The FBI, upon request from local law enforcement agencies, provides training and seminars in numerous subject areas. Police-community relations is one such area, and this article is an example of the type of material presented.**

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formative connotations of a word, he notes, are "... its socially agreed upon 'impersonal' meanings. ...". As an illustration he states the informative connotation of "pig" is "... domesticated mammalian quadruped of the kind generally raised by farmers to be made into pork, bacon, ham, lard. ...". He further explains:

"The affective connotations of a word ... are the aura of personal feelings it arouses, as, for example, 'pig': 'Ugh! Dirty, evil-smelling creatures wallowing in filthy sties,' and so on."<sup>6</sup>

Hayakawa indicates that there is not necessarily any agreement about such feelings inasmuch as some people like and others dislike pigs. However, the existence of feelings such as this permits a speaker to use a word solely for its affective connotation. If one is aroused, he may express himself with the affective connotations appropriate to his feelings and ignore any informative connotations the words he uses may have. Hence, one angrily describes a human being as a rat, skunk, or bear, or affectionately addresses one as honey, sweetie, or sugar. Thus, when some elements of society call a law enforcement officer a "pig," they most certainly are using the affective connotation of the word.

### **Task Is Complex**

The Task Force on the Police of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice appropriately noted "... the complexity of the police task is as great as that of any other profession. The performance of this task requires more than physical prowess and common sense."<sup>7</sup> Much of the law enforcement officer's work requires that he become "... involved in the most intimate, personal way with the lives and problems of citizens of all kinds" since his is es-

entially the delicate task of controlling, directing, and regulating human behavior. The President's Commission succinctly summarized the sensitivity of the police role with the statement:

"It is hard to overstate the intimacy of the contact between the police and the community. Policemen deal with people when they are both most threatening and most vulnerable, when they are angry, when they are frightened, when they are desperate, when they are drunk, when they are violent, or when they are ashamed. Every police action can affect in some way someone's dignity or self-respect, or sense of privacy, or constitutional rights."<sup>8</sup>

### **Meaning-Conscious**

In performing such sensitive functions, an officer's primary instrument is speech; and, consequently, he should be truly word-conscious or, more precisely, meaning-conscious.

An expert craftsman keeps his tools keen because he is aware that the slightest flaw might mar his finished product.<sup>9</sup> The surgeon insists that his instruments be maintained in perfect condition lest, for example, his scalpel cause him to fail in a delicate operation.

So, too, the police officer must carefully maintain his instrument—speech. He should strive to be as precise with the word as the surgeon is with the scalpel since his operations can also be serious and delicate. Words can help to ease a crisis or cause it to get out of hand. The professional law enforcement officer should be aware of and understand the sensitivities of people he serves. He should also be particularly concerned about the impact of his language on them.

Speech is largely a matter of habit. If one is careless and insensitive, he can develop a dangerous pattern. For the law enforcement officer, slovenly speech is not only unfortunate, it is also offensive and can lead to serious difficulty. If he uses derogatory terms or degrading labels in addressing or referring to others, his effectiveness will be hampered seriously. He should always avoid explosive words and phrases, many of which are the result of stereotyping. For the sake of discussion, the explosive words and phrases will be divided into the following categories: Epithets, Testimonials, Barrier Builders, Disrespectful Modes of Address, and Thoughtless Jests. First, a word about stereotyping.

### **Stereotyping**

The conception of stereotypes in social psychology is credited to a writer who, almost 50 years ago, described them as "pictures in heads."<sup>10</sup> Another author, Gordon W. Allport, who made a comprehensive, penetrating study of the origin and nature of prejudice, stated that, "Whether favorable or unfavorable, a stereotype is an exaggerated belief associated with a category. Its function is to justify (rationalize) our conduct in relation to that category."<sup>11</sup> Another scholar defines stereotype as "1. Folk belief about any group. 2. Emotionalized image which one group has of another, simplified and often caricatured, and changed only little by direct experience."<sup>12</sup>

A stereotype need not be completely untrue. If one thinks of the Irish, for example, as more prone to alcoholism than the Mormons, he is making a judgment in terms of probability. If he says that all Irishmen are alcoholics, he is exaggerating and building a negative stereotype. Almost every minority group has been stereo-



typed by those who are not members of the group.

Social scientists have carefully studied the stereotypes of various minorities. Notable among them are Bruno Bettelheim and Morris Janowitz who interviewed 150 veterans for their views of Jewish people. Generally, the results of their survey showed that gentile veterans felt that Jews were clannish, money-hungry, industrially powerful, underhanded in business, and tightfisted.<sup>13</sup> Similarly, Kimball Young, a Negro sociologist,

among the more apparent illustrations of what might be called the bigot's servitude syndrome. Though many members of these minority groups have honestly and honorably sought and achieved upward mobility in American society through these modes of employment, they are not the only ones who have earned a living in these ways, and members of these groups are certainly not limited by talent to these callings. Moreover, because one's occupation consists of providing a service, he should not be

profession, he may be better equipped to understand the feelings of other minority group members when they hear such remarks about themselves.

### ***Epithets***

All too often people use degrading substitutes for the names of national, religious, and racial groups. Referring to the Irish as donkeys, paddies, or micks; to Italians as dagos, guineas, or wops; to Spanish-speaking Americans as spics or wetbacks; to Protestants as left-footers; to Catholics as papists or mackerel snappers; to Jews as kikes or sheenies; to Negroes as coons, darkies, niggers, or spades; to Caucasians as anglos, hillbillies, honkies, oakies, rednecks, or ridgerunners; and to Mongoloids as chinks or gooks will result in anything but winning friends.

It is noteworthy that the nickname for a police vehicle was derived from one of these epithets. Two students of word and phrase origins, William and Mary Morris, wrote the following about the phrase, "paddy wagon":

"This nickname for the police patrol wagon, used to tote law-breakers off to jail, is a carry-over from the days when the Irish were low men on the social totem pole and hence fair game when a roundup of miscreants was needed to create favorable publicity for the law enforcers. Paddy, of course, was a common nickname for Irishmen."<sup>15</sup>

Unfortunately, the American language is so replete with demeaning or derogatory terms that a speaker can easily use one without intending any malice. Therefore, one must always think before he makes an utterance.

### ***Testimonials***

Theresa M. Melchionne, in her book, "Words Make a Difference,"

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**"Whether favorable or unfavorable, a stereotype is an exaggerated belief associated with a category. Its function is to justify (rationalize) our conduct in relation to that category."**

---

surveyed students for their beliefs about the Negro and generally found that they felt Negroes were mentally inferior, morally primitive, emotionally unstable, overassertive, lazy and boisterous, religiously fanatic, occupationally unstable, gaudy dressers given to crimes of violence with knives and razors.<sup>14</sup> If one took the results of surveys of others' views of Germans, Irish, Italians, Polish, etc., he would see how all minorities are stereotyping.

### ***Subtler Form***

Stereotypes take another more subtle, but no less insidious, form when one spontaneously associates the members of a nationality, race, or religion with a specific occupation or vocation, particularly when the functions thereof are relatively menial. The Puerto Rican bus boy, Greek counter-man, Negro maid or shoeshine boy, Irish bartender, Italian barber or shoemaker, the Jewish tailor or huckster, and the Chinese laundryman are

expected to be servile. Police officers, who are part of local, State, or Federal government, are truly public servants; but no one could reasonably expect them to live in servitude.

