



FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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

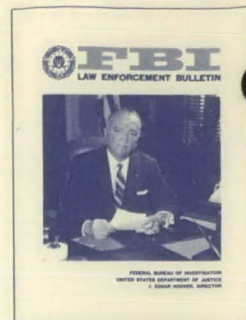
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Published by the
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D.C. 20535

JULY 1965

VOL. 34, NO. 7



THE COVER—Director J. Edgar Hoover established the FBI National Academy in 1935. See 30th anniversary article beginning on page 2.

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

WE CAN EXPECT the coming weeks to present a stiff challenge to law enforcement. Predictions are prevalent throughout the country for a "long, hot summer" because of anticipated increases of disturbances and violent crimes.

We would hope the prognosticators of these ominous conditions are wrong; we would hope that a recordbreaking summer of strife and lawlessness can be averted. But in addition to the annual seasonal increase of summertime crime—crimes of passion and violence—we can also expect difficulties and violations connected with protest marches and demonstrations occurring across the Nation.

Law enforcement officials know from experience that carelessness by the individual citizen is one factor in crime causation, especially during the summer. The relaxed atmosphere and care-free living are conducive to enjoyment and pleasure, but they also provide the criminal more opportunities to strike.

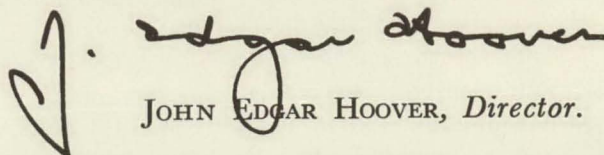
Each summer, countless Americans unwittingly conduct "open houses" for thieves. They depart for vacation sites without providing proper protection of their homes while away. On return, they are aghast to find their dwellings ransacked and valuable property stolen. A few simple precautionary measures to secure the premises and leave them with an "occu-

pied" appearance often discourage and prevent burglaries.

Crimes against property, however, are only a minor part of the problem. Far more appalling are the vicious attacks on defenseless children by sexual deviates and the murders, rapes, and aggravated assaults which register sharp rises during the summer. The intensity and frequency of these violations haunt every community. Law enforcement is still searching for effective preventive action against them, and certainly, negligence and public indifference do not lessen the burden.

Summer is also the season of the hitchhiker and wanderer. The motorist who stops and opens his car door to a stranger may be asking for a death ride for himself and his family. Many times, the innocent-looking young man on the roadside is a trigger-happy or knife-wielding killer. For safety's sake, drivers should exercise that part of valor considered best—discretion—and pass up hitchhikers.

Just how "long and hot" the summer will be depends on how well law enforcement and the public combine efforts to contain seasonal outbreaks. Let us hope that jointly we can make it so "hot" for all lawbreakers that the summer will be one they will "long" remember.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

JULY 1, 1965

Thirty Years of Progress Through Training

Adequate training of law enforcement officers is one of the crucial problems facing our Nation. In our society, the role of law enforcement has grown in importance and complexity; spiraling crime rates are plaguing every community. Communities are demanding more of their police agencies; however, only a few have met their obligations in providing even the basic necessity for professional police service—training. This article gives a brief résumé of the FBI National Academy, a highly successful professional training effort begun 30 years ago by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI.

A chaotic land, a regressive nation, a barbaric people—these characteristics mark a lawless country.

But of what great good are laws without a competent system of enforcement?

It has been said that law enforcement is a profession upon which rests the very existence of every other calling in life.

No one has better understood and more thoroughly emphasized the importance of good law enforcement than FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. In the early thirties when the Nation was racked with crime and corruption, and gangsters in many localities were better equipped than police officers, the cry for a Federal police agency with broad powers grew louder. Mr. Hoover, however, recognized this proposition as an inevitable danger to self-government. He advocated, instead, an intensive train-

ing program for all police, together with a combined linking of all law enforcement through cooperation.

With this idea in the forefront, the first class of what is today known as the FBI National Academy gathered in Washington, D.C., on July 29, 1935, to begin a 12-week course of training. Early sessions of the National Academy were held exclusively in the Department of Justice Building in Washington, but after the completion of the FBI Academy at Quantico, Va., in 1940, a major portion of the training was shifted to that facility.

Today, training at the FBI National Academy is modeled after the curriculum of Special Agents of the FBI, with emphasis on local problems rather than Federal.

July 29, 1965, marks the 30th anniversary of the FBI National Academy—3 decades of service in which over 4,700 law enforcement officers have graduated and returned to their

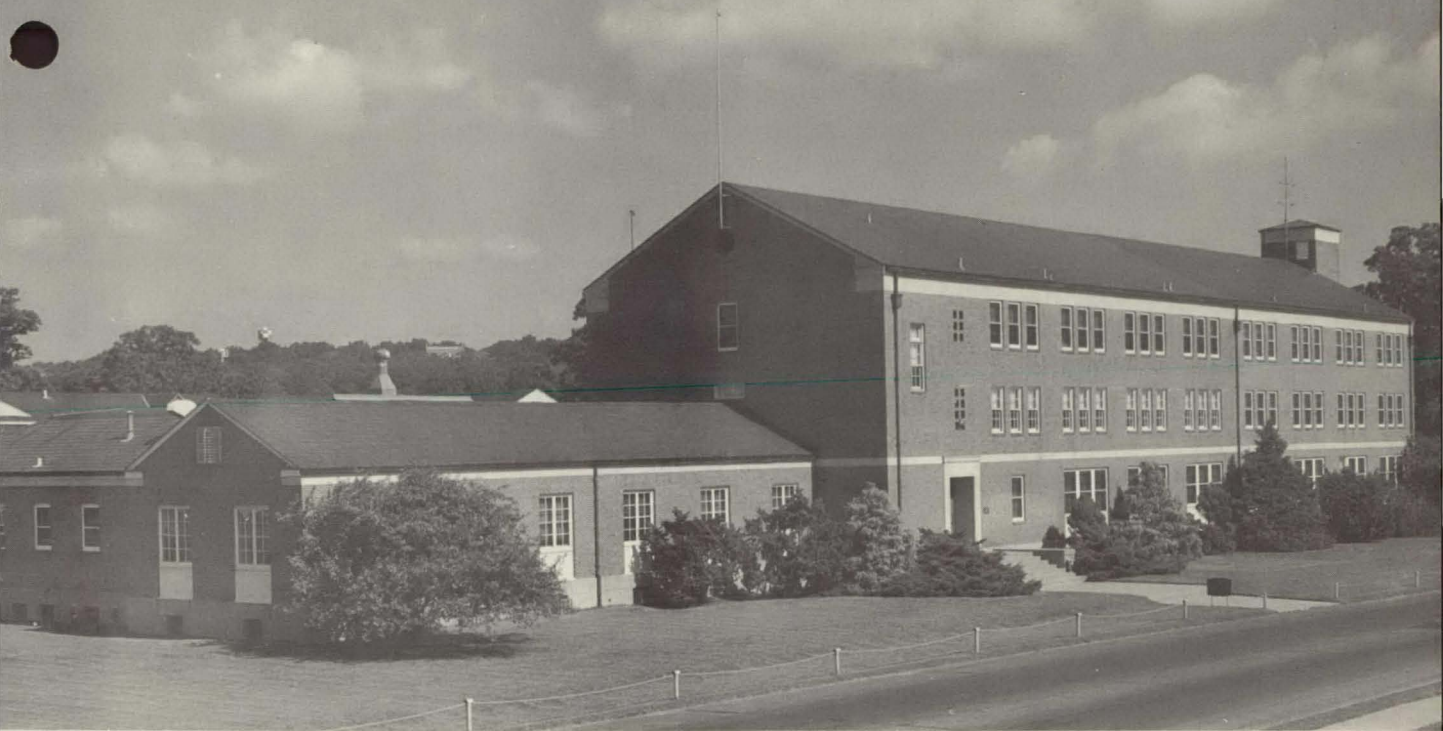
respective departments, carrying with them a greater working knowledge of their chosen profession.

During the past 30 years, the acorn of an idea has grown and developed into a sturdy oak of knowledge and training which helps to provide enforcement officers with the tools to do their duty. Establishment of the Academy helped open a new era in law enforcement—an era of the occupation's becoming a profession.

Webster defines the word "profession" as "a vocation or occupation requiring advanced training" The profession of law enforcement is certainly not indifferent to this basic need.

The FBI National Academy has supplied advanced training to police officers at all levels for the past 30 years, and the results have more than justified its efforts.