The police officer must be aware of the danger of stereotypes and attempt to unfreeze any frozen images he might have. He, as well as any other citizen, can be guilty of selecting certain traits and applying them to every member of a group.

Stereotyping is not always a negative. It can result in positive characteristics being associated with all members of a given group, such as "our kind" or "people from a 'good' neighborhood." This, too, can be a pitfall for the policeman who might tend to overlook a logical suspect who falls into such a category.

A law enforcement officer is naturally unhappy when he is negatively stereotyped as a "big, dumb flatfoot," a "freeloading cop" or a "graft-taking bull." If he reflects on his own feelings when he hears such demeaning labels for members of his



wrote, "Although testimonials are well-intentioned, all-encompassing praise for a group as a whole, they may be resented by members of minority groups who realize it is a tendency to generalize."<sup>16</sup> Each individual in a group, therefore, is precisely that, an individual; and, as such, he behaves in a unique fashion and is endowed with specific, unshared talents.

A recent, NAACP-sponsored television advertisement depicted a talented Negro comedian performing in a woefully inadequate fashion as a dancer, baseball player, basketball player, and musician. The commercial attempts to get people to think of Negroes for their individual talent, ability, and potential. It attempts to destroy a prevalent stereotype of the race and succeeds in demonstrating the dangers inherent in testimonials. People tend to think of the members of the minority group exclusively in terms of the existing stereotype upon which the testimonials are based.

Testimonials such as "All Negroes are good athletes," or "All Negroes are good entertainers," deny Negroes their individual identities. Such statements also reinforce the erroneous views of some members of other races that their talents are limited to these areas. Similarly, comments such as "You're just as good as I am," or "Some of my best friends are Jewish," etc., are backhanded compliments and clearly indicate that the speaker feels he is or expected to be superior to the listener. Those manning the thin blue line should scrupulously avoid such utterances if they want support from every segment of the society they serve.

### **Barrier-Builders**

Most public speaking textbooks urge students of oral communication to find a common ground with their audiences. They are told to create

feelings of mutual identification between themselves and their listeners with regard to the purposes of their speeches.<sup>17</sup> Some books go one step further and caution students against building barriers which "... block potential communication when speaker or listener misconstrues his role and those of others—whether consciously or unconsciously."<sup>18</sup>

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**Everyone appreciates being addressed in a polite fashion and resents being spoken to in an overly familiar or rude way. No matter what his station in life, every adult, including the young adult, is entitled to be addressed in terms which imply respect.**

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The law enforcement officer should be a serious student of oral communication since it is one of his basic tools. He should constantly bear in mind that status fluctuates, that each individual operates in many social groups and institutions and serves in a variety of changing roles of authority and responsibility. Speakers and listeners often anticipate each other's behavior and even have preconceived notions about one another's personalities. These preconceived notions "... depend upon the situation, the subject under discussion, and the relationships between communicators—including varying status relationships."<sup>19</sup> The roles the speakers and listeners play are, by and large, determined by these factors.

In every communicative situation, one's behavior is determined in part by his conception of his role and the perception he wants others to have of that role. In essence, he behaves as he chooses to present himself.<sup>20</sup> A recent bestseller, "Games People Play," demonstrated this by showing how people have their conduct in communicative situations dictated by the relatively rigid roles they play.<sup>21</sup>

The policeman can construct a barrier between himself and the people he is sworn to serve by misconstruing his role or by continually focusing on that which distinguishes him from them. Too often minorities are referred to as "they" in contradistinction to "we." Likewise, expressions such as "your kind," "you Puerto Ricans," "those people," etc., may

seem innocuous, but they can be highly offensive to members of minority groups. "I and you" and "we and they" should be replaced by "we and us." All of us have much in common. We should attempt to tear down barriers and build bonds by emphasizing these similarities.<sup>22</sup>

### **Disrespectful Modes of Address**

Courtesy is a barrier-breaker and a bond-builder. The corollary of this is also true. Discourtesy is a bond-breaker and a barrier-builder. If one remembers this, as well as the old but valid adage, "A first impression is a lasting one," and the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," he will have very little trouble choosing the proper mode of direct address as he approaches an individual in the community he serves.

Everyone appreciates being addressed in a polite fashion and resents being spoken to in an overly familiar or rude way. No matter what his station in life, every adult, including the young adult, is entitled to be addressed in terms which imply respect. Ladies,



gentlemen, madam, miss, and sir are normally the proper titles for one to . . . Hey you, Mack, Jack, Sambo, etc., are insulting appellations. Addressing young adults as kid, boy, girl, etc., should also be avoided because such labels imply that the listener is immature, inferior, and ineligible for personal respect. Similarly, addressing a stranger by his first name is objectionable because he is at a decided disadvantage inasmuch as he is unaware of the speaker's given name. Moreover, one should not address another in such a familiar way even if he is not a stranger unless he expects or even wants him to respond in kind. If one violates this norm, he is almost certain to evoke a hostile response from the addressee.

Referring to a woman with whom one is unacquainted or casually acquainted as dear, sweetie, honey, doll, etc., no matter what her station in life, is also invariably a breach of etiquette. Certainly no one would like to hear his wife, daughter, mother, or sister addressed in these familiar terms by a stranger or casual acquaintance. Law enforcement officers do not like citizens to begin conversations with them with phrases such as "Hey cop" or "Hey fuzz," so they should guard against initiating discourse with others in equally unacceptable ways.<sup>23</sup>

have tastefully presented the incongruities they recognized in the mode of living of their people. Hence, they brought the gift of laughter to America. In relating their tales, an Irishman may label himself a mick with mock pride, or a Jew might relate incidents about fellow Jews that would be insulting if they came from the lips of a non-Jew.<sup>24</sup>

Each of us has heard numerous tasteless Irish, Italian, Jewish, Negro, and Polish and other such "jokes" which provoke laughter from some but evoke tears from others, and, consequently, are not worthy of the label, "Humor." They tend to demean a whole group of people unjustifiably. Law enforcement officers do not like to hear "funny" tales demeaning their calling related by outsiders though, unfortunately, they frequently do. Hence, they should be particularly careful not to offend in a way they themselves are offended.

### Conclusion

A wound that is repeatedly opened takes a long time to heal, and there is a great danger that it will become infected and result in irreparable damage. Even if it does heal, it can leave an ugly scar which in time may fade but which will never disappear. Thoughtless or malicious words by

hearer and wounds heal, an emotional scar that will fade but never disappear will result. Truly the flame of prejudice generates more heat than light and, therefore, should be extinguished.

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<sup>18</sup> Oliver, Robert T., Zelko, Harold P., and Holtzman, Paul D., *Communicative Speaking and Listening*. 4th Edition. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc., 1968.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Goffman, Eric, *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. New York: Doubleday & Co., 1959.

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<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Morris, William, and Morris, Mary, *Dictionary of Word and Phrase Origins*. Volume II. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1967.

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**Truly the flame of prejudice generates more heat than light and, therefore, should be extinguished.**

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Professional humorists frequently find material in their own experiences; and, consequently, use the racial, religious, national, and ethnic groups to which they belong as the source of their jokes. A significant number of eminently successful Irish, Italian, Jewish, and Negro comics

a police officer directed toward someone who has repeatedly been wounded by the tongues of others may become incendiaries that set off a chain reaction resulting in a gaping wound to society as a whole. Even if explosive words and phrases result only in injuries to the psyche of the individual



By

JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO

Superintendent of Police,  
New Orleans, La.



The \$3 million New Orleans police building contains all the administrative features of the department.

After almost a decade of planning, the first building to be utilized exclusively for the administration of all activities of the New Orleans Police Department was ready for occupancy on June 13, 1968. The move into our six-level structure was a "red-letter" day for the community and its law enforcement arm. Under the peaceful facade of this building lies the pulsating dynamic core of activity that controls the 24-hour-a-day tactical and logistical operations of the department.

Erected and furnished at a cost of \$3 million, the 85,000 sq. ft. structure is the fourth and last building in the "police complex," which covers one downtown block. The other buildings, completed in stages, are the municipal and traffic courts, the 10-story combination central lockup and house of

detention, and the 5-story 500-car parking garage and police vehicle service station.

The new edifice is five stories above the ground and faces a beautifully raised, landscaped park plaza. The plaza has a reflecting pool and fountains, trees, shrubs, and benches. Lights on standards in keeping with the design of the building flood the area during the hours of darkness.

With the exception of the first floor, the exterior is precast concrete with a quartz aggregate. The outside facing

of the first floor is black granite imported from Norway.

Inside, the building is brilliant with color. Tints of lavender, light blue, rose, dark blue, yellow, green, chartreuse, and pumpkin, all color coordinated with matching furniture, surround the visitor with eye-pleasing scenes. The facing of the first floor interior is precast concrete with a black tumbled stone aggregate.

Outstanding features of the building include the first completely staffed police crime laboratory in the New

## Modern Administration Facilitates Police





and support units of the department and serves as the dominant police complex.

## Administration Building Police Operations

Orleans area; a functionally designed police records filing system; the consolidation of the departmental Teletype system, the intra-State Teletype system, and the National Crime Information Center terminal into one department; a highly efficient radio dispatching center; and, for emergency purposes, the rapid conversion of my conference room into an emergency operation center that serves as a command headquarters.

The overall design of this administration building is such that each

separate function will not interfere with nor hinder the function of any other section in the building. As an example, a separate entrance to the juvenile division precludes handling youthful offenders in the same area with adult offenders.

Features to facilitate future expansion were included in the present structure. Very careful consideration was given to both the communications center and the crime laboratory. Each can easily be expanded to handle twice the workload and equipment.

As the need arises, many areas in the building can be easily expanded or redesigned by erection or rearrangement of inexpensive prefabricated walls. Design of the building foundation and the basement level is such that a duplicate building can be erected alongside the present structure without any further foundation work. This additional building would easily fit into the present police complex.

A portion of the basement level contains a recreation lounge and a well-equipped police gymnasium. The gym boasts a complete set of weightlifting equipment, boxing equipment, a rowing machine, an exercise bicycle, and a sauna. Department athletic competition is encouraged by personnel assigned to the gym, and accurate records are kept on the performance of police officers participating in athletics.

### Crime Lab

The crime laboratory is subdivided into three sections: criminalistics, latent fingerprint, and photographic.

The criminalistic section is divided into a general chemistry lab, serology lab, a narcotics lab, a firearms lab, and a very large general evidence examination room. In a special room provided for spectrographic analysis, humidity and temperature are rigidly controlled. Personnel in this section conduct forensic examination and analysis of physical evidence, such as blood, paint, glass, fibers, hair, firearms, etc. The latent fingerprint section is responsible for the search of crime scenes for latent fingerprints, and the photographic section handles complete photographic services for all units of the department.

During the first 12 months of operation, approximately 1,400 cases, excluding firearms, were processed by the criminalistic section. More than 2,000 firearms were handled by the





The communications center platoon commander (left foreground) supervises all activities from his control desk.

laboratory during this time. The latent print section responded to nearly 4,000 job assignments, and several hundred thousand photographs were processed by the photographic section during this same period.

The field officers are becoming more acquainted with the potential capabilities of the crime laboratory and are consequently increasing their utilization of the services available.

The communications center occupies one-half of the second floor. The former radio communications center was in cramped, inadequate space. It was manned by an insufficient number of personnel and was poorly equipped to handle the increasing workload. The new quarters necessitated an increase in personnel and an inservice training program to indoctrinate our men in the use of this all-new, custom-built electronic equipment.

The floor of the communications center is installed 8 inches above the regular floor base to accommodate the wiring and make it easily accessi-

ble for repairs or additions. Two-foot-square portions of the floor are removable for access to subfloor installations.

Persons who dial the police emergency number are automatically connected to a free complaint operator by a telephone rotation machine. When the operator's headset becomes "alive," he says, "New Orleans Police emergency operator, may I help you?" The gravity of the situation dictates the method of handling.

### ***Routine Complaints***

In routine complaints the operator enters the necessary information on a data processing card. A rapid conveyor belt takes the card a short distance to the radio control officer. He assigns the call to one of the two radio dispatchers, who then dispatches a car to handle the complaint.

In an emergency the complaint operator receiving the call pushes a button alerting the control officer. He monitors the call and at the same

time takes control of all four main radio channels. He then dispatches any car in the vicinity of the emergency to the location while the complainant is still on the telephone. This procedure has cut our response time considerably.

Administrative calls are routed through a two-position switchboard.

The custom-built communications equipment is almost completely automatic and flexible, and the system contains connections for enough additional equipment to handle a doubled workload.

### ***Adjoining Lounge***

To keep communications personnel in close proximity to the center while on their breaks but still on duty, a lounge and restroom adjoin the main center. Comfortable chairs, sofas, tables, a refrigerator, and kitchen facilities are provided.

In the modern record room, by using newly developed electrically operated revolving trays, the press of a button brings the 10-foot-high arrest files within easy reach. The "current" arrest files hold records dating from 1948. Arrest records prior to 1948 are on microfilm. Duplicates of the microfilm are kept at a storage center in Flora, Miss., for use in the event the originals are damaged or destroyed. When police reports become 2 years old, they, too, are placed on microfilm in a further effort to conserve space. Modern microfilm readers and printers make these records readily available.

Situated inside a glass-walled office within the record room is our National Crime Information Center terminal. Commanded by a police lieutenant, it centralizes all our Teletype communications. In addition to the NCIC, there are also an internal departmental Teletype system, a machine which puts us into contact with a State police computer, and a ma-

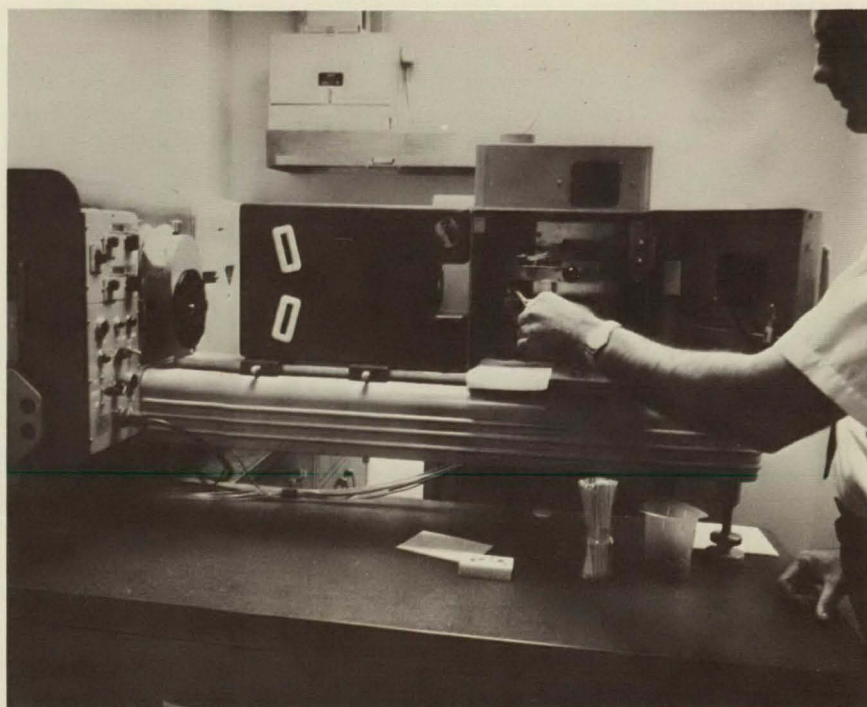


chine which puts us in contact with the Southeast Louisiana Law Enforcement Association (SELLEA). SELLEA keeps us in constant touch with the 30 surrounding law enforcement agencies in Southern Louisiana. An additional machine hooked in with the municipal data processing machines at city hall makes local wanted checks, automobile registrations, criminal records, and other pertinent data instantly available. Field officers utilize this center through radio communications. A radio call from any officer working in the field receives a response in an extremely short period of time.