Perhaps a good means of evaluating the Academy's progress would be



FBI National Academy Headquarters Building.

to review a few incidents involving National Academy graduates shortly after they complete their training and return to their agencies.

A Pennsylvania police officer, a recent graduate of the Academy, approached the bedside of a seemingly friendly individual. Suddenly, without warning, a .32-caliber automatic pistol was jabbed into the pit of the officer's stomach.

How he reacted to this particular situation can best be described in his own words: "I grabbed the action as I was taught by the Academy and turned my body, while at the same time the gun went off so close that the concussion hit my pant leg and at first I thought that I had been hit. It happened so fast that I couldn't see how I could keep from being hit. Of course, it was no job to take the gun away from this person with the methods that I had been taught. . . . I am sure that without this training,

I would be either in a hospital or dead."

Another graduate, after returning to his own department, wrote the following letter to Mr. Hoover regarding his training: "It would be hard to enumerate the entire benefit and show the helpfulness it has been to the department as a whole, and in some instances it would be embarrassing to disclose the fact as to what was done before the training school and what is being done since.

"Before this training school we practically had no records of any kind on anything. We presented to our State grand jury, at each session they held, from 50 to 100 cases and there were no records kept on any of these cases. They were all kept by memory. Consequently, a large portion of our cases were nolle prossed for lack of evidence. Other cases were beaten before the jury, while other cases were settled through an agreement,

and all this could be attributed to the fact that our cases were not prepared properly. Without any records on the cases, it was impossible to keep them in mind. In fact, our criminal court was something that we dreaded. From our present setup, I am pleased to advise that it is a pleasure to go to trial on any case that we may have. Our district attorney informs our judge that he is ready on any case that comes up for trial that is handled through the police department. . . ."

Success stories are not always reported by the graduates themselves. The FBI is continually receiving letters from gratified citizens expressing their appreciation for the training afforded the officers in their respective communities. Here is an excerpt from a letter written by a public official in a southern city: "A few days ago our Village Manager sent you a letter at the request of the Village Board—of which I am a member—

thanking you for having invited one of our detectives to attend the FBI school in Washington last summer. I want to add a few comments to his letter. . . . In the first place we have many tangible evidences of the specific value of his schooling in Washington. But aside from specific instances in which some of our men have been able to solve or prevent crimes because of the specific knowledge gained from your school, there is an even more important value. . . .

Renewed Interest

"There is no need for me to tell you of the headaches that a police chief sometimes suffers due to jealousies within his department. When our officer went to Washington, everybody was immediately jealous of him, and it caused a cleavage in the department between those who were his friends and those who were not. . . . When he returned, he started a school and devoted his entire time to passing on the knowledge he had gained.

"Our own men became so fascinated with the things that the graduates of your Academy learned that practically all of them attended the school, and it completely revitalized their interest in police work, in the department, and in each other. . . . You can imagine how reassuring it is for the community now to know the character of the people who spend their full working day taking care of the various interests of the community. . . ."

A police chief and a deputy sheriff were stalking two armed bandits across open country in Texas which was devoid of any cover except occasional clumps of bushes. The chief was armed with only his service revolver while the deputy carried a submachinegun.

Before proceeding a great distance, the officers sighted two men in a clump of brush. When called upon to

throw up their hands and surrender, both started running, at which point the deputy fired a warning burst from his machinegun. One of the bandits immediately fell to the ground unhurt, while the other ran a short distance and again attempted to hide in a clump of bushes.

While the deputy stood guard over the one robber, the chief proceeded in the direction of the other, again commanding him to throw up his hands and surrender. This time the bandit did walk out in the open, but not with any intention of surrendering. He quickly reached for the waistband of his trousers and drew what later proved to be a .38-caliber revolver.

Acting automatically from training received in double-action combat shooting, the chief felled the bandit, the gunman's weapon dropping to the ground before he had an opportunity to fire a single shot. The distance between the gunman and the chief was later measured and determined to be 85 feet.

"The chief really demonstrated his ability and FBI training in that deal," reflected a Texas newspaper.

Following this narrow escape, the chief, a National Academy graduate, wrote a letter to Mr. Hoover and, in expressing his appreciation for the training afforded him, said, ". . . I am certain that, were it not for this training, I might not be alive today to tell about it."

Since it is not feasible that all law enforcement officers attend a 12-week training course in Washington, the question is, How then can the majority best be reached? The obvious answer is to qualify every graduate as an instructor or administrator. He may then return to his own agency prepared to impart newly learned techniques to his fellow officers. Therefore, it is necessary that only the best officers available be selected for this course in order to assure that each department sending a man to

the Academy will get the greatest possible value from the training.

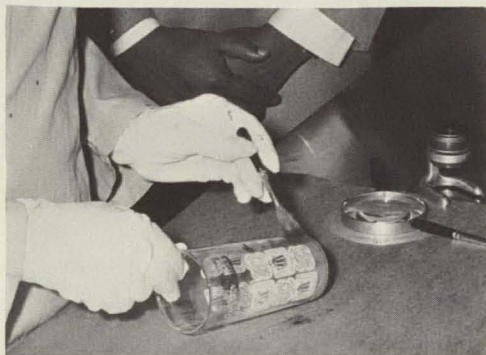
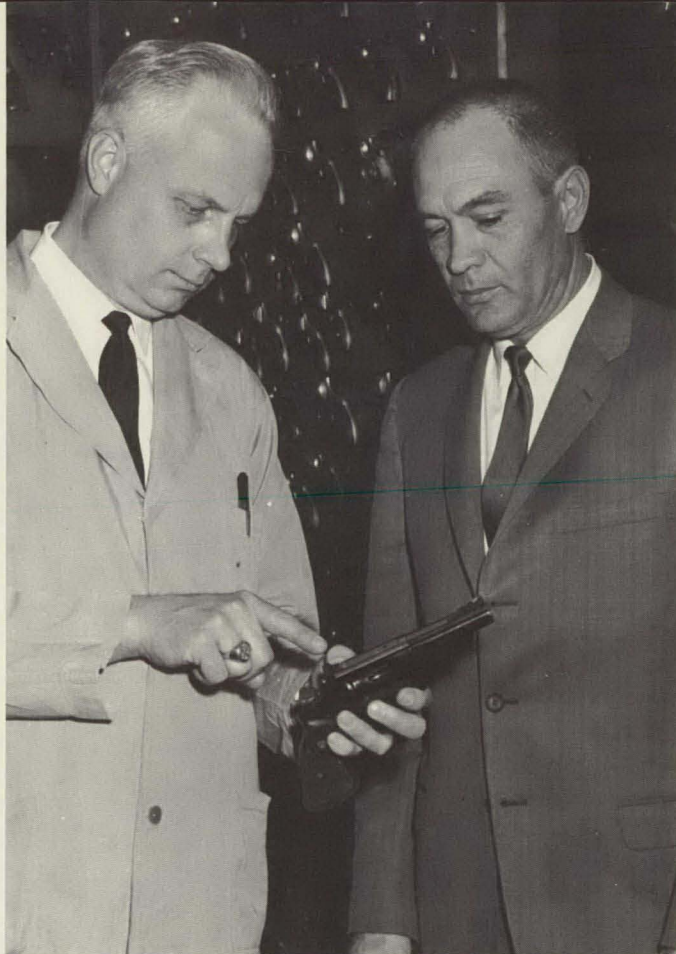
A prospective student should intend to pursue law enforcement as a lifetime career. He must have devoted at least five substantially continuous years to law enforcement and be nominated by the head of his department or a higher official. The candidate has to be at least 25 and not over 50 years of age and be in excellent physical condition. Another requirement is that he possess at least a high school diploma or military equivalency certificate and be able to grasp a tremendous amount of information in a minimum time. Also, he must have an outstanding character and reputation and must have demonstrated unimpeachable moral conduct and integrity. All candidates are considered without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin.

There are no fees or tuition charges for attending the National Academy, and such necessary items as typewriters, revolvers, briefcases, and other classroom supplies are loaned free of charge, to the students. The FBI, however, does not provide for the officer's day-to-day needs, such as room and board, laundry, and other essentials. He must be prepared to meet these expenses as well as transportation to and from Washington.