The large conference room in my suite and adjacent to my office serves a dual purpose. It is the meeting place for weekly staff meetings. With a few adjustments, which take less than 5 minutes, it can be converted into the Emergency Operation Command Center (EOCC).

This command center is staffed by specially trained personnel who im-

mediately establish logistical and tactical support for field operations. The EOCC, when brought into existence during an emergency, commands the entire resources of our department. Its function is to provide personnel and necessary equipment in any affected area of the city and to provide command communication with all segments of the police department affected by the operation. Additionally, a constant flow of intelligence information is directed to field commanders.



Spectrographic analysis of a paint sample may provide the missing clue in an unsolved case.



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### Constant Communication

The EOCC maintains constant communication with all supporting agencies and information-gathering units. It is equipped with "hot lines" to all 13 radio and television stations, the telephone company, utilities company, charity hospital, Levee Board Police, Federal Reserve Bank, radio taxicab dispatchers, NCIC, American District Telegraph (ADT), the airport, the communications center, the fire department, and our emergency rescue division quarters.

Extra straight-line telephones and desks are provided in the EOCC for



representatives from the FBI and Army Intelligence. Fifty-two pairs of telephone lines have already been installed and are held ready for immediate connection should they be needed.

In the event of a civil disturbance, our mobile field command post (FCP) is placed in operation in the vicinity of the affected area. A staging area for troop and vehicular deployment is stationed adjacent to the FCP. The FCP commander is in charge of the tactical situation and is directly linked with the EOCC through radio communication as well as hastily set up telephone connections.

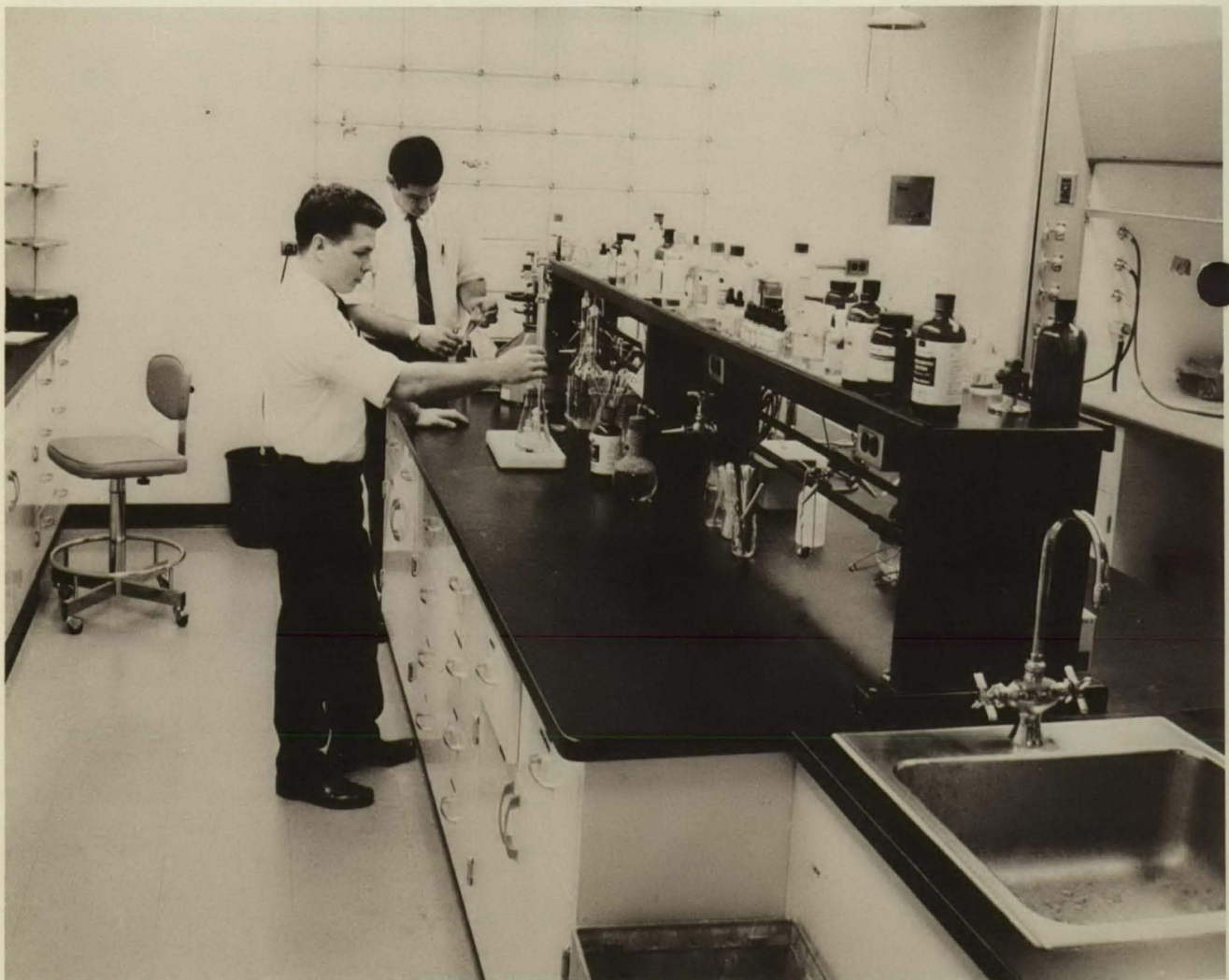
During emergency operations one of the police radio service channels is designated as the emergency channel and is utilized only for this purpose. Additionally, there is a VHF channel designated to link command personnel. The command channel is backed up by a UHF channel. Special scrambler adapters, giving us radio security from all but the most sophisticated electronic detection gear, have been placed in command vehicles.

The police administration building is designed to operate during emergencies on self-sustaining electrical power. Special air conditioning units placed in strategic locations in the building and special lighting and elec-

trical outlet facilities are designed for emergency power. During emergencies the switch to this equipment is automatic and does not require any manual adjustment.

The police administration building is the result of years of planning. Visits to other modern police facilities before anything was put on the drawing board and very close coordination with the architects and builders helped to make it a completely modern and functional building.

We are proud and gratified that the mayor, city council, and citizens of this community had the foresight to propose and approve the means to construct this edifice.



In the general chemistry lab of the criminalistic section, evidence recovered from a crime scene is examined.