Student Expenses

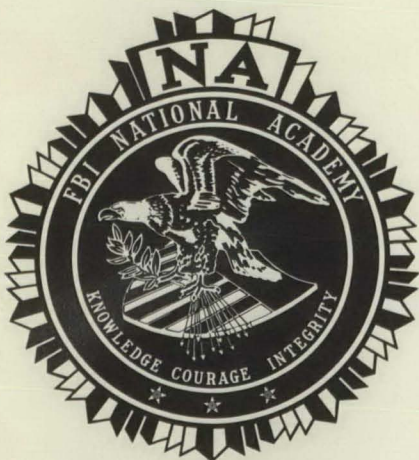
Numerous methods have been devised to cover student expenses. Some police departments provide the employee with extra funds during the period of his attendance. In some areas, contributions are made by local merchants and businessmen, while still others have established scholarship funds involving small donations from members of the department over a long period of time.

Exemplary of good community backing is the action of the junior chamber of commerce in a midwestern community. Members of the or-



Officers attending the Academy receive personalized training in scientific crime detection.





Official seal of the FBI National Academy.

ganization agreed that it would be an excellent community investment to pay the travel expenses of a local police officer to the FBI National Academy. The suggestion was approved by vote and 140 businessmen of the town were contacted immediately by representatives of the junior chamber of commerce. They contributed the necessary funds, but the story does not end there. Later, this organization again initiated a movement to send another local officer to Washington. This time the response was overwhelming. The businessmen, pleased with the results of the training which had been given the first officer—who was later appointed chief of police—participated so enthusiastically that contributions had to be limited. In less than 2 days, 30 citizens contributed the entire sum.

In many cases, National Academy students receive no financial aid whatsoever. Not a few officers have come to Washington entirely at their own expense. One outstanding incident occurred in which an officer actually worked his way through the Academy by taking photographs of members of his class and local scenes in Washington which he sold in order to pay his food bill.

Financial problems, however, are not the only hardships endured. The

National Academy officer must be away from his home and family during the 12 weeks of training; his employing agency will not have the benefit of his services during this period; and the student himself will probably be burning "midnight oil" in order to keep up with his studies.

One of the finest examples of unselfishness and cooperation in overcoming community obstacles involved the police officers of a small western town. Their police force consisted of seven regular officers and one special employee. Formal application had been filed by the chief of police nominating one of his men to attend the FBI National Academy. When the FBI's acceptance was received, the chief called his officers together. It would not be possible for the designated officer to attend unless a substitute could be found to take over his local duties. A manpower shortage had seriously drained the town of eligible candidates, so the situation was hopeless until the officers put their heads together. A unanimous vote was cast among them to work 7 days a week while their fellow officer attended the Academy. This decision called for a 3-month stretch without a single free day.

Flexible Curriculum

As the needs of law enforcement change, so does the curriculum of the Academy. Many subjects are taught, but they are all chosen on the basis of police experience. For example, a nationwide upsurge of youthful criminality in recent years and the increasing importance of crowd and riot control have led to additional emphasis on these subjects.

Firearms and ballistics, uses of photography in law enforcement, fingerprint identification, defensive tactics, criminal law, police records, surveillances, sociology, and public speaking are only a few of the subjects which are taught at the National

Academy. In addition to lectures and seminars, the training includes active participation by the students in class projects and practical problems.

Sound motion pictures, slide projectors, and models are also used where applicable to the course. Although the officer is not expected to become an expert in each of the fields covered at the Academy, he is expected to thoroughly familiarize himself with the many aspects of the problems and develop an awareness of potentially explosive situations.

For example, what if the policeman facing the sudden death of a shotgun blast from the deep blackness of a lonely house had forgotten to hold his flashlight at arm's length away from his body? The lethal hail of pellets that shattered his left hand and the flashlight could very well have taken his life. As it happened, the gunman was captured and the fortunate policeman escaped with only a hand wound.

This officer credited his National Academy training with the saving of his life. It was an obvious precaution one might think, yet perhaps not so obvious when looking into the face of death. The would-be killer, aiming at the light, would undoubtedly have found his target but for the training and practice which had made the policeman's action automatic.

With the graduation of the 75th session of the FBI National Academy on May 26, 1965, this training has been afforded to 4,740 officers from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and numerous foreign nations. Of those still engaged in law enforcement, more than 28 percent are executive heads of their agencies, occupying such positions as chief of police, sheriff, superintendent of police, and the like.

The graduates have formed their own alumni association, the FBI National Academy Associates, with chapters at local and regional levels. A

(Continued on page 20)

THE MORALS SQUAD

WILLIAM M. LOMBARD
Chief of Police, Rochester, N.Y.



Policewoman Joan Mathers.

A poll of any police department as to the most heinous crime and the most difficult criminal investigation will invariably bring the same answer—the crime with a sex motive.

Where sex is involved in crime, we are frequently confronted with a dilemma. Victims and witnesses are usually uncooperative, and often statements of admission by the perpetrators cannot be corroborated. Sex crimes, even the nuisance types, create community hysteria, and the pressures therefrom usually rise in billowing clouds for more police action.

Rochester, a city of more than 306,000 and a metropolitan area of over 620,000, lies in the Genesee Valley region of upstate New York on the shores of Lake Ontario. It is a community of predominantly skilled labor and stable industry which de-

mands the very best in police services. Our goal has been and will be to measure up to community expectations. Where improvement of operations is found to be needed, action has been and will be taken.

Sex Crimes

Certain shortcomings in sex crimes investigations were dramatically pointed out to our department in the brutal and sadistic murder of a 13-year-old girl whose ravished body was found in a gravel pit.

The incident occurred in September 1962 outside the city of Rochester in Monroe County. As in any crime in this area, immediate efforts were made to assist the sheriff of Monroe County and investigators of the New York State Police. The public clamored for an early identification and

apprehension of the perpetrator. This was accomplished within 10 days after the crime.

At the outset of the investigation, the police records office was requested to submit the names of all persons arrested and/or known as sex offenders over the preceding 5-year period (1957-61). The records office was also asked to submit sex crime statistics for the same period. The subsequent report reflected the names of 155 individuals and a yearly average of 115 sex crimes with a 13-percent solution rate for the 5-year period.

Sex Statistics in Error

These statistics were incredible. They were immediately looked upon as inaccurate because they presented a false picture of the volume of sex crimes in the city of Rochester. Also, the "cleanup" statistics tended to show little or no effort by the police bureau in this vital area of police and community concern. The apparent failings and shortcomings in these matters did not result from any lack of effort, but rather from a lack of coordination, communications, and proper police management in the keeping of records.

A critical and frank self-evaluation as to the reasons why such a state of affairs should exist was needed. The police department, typical of many law enforcement agencies, large and small, had been dependent in some instances upon the memories of key investigators in matters pertaining to sex crimes. This practice evolved over the years because of the delicate nature of these investigations and the obvious need for discreet and confidential treatment of information pertaining to sex violations. However, as would be expected, criminal investigations and file records suffered because of the lack of information on known sex criminals and their activities. The value of appropriate records in this vital phase of operations had been underestimated. In retro-

spect, it was felt that greater accomplishments in the sex crime area would have been possible if proper stress had been placed on the value of records.

Coordination Needed

The brutal sex murder in September 1962, with a subsequent review and evaluation of the administrative operations of the police bureau, revealed that results were being obtained in sex crimes investigations, but that information of real and substantial value was maintained and kept within five separate areas. These included: (1) detective division files; (2) policewomen's unit files; (3) records and statistics office files; (4) patrol division files; and (5) the individual personal files of some investigators.

On October 1, 1962, the morals squad was established. (This designation may tend to indicate a police unit within our force of 525 police officers which is solely responsible for the investigation of sex crimes, but actually the responsibility for such investigations still remains with the field personnel—uniformed and plainclothes investigators.) The morals squad consists of one policewoman, Officer Joan Mathers. She has been with the police bureau for 7 years and has a previous background in nursing. This so-called morals squad functions primarily as a factfinding and research unit on all sex offenses.

Training Valuable

Valuable assistance was rendered by the FBI in getting the morals squad off to an excellent start. Mrs. Mathers and selected members of the police bureau were afforded the FBI Sex Crimes Investigation Course during November 1962. The specialized curriculum was given over a week's period for a total of 35 hours in the Rochester Police Academy. Special Agent Walter V. McLaughlin, an expert on sex crimes and criminals, pre-

sented the bulk of the training with assistance from other FBI instructors. The course was regional in nature and police officers from surrounding departments and agencies were also in attendance. Training of this nature not only equipped the personnel of the police bureau to approach the problems of sex offenses, sex offenders, and the investigation of these crimes more intelligently but also served to orient the personnel from the other agencies in the same manner. Cooperation and understanding, which might not have been possible, were thereby effected at the beginning of the operations of the morals squad.