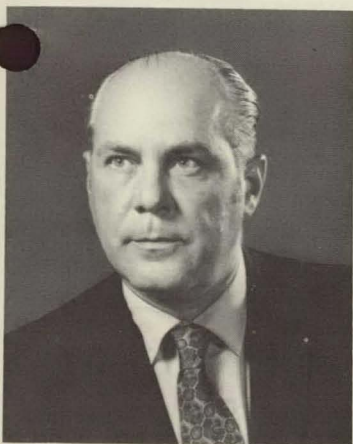


# *Don't Sacrifice Quality for Quantity*

By

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In seeking the twin goals of sufficient police manpower and truer ethnic representation, police recruiters are often tempted or urged to lower selection standards. The fallacy of this expedient maneuver is readily apparent to seasoned, responsible enforcement officials.

Recruitment of qualified applicants is difficult, as most police departments have discovered. Downgrading entrance requirements may be considered a way to resolve the problem. However, there are certain inherent risks associated with the lowering of selection standards, and it is the purpose of this article to cite a few of them.

## ***Written Examinations***

For example, when the passing mark for the qualifying or competitive written examination is scaled downward, the department will accept some candidates who will encounter difficulty in successfully accomplishing the basic police academic training requirements. The written examination helps to test applicants on intelligence, judgment, and initiative—traits desirable and necessary in a police officer. Officers who lack the minimum levels for these three traits cannot reasonably be expected to absorb the knowledge that police training provides.

An officer who does not understand the laws he is to enforce, and

the procedures he is to follow in doing so, is likely to be a serious liability to himself, his department, and his community. Many departments use the training period of new officers to pinpoint further those who have difficulty comprehending their duties and responsibilities. If the passing mark of the written entrance examination has been lowered, then the problem is compounded.

As a rule, those who have trouble making satisfactory academic progress during training are the ones who benefited from lower entrance standards. If new recruits who fail part of their training are dismissed, then the reason for lowering the entrance examination passing grade is, to some extent, nullified. On the other hand, if those who fail training are retained, then substandard officers are the result. Under such circumstances, though encumbered with some poorly qualified officers, a department may be in position to say that it has reached its manpower objectives.

Actually, a department that retains failing trainees may be increasing its recruitment problems. A low passing grade on the entrance examination,



combined with the retention of those who cannot meet the academic training requirements, results in a downgrading of the police career in the eyes of young men who should be attracted to it. They may well ask: "Why go into a profession which will accept those who have established a reputation as failures in the community?"

And in many instances, lower standards will admit some individuals who previously failed entrance examinations or requirements for lesser positions in some other branch of local government. No matter how large the city, any reduction of qualifications or standards for police recruits would be general knowledge in all communities in a short period of time. The pride that a young man feels when he is accepted into the police service after passing stringent entrance examinations is, by itself, a recruitment asset.

Retention of substantial officers may also expose a department to future criticism because of poor performance by these officers. Such officers are more prone to use poor judgment in taking police action—action which could be intolerant or insensitive and which could negate efforts to further police-community relations. A similar effect may result from the failure of officers lacking initiative to take appropriate action. This weakness may be interpreted as indifference, a common complaint against police by some groups.

The acceptance of officers who have less than the proven minimum standards of intelligence, judgment, and initiative is a questionable practice and is a serious liability to enforcement agencies.

### ***Physical Examinations***

As with the written examination, a modification of physical requirements to permit more applicants to

qualify will reflect in the overall efficiency and performance of a department. There is no substitute for physical fitness. If nothing else, strength and agility are necessary for the officer's personal safety. Also, a department with healthy young officers should be reasonably free from excessive absenteeism resulting from sickness or injuries.

The nature of police work, with its irregular and shifting hours and the exposure to weather extremities, demands a good state of health. In addition, an officer's job on occasion requires extreme physical exertion. Consequently, men with above-average strength are better qualified to handle any exigencies which may arise.

Any reduction of physical standards may have a direct influence on available manpower and thus offset any numerical gains realized through recruiting.

### ***Character Requirements***

Police administrators who avoid the temptation to reduce written and physical standards may not be able to resist lowering character requirements.

Beyond the technical and specific bars to a candidate's appointment, such as a conviction for a felony, there lies a vast gray area covering behavior. Behavior which indicates a disrespect for the law, for others, and for oneself may disqualify an applicant, depending on the views of the police administrator. In recent years, the challenge to moral values and principles has created a more liberal evaluation of character as it relates to a candidate's behavior. This trend reflects itself in lower character standards in some police agencies as well as in other institutions of our society.

The prime movers in the attack on established character evaluations

have been those social scientists who oppose the practice of imposing accepted values of our society on people. Granted a police candidate's background and experience must be evaluated in terms of total life experiences, basic values must not be depreciated in determining his fitness.

Good men make good police officers. The question is what makes a good man?

A candidate possessing a sense of values such as acceptance of responsibility, respect for authority, recognition of the rights of others, and self-respect might reasonably be considered to be a good man.

On the other hand, an applicant with a history of drifting from job to job, with an unstable family life, and with a record of indebtedness possesses traits of irresponsibility and to that extent may not be a likely police candidate. Similarly, men who have been fired from numerous jobs or who have military service records reflecting insubordination are not good candidates for a police career—occupation subject to a military-type discipline.

Applicants having a lack of respect for the rights and property of others are also a serious risk to departments accepting them. The risk increases when the pattern of negative or non-conforming behavior runs from the teen years into the twenties. A steady progression from juvenile delinquency, to youthful offender, to young adult violator indicates an antisocial attitude and a fixed behavioral pattern which have no place in law enforcement.

The public trust granted to officers charged with enforcing the law and keeping the peace is too valuable to be placed into the hands of individuals who, based on their records, have no respect for the rule of law.

Self-respect, among other things, includes personal hygiene and health.



Departments have good reason to be apprehensive about candidates who have records of venereal diseases. Such a record denotes a lack of proper concern for one's health. It could also be considered a reflection on an applicant's moral character, his judgment, and his self-restraint.

Police recruiters must not yield to expediency just to rapidly augment the ranks of their departments. They must resist pressure from those who believe that law and order is assured by numbers alone and from those who demand that unqualified candidates be accepted.

In the face of civil unrest, police

administrators and city authorities are often prone to overlook some disqualifying traits of applicants in order to quickly bolster the ranks of their police departments. This, of course, is a risky procedure which could cause more trouble than it solves. In most areas, police appointments are protected by civil service status, and in the absence of any major dereliction on the part of an unfit officer, he could remain in the ranks indefinitely. Good judgment and careful appraisal of a department's manpower shortage, together with long-range planning and study of manpower needs, should help to keep

a police administrator out of serious recruiting problems.

Saddling a department with unqualified officers cannot have anything but a deleterious effect on a department's future effectiveness. In addition, men who do not measure up to standards provided by tests, examinations, and investigations cannot materially aid the cause of professional law enforcement. Therefore, high standards must be maintained. Only those candidates who qualify and who have the ability to fully discharge the duties and responsibilities of a law enforcement officer should be accepted.

## FLOATING LOOT

A sheriff's office in a midwestern State received numerous complaints of thefts from boats docked on a major river. During the investigation, deputies discovered that the thieves, towing plastic garbage cans, were swimming to the boats and placing the loot into the cans. The containers were then lowered gently into the water. After they floated a safe distance away from the dock area, the thieves, in their own boat, picked up the floating cans containing the stolen property. Cincinnati let 10-3-69 re: info for Police Instructors Bulletin, "Hot Sheet."