Morals Squad Duties

The duties of the squad can be described as follows:

1. Receives and reviews all information daily from all sources within the police bureau on crimes and complaints with a sex motive. This information is gleaned from arrest blotters, daily reports, and direct referrals by investigators.
2. Reviews all Teletype messages regarding sex offenders and offenses.
3. Maintains complete name, "mug," and related files on all known sex offenders in the Metropolitan Rochester area.
4. Solicits information from all other police agencies in the geographic area and renders assistance to them in their investigations whenever requested. (The files are available to all authorized criminal investigators.)
5. Makes appropriate inquiries of the FBI and the New York State Department of Correction to establish recidivism and/or previous sex arrests of local residents which occurred in other jurisdictions.
6. Cooperates with local probation and State parole offices in receiving information on convicted sex offenders released from custody and residing in the area.
7. Prepares photos of suspects for investigating officers whenever requested or when a modus operandi of a sex crime is established.
8. Prepares sex crime pattern reports, which are submitted to commanding officers and units responsible for investigation and apprehension.
9. Prepares statistical data on sex offenses and offenders in the bureau's jurisdiction.

CODING SYSTEM FOR SEX OFFENDERS
(Six digits are being used)

1st Digit	2nd Digit	3rd Digit	4th Digit	5th Digit	6th Digit
COLOR	AGE ACC TO DOB	HEIGHT	BUILD AND HAIR COLOR	HAIR DESCRIPTION	ODDITIES
code	code	code	code	code	code
1. WHITE 2. NEGRO 3. OTHER	1. BEFORE 1900 2. 1900-1910 3. 1910-1920 4. 1920-1930 5. 1930-1940 6. 1940-1950 7. 1950-1960	1. SHORT 2. MEDIUM 3. TALL	1. SLENDER-LIGHT 2. SLENDER-DARK 3. SLENDER-GREY 4. SLENDER-RED 5. AVERAGE-LIGHT 6. AVERAGE-DARK 7. AVERAGE-GREY 8. AVERAGE-RED 9. HEAVY-LIGHT 10. HEAVY-DARK 11. HEAVY-GREY 12. HEAVY-RED	1. STRAIGHT 2. WAVY KINKY CURLY WOOLY 3. BALD OR PARTLY BALD	1. LIMP OR GAIT 2. EYES-GLASSES 3. VISIBLE SCARS CROOKED LIMBS DEFORMED LIMBS MISSING LIMBS 4. TATTOOS 5. SPEECH ' 6. MUSTACHE; BEARD 7. RETARDED 8. EARS; HEARING 9. TEETH 10. COMPLEXION; MOLES 11. LEFT HANDED

Figure 1.

When the morals squad was set up, Policewoman Mathers immediately proceeded to identify sex offenders who had come to the attention of the Rochester Police Bureau during the preceding 5 years. This first undertaking was a very time-consuming task. Persons arrested on charges of rape, carnal abuse, sodomy, indecent exposure, and endangering the morals of minors were identified through the court dockets for the entire period. Arrest records on cases of assault, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and intoxication unearthed another large number of sex-type offenders.

The reports on sex crimes investigations were next thoroughly reviewed, and they served to identify many more offenders who had never been arrested for their immoral acts. Arrests had not been made for any one of several reasons. Among some of the more prevalent reasons for no arrests were: lack of cooperation on the part of the victim or parents of the victim in the investigation and/or in

the prosecution of the case; inability to obtain evidence because of prolonged delay or hesitation in reporting the crime; unwillingness on the part of complainant to disclose his or her identity; and the mental state and/or age of the perpetrator.

Master File

All available information uncovered on these offenders was next incorporated into a master file, alphabetically arranged by last name, to serve as a key index. This file now shows instantly whether a suspect (1) has ever been arrested in the local geographic area or elsewhere for a sex crime, (2) has had any involvement in a sex complaint, or (3) has ever been suspected of being involved.

In a report form, individual items for this file are laid out as follows:

- Name
- Address
- Physical description
- Modus operandi
- Area of crime

Description of car

License number of car

Special type of crime or perversion

Sex and age of victim

Location of complete investigative report and/or complaint which makes this person a suspect

At the top of this report form, there are also noted the police bureau's file number and an identifying code number. On the reverse side, arrests, convictions, involvement in investigations, suspicions, probation or parole status, State hospital commitments, Teletype messages regarding this offender, and any other pertinent remarks are noted.

The master file presently contains a total of 2,119 known or suspected sex offenders. There are 1,932 males and 87 females included. Molesters make up the greatest number of offenders with a total of 731 males. Next are male expositors with 372, followed by male homosexuals with 271 names. As of the beginning of 1964, this factfinding morals squad

FLAG POSITIONS IN PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION FILE

ODDITY	1ST POSITION	2ND POSITION	3RD POSITION
1. LIMP OR GAIT 2. EYES-GLASSES 3. VISIBLE SCARS, DEFORMED OR MISSING LIMBS 4. TATTOOS 5. SPEECH 6. MUSTACHE; BEARD 7. RETARDED 8. EARS; HEARING 9. TEETH 10. COMPLEXION; MOLES 11. LEFT HANDED	BLUE GREEN BROWN WHITE RED	RED BLUE BROWN	BROWN WHITE GREEN

Figure 2.

Doe, John Joseph 1 "A" Street <u>C</u>	Brown <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	White <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	1-4-2-5-1-1 2 RPD#00000 <u>R</u>
1952 - In Park - whistled at children - dropped trousers below knees 1959 - In High School area - sitting in car - no trousers. Pulled across intersection blocking path of teenaged girls Drives 61 Yellow T Bird Lic# 3X 412 Born 1926 - 5'9" - 155# - Blond Straight Hair - Wears Glasses Mustache			

Figure 3.—Sample card in physical description file. (Third line, upper left, "C" refers to "Convictions"; third line, upper right, "R" refers to "Recidivism." Brown tab in 1st position; white tab in 3d position.)

knew that only 82 persons of the total number included in its files were incarcerated in local or State institutions. Conversely, there were approximately 2,000 persons with sex crime potential at large in the area.

Physical Description File

As the master file grew, it became necessary to establish a code system whereby rapid identification of logical suspects could be accomplished.

It was determined that identification based upon physical description, modus operandi, and area of operation was most practical and desirable. The physical description coding was therefore developed. It has proved to be uncomplicated and workable both as to classification of offender and as to ease in pinpointing a suspect if his description is developed from a complainant.

The physical description code con-

sists of a six-digit number. Each digit refers to a specific physical characteristic. The digits as they appear in the code number refer to the following physical items:

1st digit—Color (race)

2d digit—Age (according to date of birth)

3d digit—Height

4th digit—Build and color of hair

5th digit—Description of hair texture

6th digit—Oddities

The value of each digit differs with variations of a particular physical attribute according to a predetermined codification system. (See fig. 1.)

All offenders and suspects in the physical description file are separated into physical likeness groups, according to the code. Index card dividers separate groups according to the first two digits in the code numbers; i.e., color and age. The code for each of the subsequent groups follows in order, thus: 1-1-1, 1-1-2, 1-1-3, etc. The last three numbers in the six-digit code narrow down or pinpoint the offender even more exactly. If a victim can tell the police only that the subject was an old man, white, who was tall and talked with an accent, this individual would accordingly be in one of two code groupings, 1-1-3-?-?-5 or 1-2-3-?-?-5.

The investigator of a case is given all pictures in the pertinent groupings to show the victim, and he is advised as to which of these individuals has previously employed a modus operandi similar to that used in the complaint presently under investigation.

In the physical description file, physical oddities are more easily located through a system of colored flags or tabs placed on the index cards. The position and color of the flags on the card highlight the particular oddities or characteristics. (See figs. 2 and 3.)

Modus Operandi File

A modus operandi file was set up and cross indexed. All offenders are grouped according to: (1) the act which they have committed, (2) the age and sex group violated, (3) local district in which the crime was committed, (4) whether an automobile was used, and (5) whether the occupation of the offender enabled him to encounter his victim. One offender may thereby have many cards in this file, covering every facet of the act or acts which he has committed. For example, one offender might have cards under the following groupings in the modus operandi file: exposer, car exposer, park molester, and school area molester.