## BETTER LIGHTING REDUCES CRIME

Better lighting is one of the most effective and most economical means of reducing crime in the city, according to a report from the National League of Cities.

A southern town with a population of 9,000 found that better lighting was equal to the addition of four officers to the police department in its crime deterrent efforts. When a

Crime Control Digest,  
January 1970 Pg. 3

new lighting system was installed in a midwest city, the report showed, criminal assaults were found to drop 70 percent and robbery 60 percent. Crime also dropped 70 percent in a 12-block area of a large southern city when a new lighting system was installed.

The lighting of alleys in one instance resulted in a 30.4 percent decrease of crimes committed in them. In a survey of some 1,300 police officials, 85 percent of them reported a drop in crime rate when lighting was improved, and 42 percent reported a drop of as much as 50 percent.

## ROBBER ON ICE

Recently police in a midwest State received a report of a robbery in progress at a grocery store in a rural area. Upon investigation, officers found a female clerk tied and gagged. After sealing off the surrounding area and tracking with dogs, the police failed to locate the elusive bandit. In a last effort one of the men opened the door of the store's meat refrigerator and found the blue-bodied suspect inside.

Detroit let 10-13-69 re:  
"Hot Sheet."

## LIGHTNING STRIKES TWICE

Approximately 1 year ago, an alert west coast highway patrolman observed an older-model vehicle with excessive smoke coming from the exhaust pipe. The car had an out-of-State license. The officer made a check of the license number, and it was determined that the car had been reported stolen. The driver was arrested and later made an FBI fugitive when he jumped bail and failed to appear in U.S. District Court on a charge of transporting the stolen automobile interstate. Efforts to locate the subject were unsuccessful.

Recently, the same highway patrolman noticed another older-model car pass by with a large amount of smoke coming from the exhaust. The driver was heavily bearded and wearing glasses. A check was made on the out-of-State license, and the reply reported this automobile, too, had been stolen. After pulling the car to the side of the road, the officer did a double take. The man with the beard and glasses was the same subject he had arrested in nearly the same spot on the same highway a year ago.

HII 9-26-69 Sacramento.



## FREEDOM FROM FEAR

(Continued from page 6)

With the cooperation of other Government agencies, we are also seeking better ways to build and staff civilian hospitals, drawing upon Defense experiences in this regard. Each year we have some 30 to 35 thousand young men and women leaving the services who have training in medical care and other experiences in this field. We recognize that these skills in the medical profession are desperately needed in our civilian communities. And, for that reason, we are trying to see if there are not better ways that we can match up the supply of men and women returning from the services with the need that exists in many of your communities in the country.

Also in Vietnam, many lives have been saved by the speedy use of helicopters for the evacuation of wounded servicemen. We now are joining other Federal agencies in studying means of making the helicopter a flying ambulance that could be used for civilian purposes along our freeways for bringing injured people to the hospital when they live in remote communities.

Well, I would like to look a little bit to the future rather than reflect on the problems which you confront and the problems which we confront in the Defense Department. I would like to look for a moment at some of the trends that occur in America

that I believe are positive trends and that should offer encouragement today to all Americans.

Sure, there are those who have come to believe that it is proper to disobey any law with which they disagree. Sure, there are those who suggest in America that the whole system of our country should be torn down because part of this system has failed. By this reasoning, I presume they are suggesting that all hospitals should be destroyed because they have not abolished disease. But, before some of these critics seek to scuttle the entire American ship of state, I would suggest that they should first learn to build a better raft. They say that they want to be understood, but I wonder how often they have tried to understand others? They demand their rights, but I wonder how often they respect the rights of others? Fortunately, I believe that this thinking represents the minority of opinion in America.

In my college days there was what some have referred to as the silent generation. Today, there is an involved generation. They seek active participation in problem-solving. They seek answers. And this is a healthy thing for our country, but let us keep it in perspective. And let us remember that the vast majority of our young people today are constructive. They are proud of the educational opportunities that they have. They are proud of the privileges that they

have of participating in community programs that are so essential to the effectiveness of our law-abiding citizens. The young people recognize that negative thinking leads to negative results, and that idle criticism, in the final analysis, leads to no results. I think that never before have there been more opportunities for more Americans to create more opportunities for themselves—provided they are willing to work for those opportunities.

So, as we face up to the challenges ahead, let us balance our problems against our assets. There are legitimate grievances in our country and they must be corrected. But let us never forget that while the American way of life is far from perfect, it still remains the best the world has ever known.

Today, America is the strongest and richest nation on earth. With only 6 percent of the world's population, we produce more than a third of all the world's goods and services. Through our determination, through our hard work and ability, we have been able to spend billions and billions of dollars to lower poverty at home and to assist those who are less fortunate abroad.

Illiteracy is at a record low in America and affluence at a record high. Barriers to jobs and education are crumbling every day. We enjoy the highest wages and the shortest work week. Minority groups are moving up the opportunity ladder at speed.



Following the graduation ceremonies, Congressman (left) and Mrs. James M. Hanley (right) of New York State are shown with Chief Criminal Deputy Robert J. Alexander (second from left), Onondago County Sheriff's Department, Syracuse, N.Y., a member of the class; and Mr. Hooy





Shown above is Director Hoover presenting Mr. Newsom J. Gibson, Jr., Chief of Police, Arcata, Calif., with the "John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement."

undreamed of just a few years ago.

Through our generosity and our hard work, we have been able to bring more help to mankind than any other civilization in history. Within just one generation, we have conquered scores of diseases, we have created thousands of conveniences—from the automobile to the computer—and we have also developed a technology that has landed man on the moon.

Through our determination to excel, Americans have proven that things can be done, that, sure, you could dream about achieving a goal, but, if you are willing to work hard enough, the chances are that you could actually achieve that goal, provided again, that you are willing to work for it.

Along the way in our lives as Americans, there have been failures. We recognize that. But one of the keys to success in America today is the fact that, traditionally, Americans have looked upon failures as stepping-stones and not stumbling blocks. They have not given up just because along the way in their own careers they may have lost out. My wife and children and I have had many occasions since we moved back here to drive around this beautiful city to look at the monuments that are here, monuments to great Americans. Those monuments are not there because those individuals failed. They are there because those individuals suc-

ceeded, and yet almost all of those individuals undoubtedly had some failures along the way.

Some of them passed on believing that their whole lives had been failures. That great memorial to Abraham Lincoln is there not because he was born in a log cabin in poverty, but because he got out of it, because he had the determination to succeed, to build a better life for himself, and to make a contribution to his country.

Another great asset of our country is the fact that we are our own toughest critic. When we have a problem, we talk about it. It is on the front pages of all our newspapers across the country; it is on our television news shows. The whole world knows about our shortcomings. And our adversaries are free to take those shortcomings in any way they want, trying to give the impression that all America is, today, are people who commit crimes, who take dope, and who are otherwise disruptive in American society.

I would suggest to those critics that they do not know what really happens because when we have problems, and when we talk about problems, we solve them. We face up to them, and we solve them, and as a result we have built this great American way of life today. So, I think that as we look to the future, we should recognize that not only do we face up to our problems, but

we solve them, and as a result we achieve new degrees of excellence every day. It has added up to one of the greatest success stories in the world, and I say there is absolutely nothing wrong with success.