Modus operandi groupings covered include the following:

Incest	Annoyers
Homosexuality	Enticers
Sodomy	Involvement with
Boy molesters	animals
Rape	Bestiality
Teenage molesters	Cruelty to animals
Child molesters	Frotteurs
Adult molesters	Ladies' underwear
Theater molesters	involvement
Park molesters	Stealing
Bus molesters	Wearing
School area molest-	Procurers
ers	Fairy hawks
Playgrounds	False alarms
Downtown area mo-	Setting fires
lesters	Bombs
Ramp garages	Obscene pictures
Midtown plaza	Distributing
Department stores	Possessing
Parking lots	Posing
Girls' dormitory mo-	Obscene phone calls
lesters	Obscene letters
University area	All written ob-
Various nurses'	scenities
homes	Abortionists
Girls' boarding	Peeping Toms
houses	Prowlers
Home break-ins with	Sadists
molesting	Masochists
Exposers	Various perversions
Car exposers	Triolism
Transvestites	Urolagnia
Impersonating	Self-abuse
Police	Foot pervert
Doctor	Pygmalionism
Minister	Bondage

Female offenders are grouped separately. They are classified and filed according to the physical description code system. Prostitutes and Lesbians are special groups in the modus operandi breakdown.

Car File

A car file is also being maintained by the morals squad. A complete description of each car involved in a sex complaint is classified according to color, license number, and type of complaint. The information is fragmentary as it is received from criminal investigators and as it is culled from investigative reports on individual complaints. By correlating all such information, the morals squad has been able to successfully tie up loose ends and to make available to investigators data on owners of vehicles or suspects in sex crimes. Automobile license numbers which have been reported and found to be erroneous are also listed under a separate breakdown. They have proved valuable when subsequent complaints are received and several of the same digits on car plates are reported.

Prowler File

Prowler complaints are filed according to physical descriptions and/or modus operandi as reported by complaints. Patterns of window-peepers are established therefrom. The file becomes particularly helpful when a specific area is the scene of a housebreaking with a sex motivation. The names of complainants and other pertinent details which might help in effecting an identification are readily available through this file, and the information is given to the investigator working on the housebreaking.

The files of the morals squad are virtually alive because all uniformed and plainclothes investigators are under orders to forward all information to the morals squad on persons involved in abnormal sexual behavior or suspicious actions of a sex nature

wherein there is insufficient evidence to make an arrest. These facts are incorporated into the files on a continuing basis.

Information such as men habitually frequenting and/or loitering in or about schools, playgrounds, skating rinks, teenage dances, drive-ins, parks, and similar places is solicited and furnished to the morals squad. Youthful males with apparent criminal intent who frequent areas where active homosexuals are known to congregate or patronize are of interest to the squad. Information of these types serves to make the files valuable and meaningful, and every bit of such information becomes a part of the files on sex crimes and offenders.

Accounting Procedure

In addition to the aforementioned files, the morals squad keeps an account of every sex complaint received by the Rochester Police Bureau. Each complaint is recorded in table form in 10 vertical columns as follows:

1. Location of investigative report (detective division case number).
2. Location of verbatim report of complainant (complaint number).
3. Date of occurrence.
4. Time of day.
5. Complainant and address.
6. Description of subject.
7. Description of car and license number.
8. Location of crime (police district).
9. Modus operandi. (If the subject has been apprehended, his name also is included under the modus operandi column.)
10. Age of victim.

This method of accounting provides a master control and an easy means for compiling totals at the end of each month on both solved and unsolved cases. It has also proved to be most helpful in the determination of sex crime patterns.

Carnal Abuse

The morals squad has played a vital part in many important investigations. One case involved seven complaints
(Continued on page 22)

TAKING INVENTORY

The law enforcement officer is in trouble with the law. Why? Special Agent Dalbey, FBI Legal Research Desk, gives some of the answers to this puzzling question in a speech he presented recently at the graduation exercises of the Southwestern Police Academy, Dallas, Tex., and at the 33d annual conference of the Missouri Peace Officers Association, St. Louis, Mo.

DWIGHT J. DALBEY
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation



In the social corporation which we call law enforcement, a comprehensive inventory taking is long overdue. In a comparatively few years this Nation has changed from a principally agrarian society in which criminal offenses where the simple, age-old crimes common to all mankind to a highly urbanized society in which the old crimes persist with new twists and new offenses seem to thrive like bacteria in a laboratory culture.

We have improved our transportation so remarkably that a criminal can leap the continent by air in less time than his predecessor could leave the county by horse and buggy. We have built a communications system so complete that an astute criminal can direct and commit criminal of-

fenses through a network of telephones from coast to coast and border to border.

We have transformed ourselves from a society in which some constitutional rights often were ignored or overlooked to one in which they all are universally insisted upon. We have replaced the frontier law enforcement officer, whose power was measured largely by the bulge in his biceps and the speed of his six-gun, with an organization man who carries a manual of administrative regulations under one arm and a law book under the other. The individual now has more power against the police, and the police have less power against the individual.

As stated by the chief judge of a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals: "The two distinct trends in the criminal law during the last 40 years have been to strengthen the rights of the individual and to restrict the powers of the police."¹ Yet the stockholders in this corporation—the citizens at large—have taken little notice of those changes and their effect on the security of each of them in his life, liberty, and property. They do not see the conditions which are sapping the strength of law enforcement.

The obvious proof of our need to take inventory is the expanding volume and intensity of crime, a problem on which Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI has endeavored to focus public attention for years. Crime has unquestionably reached the proportions of a public menace in some areas and is threatening in many others. Preliminary figures for 1964 show that crime in the United States increased 13 percent over the same period in 1963. The volume of crime has grown almost constantly for approximately two decades. That fact is not necessarily serious in itself. We must expect a growing population to generate a rising volume of crime. But the volume of crime does not

stand alone. It is the *rate* of increase in crime that is alarming. Since 1958 crime has increased five times faster than population growth. Not only are there more murders, robberies, burglaries, and larcenies than ever before, there are more of each of these crimes and all others per 1,000 inhabitants. In at least the statistical sense, each inhabitant is in greater personal danger from crime than ever before. Public security against crime has hit a new low for our time.

But the cold statistics on crime are inadequate to demonstrate the magnitude of the problem. They do not graphically portray the human tragedy of crime. The cold statistics do not spill the blood of the murder victim before the public eye, nor echo his screams of terror in the quiet halls of justice. They do not express the fears with which many of our people must now live—the fear of the bus-driver that he will be beaten and robbed at the end of the line; the fear of the cabdriver that he will be shot in the back for his night's receipts; and the fear of the woman necessarily abroad that she will be attacked either by day or by night. Yet these crimes and others equally vicious have occurred with frightening frequency in at least some of our larger urban areas.

The cold statistics on crime do not reveal disabling injury, financial loss, or a citizen's voluntary curtailment of his own freedom of movement lest he be victimized in the exercise of it. Yet these are the ultimate facts in the menacing growth of crime, and the end result to many a victim is that his allegedly unalienable right to life, liberty, and property becomes a hollow mockery.

An inventory will readily disclose specific facts to show that some of our fellow citizens live in constant danger of criminal molestation and violence. In a large eastern city, the newspapers

(Continued on page 14)

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

INSTANT LETTERING USED IN FORGERY

A man arrested for bank robbery and interstate transportation of forged checks used a system of forging difficult to detect. He superimposed instant lettering on appropriate paper, pressing onto the paper the desired letters by merely rubbing over them—giving the document the appearance of authenticity. The instant lettering consisted of all types of capital letters and various types of lettering, including Old English.

Among the numerous forged documents found in a search of his house were three doctorate degrees, including a Ph. D. from an English university. These documents he had successfully displayed to gain employment as a teacher of engineering at a local university and also to obtain employment at an aeronautical firm.

He had also used this device to forge driver's licenses and other identification papers.

SAN DIEGO CRIMDEL

DATED 12/18/64 - BoFi # 63-4296-46

ENGINEERING TOOL IN BURGLARIES

A quantity of tools was found recently during the investigation of a burglary in Kentucky. In addition to the usual implements, an instrument known as a borescope was discovered. This is a tool of the engineering profession for examining the interior of objects made of thick metal.

A small hole, approximately one-eighth of an inch in diameter, is

drilled into the metal object. The borescope has a tube approximately 10 inches long and about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter which is fitted with a light and a series of lenses. By insertion of the tube into the hole, an inaccessible interior can be visually examined.

Police theorize the burglars used the instrument for cracking safes. By drilling the hole between the dial and handle, the burglars could possibly observe the actual falling of the tumblers when they manipulated the dial. Should the dial of the safe be knocked off, burglars could visually examine the locking mechanism by inserting the tube into the safe or the door of the safe to determine whether it would be necessary to make any additional cuts. The instrument can also be projected into the interior of a safe to determine whether its contents would warrant forcing it open.

NOW YOU SEE IT— NOW YOU DON'T

One bookie's idea for "making book" and quickly disposing of the evidence was conceived from a simple toy. The folding top that covered his kitchen stove, conveniently located near the telephone, was of such material that, when covered by a thin sheet of plastic, it would take a blunt wooden pencil impression. This impression remained until the plastic was lifted, completely obliterating any telltale evidence.

LOUISVILLE CRIMDEL

DATED 1-27-64

BoFi # 63-4296-27

SAN DIEGO CRIMDEL

DATED 8-28-64

BoFi # 63-4296-46

DOE FOR K BUT # CRIMDEL - DATED 1-14-65 HOUSTON CRIMDEL BUT # 63-4296-27 DATED 10-29-64 19 SEP 718 "MAILED FIST" PACKS → DAMAGING WALLOP

Wire mesh gloves are gaining popularity with teenagers as weapons for use in rumbles. Referred to as meat handlers' gloves, they have come to the attention of authorities in one east coast city where rival juvenile gangs reportedly equipped themselves with the "metal mittens" when a fight was imminent. One individual on the receiving end of a blow from such a "mailed fist" was badly cut and disfigured.



Wire mesh glove used in teenage rumble.

→ BURGLARS' VEHICLE CONCEALS TOOLS

Three safe burglars recently arrested in the Southwest used a specially equipped station wagon on their numerous criminal escapades. The oversized tire well of the car was large enough to conceal bottles of oxygen and acetylene, cutting torches, hoses, goggles, pry bars, and walkie-talkie equipment.

A Swiss-made military .30-caliber revolver with a 4-inch barrel was concealed behind the ashtray on the dashboard of the car. The ashtray had been altered so that access to the revolver could be made quickly and easily.

The arrest of the burglars solved some 40 safe burglaries in 3 States.



Burglary tools found in wheel well of station wagon.

STEALING ON CREDIT

A gas station attendant in an east coast city was arrested recently for fraudulently obtaining money and merchandise by using credit cards presented to him by his customers for their purchases.

His modus operandi was to take the credit card into the station, place it in the credit card charge machine, and imprint a blank slip in addition to the actual purchase slip. He would then have the customer sign one slip for the amount of his purchases. Later, the attendant would forge the card holder's signature on the blank slip he had imprinted, insert a larger amount of purchases, and take the difference in cash or merchandise.

CREDIT CARDS ALTERED WITH "HOT NEEDLE"

An unusual instance of the fraudulent use of an oil company's credit card was recently discovered in a southern city. The name, credit card number, and expiration date on the plastic cards were altered through the use of a "hot needle," and the cards were readily passed without suspicion.

The plastic cards, when subjected to heat, readily melt, and, through the skillful application of a heated tool, were changed so that only when sent through automatic processing machines were the alterations detected.

(Continued from page 13)

of recent years, and particularly those of recent months, have stated that taxicab drivers are so fearful of robbery that they are reluctant to drive at night; that narcotics addicts, sexual perverts, and other undesirables are driving the citizens from the public parks; and that widespread vandalism is costing public and private concerns millions of dollars annually.

In several large residential areas of modest income, where there are as many as 1,800 apartments in many tall buildings, so many of those who live there have been robbed, raped, mugged, beaten to death, or victimized in other crimes that the men of the families residing there have set up systems of voluntary patrols to guard those buildings during the late evening and night hours.

Violence in the streets, the corridors, and the elevators has thus brought back to some areas of that city a system of citizen police which was discarded a century and a quarter ago with the establishment of the first official police forces. One newspaper stated that "of the many problems disrupting the present and threatening the future of this city, none is more critical than this growing concern and fear over the increase of fear and violence in the streets, the elevators, and the parks."

Nor is that one city unique; other large cities suffer from burgeoning crime. In a different city the newspapers of recent months reported that in two separate sections of the city, alarmed citizens have banded together to set up vigilance and warning systems to protect their people and their homes against criminal attack. "At times," a newspaper reported, "the attitude of the homeowners . . . appeared to be that of a frontier posse."

In that same city, during the month of December 1964, merchants with firearms shot five thugs attempting to rob them in their stores. This was

LOUISVILLE CRIMDEL
DATED 9-28-64
BUT # 63-4296-27

DEUARK LET. DATED 8-13-65, CAPTIONED - ARNOLD B. LADD, SHERIFF OF MORRIS COUNTY, MORRISTOWN, N.J., BUT # 74-3-1

said to be something of a record in the city and reminiscent of the "Do it yourself" law enforcement of the vigilantes of the early frontier.

A newspaper in a third large city stated editorially in February 1965 that "Law-abiding citizens here are getting fed up with invasions of their homes by burglars and stickup men. It was bad enough when sneak thieves were breaking into houses and ransacking them for valuables. A new and worse pattern seems to be taking shape; the crooks break into an empty dwelling, wait for the householders to come home, crack their skulls with the butt end of a pistol, and make off with their jewelry."

President Lewis F. Powell, Jr., of the American Bar Association said recently that "When we have reached a situation—as we have in certain areas—where law-abiding citizens are unsafe in their homes and are denied the privilege of using the public streets and parks for fear of their personal safety, we are approaching paralysis in the first duty of government at all levels."² And as you are all aware, the President of the United States has shown his concern with this problem.

Defective Rationalization

There are those who seek to rationalize the risk of crime by stating that some crime is inevitable in a free society in which police powers necessarily are limited and that the citizen must assume this hazard. But this easy rationalization has obvious defects. It places no upper limits on the hazard of crime which the citizen must assume in an era of rising crime trends. Moreover, it falsely assumes that the citizen living in some quiet suburb shares the risk of crime equally with those who live in the poorer and more densely populated sections of the central city.

The victims of the criminal are predominantly the poor and those of

modest income.³ It is the weak and inarticulate, forced by economic circumstance to live and work in the areas of greatest danger, who bear the greatest human burden of crime. This is an inequity which cannot fairly be rationalized and which no citizen of this Nation, however safe he may be in his own home, should be willing to tolerate.

It would not be amiss at this point to speculate a moment on the future. Within a few years, the city planning experts say, three-quarters of the American people will live in a fairly small number of metropolitan areas, fewer than 200. Nearly 40 percent of the population will live in or close by three monster supercities—one spreading from Boston, Mass., to Norfolk, Va., another from Milwaukee to Detroit or Cleveland, and a third from San Francisco to San Diego.⁴ If crime already thrives like a malignant virus in many streets of the metropolis today, what proportions will it assume when those streets stretch out for hundreds of miles?

An inventory of law enforcement will show that the employee of this social corporation—the law enforcement officer—is in trouble with the law. He is in trouble with the law because in many important respects he does not know what the law requires of him. The law often is confused and uncertain, failing to clearly mark out the powers which the officer may exercise and the restrictions upon those powers. This was true in the days of Wyatt Earp and the frontier sheriff, but the official acts of those officers were not required to pass the microscopic legal analysis of the official acts of police officers today.

Now, unlike then, a man arrested for a crime has a right to demand a lawyer from the moment of arrest,⁵ and you may be sure that the lawyer will minutely examine the officer's work for any legal flaws which may exist. It is his duty to do so. Now,

unlike then, the principal legal questions concerning arrest, search, and interrogation in State cases are questions of Federal constitutional law.⁶ And those questions may be raised by the defendant through every level of the State courts and then to the Federal courts and to the Supreme Court of the United States. The legal problems of today's officer make those of the frontier marshal and sheriff look like child's play.

Legal Confusion

Yet this gaping defect in the law—the uncertainty of the powers which it gives and denies to the officers—goes largely unrecognized and unadmitted, even by those who should know better. When an officer investigating a case of some notoriety makes an arrest on information which the courts later find to be insufficient to meet the Federal constitutional standard of probable cause for arrest, or a search is found by the courts to be unreasonable, the critics have a field day. They say, as one said recently in a letter to a national publication, "Why don't our law enforcement officers simply begin to observe the law and to confine their searches and seizures to those which do not violate constitutional guarantees?"