For many years, no one could run the mile in less than 4 minutes. Hundreds of athletes tried but all failed, and I have often used this analogy in describing what has happened to Americans in the course of our history. Hundreds and hundreds of athletes tried and they failed. They failed time after time after time. One day, there was a young man by the name of Roger Bannister, who is a surgeon today and who also had failed many times to break through that 4-minute barrier, who broke the 4-minute mile barrier. But what was interesting to me was right after Roger Bannister broke the 4-minute mile, there were many other athletes who came along within a matter of months, after numerous failures, and accomplished the same feat.

Why did it happen? I believe it happened for several reasons. First, these individuals set a goal for themselves. They worked hard to achieve this goal. They had the determination to achieve that goal. They knew that goal was possible and, even though they failed along the way, they stuck with it. They did not let their failures discourage them, and they broke through the barrier. Today, running the mile in 4 minutes is commonplace.

There are new goals in running the mile, just as there are new goals in American life today. I believe that the 4-minute mile symbolizes all that America stands for. We set goals for ourselves, we recognize problems we have, we overcome these problems, we are immediately dissatisfied with ourselves and we set new goals, new challenges, new opportunities, and those opportunities are just as much alive for our young generation today as they ever were.

You graduates leave today better prepared to seek those new records in your own lives. By your own performance in the past, by the very fact that you were selected for this program, and by the very fact that you have completed it, you have proven to yourselves, to your families, and to your professional associates that you have succeeded. But I suggest to you that your success is over because in America success is over the moment it has been achieved.

There are new goals to reach, new opportunities to latch onto, and new records to achieve. I am confident that you will achieve those records just as have all Americans in the past, and I wish you luck in your endeavors for future success. Thank you.



# TRUTH IN LENDING ACT

## SAME ACT—12 YEARS LATER

The Consumer Credit Protection Act (also known as the Truth in Lending Act), a Federal law which recently became effective, has a broad applicability to banks and other firms engaged in the extension of credit. The section of this law concerning "truth in lending" requires the disclosure of the details of customer credit transactions and regulates consumer credit advertising to prevent consumers from being misled.

The administrative enforcement of the Truth in Lending Act is the responsibility of the Federal regulatory agencies supervising the specific types of credit involved.

The Federal regulatory agencies having administrative jurisdiction over various types of businesses affected by the Truth in Lending Act are:

Agency Issuing Credit National banks-----	Regulatory Agency Comptroller of the Currency, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. 20220.
State chartered banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System.	Federal Reserve Bank serving the area in which the State member bank is located.
State chartered banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System but deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation supervising examiner for the district in which the nonmember insured bank is located.
Savings institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System except for savings	The Federal Home Loan Bank's supervising agent in the Federal Home Loan Bank district in which the institution is located.

banks insured by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Federal Credit Unions

Creditors subject to Civil Aeronautics Board.

Creditors subject to Interstate Commerce Commission.

Creditors subject to Packers and Stockyards Act.

Retail department stores, consumer finance companies, and all other creditors.

Complaints relating to violations of the Truth in Lending Act should be referred directly to the responsible Federal regulatory agencies for a determination as to whether a possible criminal violation exists. The agencies will refer possible criminal violations to the U.S. attorney for his consideration.

If a criminal violation involves a banking institution, including a savings and loan association or a Federal credit union, the U.S. attorney will request the FBI to conduct an investigation, as it has investigative jurisdiction over violations of this law by banking institutions.

Regional office of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions serving the area in which the Federal Credit Union is located.

Director, Bureau of Enforcement, Civil Aeronautics Board, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20428.

Office of Proceedings, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C. 20523.

Nearest Packers and Stockyards Administration area supervisor, Department of Agriculture.

Truth in Lending, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580.

In 1957 a man in a small midwest town bought a low-priced used car and 1 gallon of gasoline and then drove to a nearby community and robbed a bank. He was caught in the car with the stolen money within a few miles of the bank. When brought to trial in Federal court, the man was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. After 11 years, he was released on parole with time off for good behavior.

In August 1969 the same bank was robbed by a lone gunman, and the car used by the robber was found burning a few miles from the robbery site. Investigation revealed that the automobile had been purchased earlier in the week by the parolee, the same man who had robbed the bank in 1957. He also was identified by the bank employees as the current robber.

*ATL, Chicago, 9-15-69*

## AUTO CRASH TESTS

Crash tests recently conducted by an independent safety organization show that an average estimated damage of \$200.28 per car resulted to four standard size, medium-priced automobiles of different makes which crashed head-on into a barrier while traveling at 5 m.p.h.

The same tests, but on the rear ends of four such cars, resulted in an average estimated damage of \$214.11. Other tests of four such vehicles traveling at 10 m.p.h. and crashed head-on into a barrier resulted in an average estimated damage of \$652.46.

The tests were made, according to officials of the group, to demonstrate the high repair costs of very low-speed crashes involving the "delicate, damage-prone front and rear ends of standard cars."

*Press Release Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, 10-69*



# INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

## PREPAREDNESS OVERKILL

A car thief recently told FBI Agents how he stole one automobile, which he transported interstate, and proceeded to have it officially recorded as an identical vehicle of the same make and model.

This was his scheme: He spotted on a used car lot a car which he planned to steal and then located an identical automobile parked on a residential street. He jotted down the license number of the vehicle on the street and also stole its vehicle identification number (VIN) plate before returning to the car lot and stealing the first car. Then he called the State's motor vehicle department and obtained the identity of the person having the license number of the vehicle on

the street. Armed with this information, the crook then called the State's automobile title department, and, for a fee of 25 cents, made application under the name of the true license holder for a new title, claiming that the original had been lost. He kept a copy of the application to use for identification and to support his claim to ownership of the stolen vehicle if needed. He then stole two license plates containing numerals positioned so that when they were sawed into halves and the left half of one glued to the right half of the other, the altered license was identical with the license of the car on the street, from which he had taken the VIN plate. By placing the stolen VIN plate

on the stolen vehicle, he then had a car bearing both the vehicle identification and license numbers shown on the copy of the title application, which he carried in his pocket.

To further camouflage the altered license plate, the criminal placed it in a frame and covered the front with a plastic sheet sprayed with hair spray to give it a dirty appearance. He hid the glued seam on the license with hobby paint which matched the color of the original paint.

However, the thief's trouble and preparation were to no avail. He was arrested by police on a local charge, and his theft of the automobile came to light during subsequent investigation.

*Jackson let 7-24-69 re: Interesting Case 26-415098.*

## A TRUCKLOAD OF EVIDENCE

Recently, a California Highway Patrol officer stopped at a traffic light behind an automobile transport carrier loaded with used cars, all of which bore license plates.

Curious as to this method of shipping used cars, the officer made an inquiry of the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) concerning the license plate of one of the automobiles. Within seconds he learned that the car had been reported stolen. Securing another license number from the load, the officer made a second check with NCIC. Back came the report that this vehicle also had been reported stolen. The patrolman

stopped the truck and, with some additional investigation, learned that the entire load of used cars had been stolen.

The officer's curiosity and the immediate availability of stolen vehicle information from the NCIC helped to break up a ring of car thieves.

## PENCIL WEAPON

While being booked in a southern city jail, an arrested man insisted that he be allowed to keep his mechanical pencil for he wanted to write a letter to his mother. So insistent was the prisoner, that the arresting detective

became suspicious and examined the pencil. Taking it apart, he found a 1½-inch razor-sharp knife blade where the eraser should have been.

## GUARD AGAINST CAR THIEF

In confessing the armed robbery of a bank in a midwestern city, a subject implicated his partner. He then stated that a third man had been lying on the rear floorboard of the stolen getaway car to prevent some thief from taking the vehicle while they were in the bank committing the robbery.