Let the Supreme Court of the United States answer that question. Mr. Justice Frankfurter said the decisions of the Supreme Court itself on what is a reasonable search incidental to lawful arrest "cannot be satisfactorily reconciled" with each other.⁷ Chief Justice Vinson said the law of search and seizure is "replete with perplexities."⁸ Mr. Justice Black said it is a matter of "uncertainty."⁹ Mr. Justice Clark said it is a "quagmire."¹⁰ Mr. Justice Jackson spoke of the law of search and seizure as a subject on which "This court and its members have been . . . inconstant and inconsistent."¹¹

Or let the senior judge of a U.S.

circuit court of appeals answer the question why officers don't "simply begin to observe the law." In the words of the judge: "Police officers need to know their powers to question, detain, and arrest, but Federal law and the laws of all the States on these questions are in great confusion. . . . Reliable guides are usually unavailable, so that no one can say with any certainty what powers the police officer has until the particular case is decided by the courts."¹²

Another Federal circuit judge said a year ago: "I must concede that some of the rules laid down by the lawgivers—including judges—are so ambiguous that even a judge, were he the watchman on the firing line, would not always know precisely what to do to avoid breaking the laws which govern the police. Moreover, they reflect an astounding naivete concerning the realities and risks involved in searches and arrests."¹³ Or, as the judge of the supreme court of a large State said last year: "In the in-

terest of effective law enforcement, law-enforcing officials and the courts of this State must be clearly advised of what is and what is not permissible search and seizure."¹⁴ When the judges themselves find the law confused and uncertain, how is it humanly possible for the police officer to "simply begin to observe the law"?

The uncertainty of the law springs from many sources, and some of it must remain so long as men disagree on what is right and what is wrong. But much of it can be removed by legislation updating our criminal codes, some of them over a century old, to fit modern crime conditions and modern concepts of basic constitutional rights. A few States already have made such a revision.

Some may shrug off the uncertainty of the law as a police problem only—a worry to be left to the police administrators. But it is more than that; it is a problem for the citizen who expects protection against crime. Uncertainty in the law leads to the

discouragement and demoralization of police officers, hesitancy in making even those arrests which the law would allow, and, consequently, greater freedom of action for the criminal.

The officer is in trouble with the law because so much knowledge is expected of him and so little training is given to him. It is not an exaggeration to say that the law enforcement officer is now required to be a constitutional lawyer in some areas of the criminal law, particularly those covering arrest and search.

Due to circumstances beyond the control of anyone, many arrests and searches, if not most, must be made on an emergency basis. There is no time for asking a judge or magistrate to determine the existence of probable cause for arrest, or the limitations of a reasonable search. The officer must decide these questions for himself, and in the proverbial split second. Yet these are questions on which the judges themselves disagree frequently,

Chief of Police Daniel S. C. Liu, Honolulu, Hawaii, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, was greeted by Director J. Edgar Hoover on his recent visit to FBI Headquarters.



and the *Mapp* decision in 1961 made them questions of Federal constitutional law which can be appealed all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States. But who instructs the officer in these areas of the Federal constitutional law, to say nothing of State law? Who teaches him what the courts, the public, and the critics require him to know? The FBI has done so for many years under a program of police cooperation inaugurated by Director Hoover long ago, but police training still labors under severe handicaps.

Training Needed

The vast majority of law enforcement officers have no police academy or other facilities suitable for instruction, and no money in the police budget to provide for systematic and extended training in the law by the instructors available. This Nation can afford many law schools for training judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers, and it does afford free legal counsel to an indigent defendant. It surely can also afford the facilities and finances which would permit instructors trained in both the law and police work to teach the law to officers who must make judgments of constitutional law and do so in a moment's time and under the pressure of personal danger.

Like uncertainty in the law, inadequate police training in the law is more than a police problem. Inadequate training in the law leads to cases bungled that might have been won, and bungled cases turn more criminals loose on the streets.

The law enforcement officer is in trouble with the law because the law leaves him too little room for honest mistakes in judgment, particularly on the question of probable cause for arrest and the limits of a reasonable search. The law admits the known fact that reasonable men will differ

widely on these questions. The justices and the judges of the highest courts and the appeals courts of both the Federal and the State Governments often split 5-4 and 3-2 or 2-1 on these questions. Some differences of opinion are inevitable. Probable cause for arrest and the limitations on a reasonable search are questions of degree, and as Mr. Justice Holmes once said: "... when you realize that you are dealing with a matter of degree, you must realize that reasonable men may differ widely as to the place where the line should fall."¹⁵

When dealing with these matters of degree—probable cause for arrest and reasonableness of a search—it is inevitable that officers of the law, like the judges and justices of the courts, will sometimes make honest mistakes. Not many years ago the law recognized this fact and permitted the officer some latitude for error.

In 1949, Mr. Justice Rutledge, speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision on probable cause for arrest, said that "Because many situations which confront officers in the course of executing their duties are more or less ambiguous, room must be allowed for some mistakes on their part."¹⁶ But this rule has been changed.

Today the law allows the officer no room for error. If an officer makes an arrest without probable cause or an unreasonable search, he has violated a Federal constitutional right of the person aggrieved by that arrest or search, and the person aggrieved may sue the officer personally for damages in Federal court regardless of any remedy which he may have in State court.¹⁷ This has been the law since 1961. Although a few lower Federal courts are attempting to modify the severity of this rule,¹⁸ the threat of personal suit for damages for an error of law still hangs like a sword suspended over the head of every police officer.¹⁹

This constant vulnerability of the officer to civil suit for damages leaves him no room for error. In this misfortune the officer is unique. Out of all the vast hierarchy of officials who can and do make honest mistakes of judgment on probable cause for arrest and the reasonableness of a search—the judges, the prosecutors, the magistrates, and the police officers—it is the police officers and the police officers alone who can be sued for damages for that mistake. Yet the police officer is the official to whom the law is most uncertain, to whom the least training in the law is given, and the only one who must make his decision with speed and under pressure.

It is true that some law enforcement officers are protected against this danger. The State of New York, for example, has a statute which provides that the State and its governmental subdivisions must assume the normal risk of illegal arrest, as well as other mistakes made by officers, and will pay the judgment assessed against the officer in the civil suit for damages.²⁰ But the officers in most of the other States are not protected.

The public danger from this condition was expressed by a Federal judge when he said: "We are rapidly reaching the point where a law enforcement officer will be afraid to carry out his authority for fear that he might have to answer in a civil suit for damages. This is a sorry state of affairs, and I for one will not subscribe to it."²¹ Another authority put it this way, "If an officer resolves all doubts [on arrest and search] in favor of his own pocketbook, the public interest in effective law enforcement is sure to suffer."²²

Heavy Demands

An inventory will show that law enforcement is in trouble because it is chronically undermanned. The thin blue line of police officers has been stretched too thin. Police depart-



A recent enactment by the Ontario Legislature authorized the commissioning of the ranking officers of the Ontario Provincial Police, the second law enforcement agency in Canada to be so recognized with the "Queen's Commission." The Honorable W. Earl Rowe (left), Lieutenant Governor for the Province of Ontario, presents Commissioner Eric H. Silk of the Ontario Provincial Police his commission in recent ceremonies in Toronto.

ments in major cities have been operating at less than authorized strength and are unable to recruit enough men to fill the gap. This is not because there are not enough men in a nation of over 180 million, nor because there is not enough money to pay them in a society so notoriously affluent as ours. The blunt fact is that there are not enough qualified young men willing to take the job under the pay and conditions offered.

We expect of a police officer the wisdom of Solomon in understanding the law, the strength of Samson in arresting a criminal, the gentleness of St. Francis of Assisi in repelling a riot, the patience of Job in dealing with each of us, and the moral purity of Caesar's wife in a nation whose public and private morals in areas outside police work are sometimes open to legitimate question. But we are willing to pay this officer a wage which often is less than that paid to

many other employees, public and private, of whom much less is required. We are entitled to make heavy demands upon a law enforcement officer, but he is entitled to be paid accordingly.

An inventory will disclose that law enforcement is in trouble because of widespread public apathy to crime. There is no doubt of the existence of this condition; the metropolitan newspapers record it with distressing frequency. As a California newspaper said editorially, "In the United States, too many bystanders are looking on with enthusiastic apathy and rich, warm indifference as thugs and gunmen rob and beat up old ladies, young girls, and anyone else they choose."²³

Apathy to the plight of the victim takes many forms—refusal to assist a person being attacked, refusal to be a witness in court, and refusal to notify the police of a crime committed. One year ago a woman who managed

a bar in a large city was walking home in a residential area at 3 a.m. when she was attacked by a knifer. Her assailant stabbed her and retreated, then stabbed her and retreated again. The attack lasted more than half an hour and covered 150 feet as the victim dragged herself along the sidewalk. Not until she was dead did anyone call the police, who arrived in 2 minutes and established by subsequent investigation that 38 men and women witnessed some part or other of the attack.