*Sent to Bishop memo  
January 1970 9-17-69 re: NCIC  
Weekly Status.*

*Sampa let 10-13-69 re:  
"Hot Sheet."*

*Chicago let 10-10-69  
re: "Hot Sheet." 23*



# CAN YOU IDENTIFY THIS BANK ROBBER?



The FBI is looking for the unidentified bank robber shown in the above photographs taken by a 35 mm. camera on February 28, 1969, during the robbery of the Westgate Branch of the National Savings Bank, 911 Central Avenue, Albany, N.Y.

This lone male entered the bank shortly before the 3 p.m. closing time, announced the holdup to the teller nearest the bank entrance, and handed her a large brown paper bag. The robber pointed a .45 caliber blue steel automatic pistol at the teller to enforce his demands for money. After the teller had finished placing money into the bag, the robber retrieved it, stepped to the next teller's position, handed this teller the bag, and again enforced his demands by brandishing the automatic. The gunman repeated this process at two other teller positions. Prior to leaving, the robber forced the bank employees and customers into two rooms at the rear of the lobby. They were warned to re-

main inside for several minutes. The getaway was not observed.

The loss to the bank was \$7,898, including \$800 in bait money.

A composite description of the robber follows:

Age-----	55 years.
Race-----	White.
Sex-----	Male.
Height-----	6 feet.
Weight-----	185 pounds.
Hair-----	Gray.
Build-----	Medium.
Complexion---	Ruddy.
Remarks-----	Voice described as loud and rough. Constantly paced throughout bank although did not appear nervous.

Anyone having any information or knowledge believed to pertain to this person please notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local directories.

## FAILS TO AID POLICEMAN

A five-man jury of a local court in a southern city recently found a citizen guilty on a charge of failing to assist a police officer in trouble.

The 40-year-old defendant, according to testimony at the trial, was one of a crowd of some 200 who stood by and did nothing while the officer struggled with an assailant for more than 15 minutes. The officer stated that he specifically asked the defendant to help him, but the man refused. Charges were brought against the defendant under a State statute which makes it a misdemeanor to refuse to help an officer in trouble. The jury, which also imposes the penalties in this court, sentenced the defendant to 6 months' imprisonment and a \$100 fine. He was also given a 30-day sentence and a \$100 fine on a charge of disorderly conduct which occurred at the time of his arrest on the first charge.

*HII Norfolk, 8-15-69*

## CAREERS IN CRIME

The FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 1968 shows that 82 percent of a sample of offenders arrested in 1967-68 had a prior arrest, 70 percent had a prior conviction, and 46 percent had been imprisoned on a prior sentence.

Profiles of criminal repeaters reveal that 67 percent of the burglars, 71 percent of the auto thieves, and 60 percent of the robbers had been arrested in two or more States during criminal careers ranging from 7 to 9 years.

A followup of 18,333 offenders released to the streets in 1963 revealed that 63 percent had been rearrested on a new charge by the end of 1968. Of those released on parole, 61 percent repeated; of those given mandatory release, 74 percent repeated; and of those acquitted or dismissed, over 91 percent were rearrested on a new charge within 5 years.

*UCR 1968*  
**Law Enforcement Bulletin**



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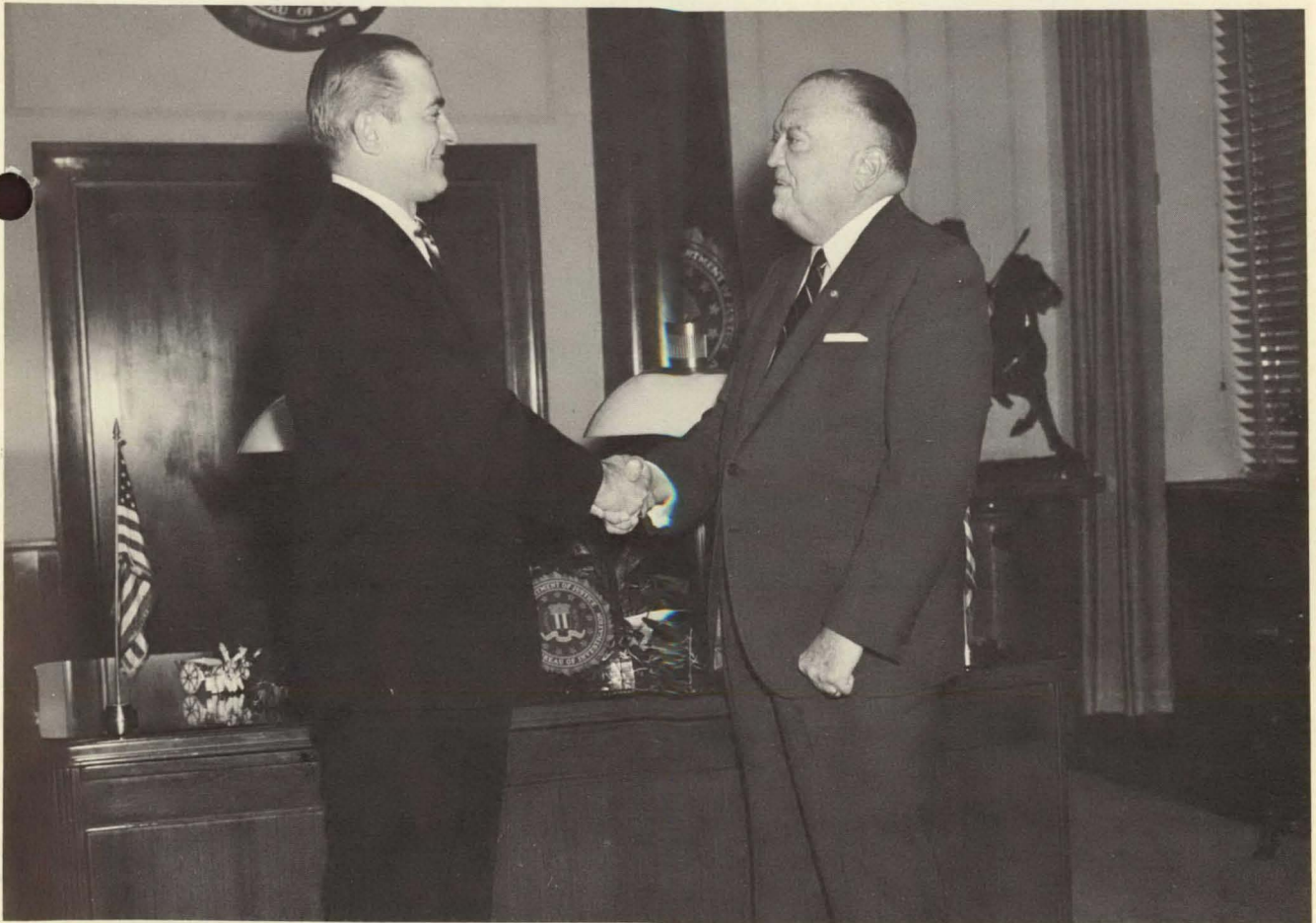
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## Superintendent McGuire Visits FBI



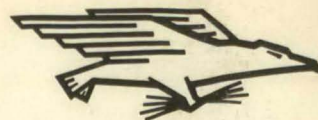
Mr. James T. McGuire, Superintendent, Illinois State Highway Police, Springfield, Ill., recently visited FBI Headquarters, and was photographed with Director J. Edgar Hoover.



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