In another city about a month ago, a gang of eight teenagers seized a 16-year-old girl and dragged her screaming and struggling down the subway tracks. Six men stood near one end of the subway platform and did nothing. And in still another city, police officers on two different occasions, needing physical help in making arrests, called to bystanders for assistance, but the bystanders only laughed.

As one newspaper said editorially, "One of the most distressing aspects of modern crime and lawlessness is the widening split it seems to be producing between policemen and a part of the public."²⁴

In another incident 20 bus riders sat on a bus while a crowd of rampaging young hoodlums smashed 8 windows, threw seats into the street, and raced through the bus ripping out advertising cards, and not a one of those riders would give his name and address to the police officer who discovered the crime being committed.

Public Apathy

The causes of public apathy to crime are difficult to establish. Some of it may be due to cowardice—a weakening of the national moral fiber. Some of it may spring from acceptance of the perverted creed that a citizen who stands up to assist the police is naive, if not a fool, or it may spring from laws and court decisions which create a financial risk in being a good Samaritan. Some of it may be due to an Orwellian dehumanization of the individual in the metropolis jammed with its millions of inhabitants, a dehumanization that will be most pronounced among the innocent victims of crime for they, unlike the defendant, all too often do not live to see their day in court. And some of the apathy may be due to a comparatively new phenomenon in this Nation—an economic stratification of urban society which may lead to an ever-widening gulf between the powerful and articulate and the weak and inarticulate, both geographically and socially. But whatever its origins, this widespread public apathy to crime must surely be one of the principal causes of crime.

And is it not odd that in an era in which society is increasingly spending its money, its intelligence, and its energies to throw greater constitutional, statutory, and procedural pro-

tection around the defendant accused of crime—and particularly the indigent defendant—we have permitted the uninhibited growth of a crime trend which increasingly victimizes the innocent law-abiding citizen who is the human foundation of all law and order? The indigent defendant accused of crime has found his spokesmen, and they have broadened his rights in many ways. Who now is willing to speak out for the law-abiding citizen who asks only for protection against crime and the opportunity of enjoying his constitutional right to life, liberty, and property?

A quickening of the social conscience of this Nation would provide the major weapons necessary to bring crime under control. The powerful and the articulate in our society would assume their full role as the protectors of the poor and the weak who are victimized by crime. They would demand and approve the expenditures for police manpower, police pay, and police equipment necessary to guarantee police patrols adequate to protect the innocent in the high-crime areas. They would urge and approve the legislation necessary to clarify the criminal law and the police training necessary to familiarize the officers with the powers which the law gives them.

They would provide the officer with financial protection against his honest mistakes of judgment on questions of constitutional law, so that he may act courageously and rid the streets of those whom the formulas of the law say should be placed under arrest. They would willingly take their turns on juries in criminal cases and testify when called as witnesses. They would require of the law a continuing awareness of the fact that the victim of tomorrow's crime committed by the recidivist set free today is neither a faceless anonymity nor a dehumanized statistic, that he is flesh and blood, and that his constitutional rights to life,

liberty, and property are the equal of those of the defendant who stands in visibly human form before the bar of justice.

In short, a Nation aroused can reduce crime to its irreducible minimum and protect those who cry out for protection now more than ever before in modern times. But a Nation that is apathetic can destroy the rights of the law abiding, and ultimately itself.

¹ Judge J. Edward Lumbard, "The Administration of Criminal Justice," American Bar Association Journal, September 1963.

² United Press International, Jan. 29, 1965.

³ New York Times, Feb. 19, 1965.

⁴ American Directions; A Forecast, Harper's, February 1965.

⁵ *Escobedo v. Illinois*, 378 U.S. 478 (1964).

⁶ *Mapp v. Ohio*, 367 U.S. 643 (1961); *Beck v. Ohio*, 379 U.S. 89 (1964); *Escobedo v. Illinois*, *supra*.

⁷ *Abel v. U.S.*, 362 U.S. 217 (1960).

⁸ *Trupiano v. U.S.*, 334 U.S. 699 (1948).

⁹ *U.S. v. Rabinowitz*, 339 U.S. 56 (1950).

¹⁰ *Chapman v. U.S.*, 365 U.S. 610 (1961).

¹¹ *Irvine v. California*, 347 U.S. 128 (1954).

¹² Judge Lumbard, *supra*.

¹³ Judge Warren E. Burger, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, lecture at The American University, Washington, D.C., Apr. 17, 1964.

¹⁴ Justice Harry F. Kelly, *Michigan v. Bannan*, 125 N.W. 2d 875 (1964), *cert. denied* Jan. 18, 1965.

¹⁵ *Schlesinger v. Wisconsin*, 270 U.S. 230 (1925).

¹⁶ *Brinegar v. U.S.*, 338 U.S. 160 (1949).

¹⁷ *Monroe v. Pape*, 365 U.S. 167 (1961).

¹⁸ *Bowens v. Knazze*, 237 F. Supp. 826 (1965).

¹⁹ LaFave, "Arrest, The Decision To Take a Suspect Into Custody," American Bar Foundation, Administration of Criminal Justice Series; Little, Brown & Co., 1965, pp. 46, 74, 86, 87.

²⁰ *Snyder v. State*, 38 Misc. 2d 488 (1963).

²¹ Judge Thomas D. Quinn, *Craig v. Cox*, 171 A. 2d 259 (1961).

²² Davis, "Officers' Tort Liability," 55 Mich. Law Rev. 201 (1956).

²³ Richmond (Calif.) Independent, Feb. 15, 1965.

²⁴ The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1964.



Physical fitness is a vital part of the Academy training program.

(Continued from page 6)

bimonthly newsletter is distributed by the NA Associates, keeping each graduate up to date concerning the functions and accomplishments of the FBI National Academy and the experiences of each graduate. Through this media, Academy men never lose contact with the progress being made in their profession through the work of the FBI National Academy.

As five Venezuelan police officers approached a darkened criminal hide-out in the outskirts of Caracas, two vicious hoodlums stepped forth, making their presence known with a burst of deadly gunfire. One of the five law officers, a National Academy graduate, was well prepared for this eventuality. Two quick blasts from his shotgun and both of the would-be killers lay dead in the street.

If this incident had occurred a few years earlier, one or more of the officers may have forfeited their lives, for police agencies in Venezuela were not accustomed to using the shotgun in connection with raids and arrests. It was only through training received at the FBI National Academy that the Venezuelan officer became convinced of the value of this weapon.

Although the whole concept of the

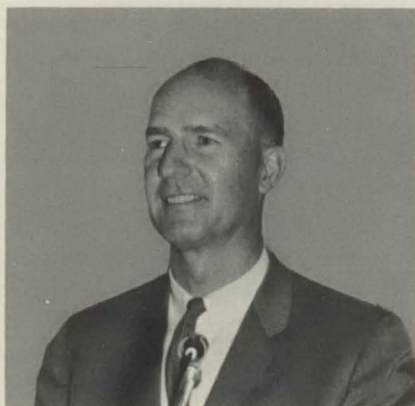
FBI National Academy is based upon the needs of law enforcement within our own Nation, as a cooperative measure, a limited number of officers from foreign countries have been accepted. There are currently 105 graduates representing 49 law enforcement agencies in 29 different foreign countries. They have all been carefully selected for their outstanding qualities in the field of law enforcement and for their dedication to the laws of their respective countries.

Typical of the graduates who have attended the National Academy in re-

cent years and returned to their own departments to make outstanding contributions was a member of the Policia Federal Argentina. He was the first member of his 60,000-man agency to attend the Academy, and he was an outstanding student. Upon his return to Argentina, he presented a formal report to his superiors relative to the instructions he had received. In addition, his report contained a series of recommendations that certain police methods and techniques which he had learned at the National Academy be adopted by his agency and put into use.

These included the establishment of a central depository for fingerprints, the creation of a latent fingerprint section, adoption of the FBI firearms training program, adoption of inservice-type training, such as that afforded FBI Agents, and many other techniques which he felt would be beneficial to his agency. Many of his recommendations were immediately placed in effect, and the graduate was given the responsibility over all matters involving training, instruction, and study programs.

For the first time in the history of his agency, practical classes in investigative problems and in hu-



The Academy training staff includes guest lecturers who are experts in their particular fields. Shown here is Mr. Gene S. Muehleisen, executive officer, Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, State of California, who lectures on State-subsidized training programs.



An expert FBI firearms instructor demonstrates firing position which is most effective, offensively and defensively.

man relations problems connected with law enforcement were presented. And as a further measure of cooperation, the FBI has been able to furnish this agency, on a continuing basis, training aids, such as films and lecture material, for use in training programs.

The FBI would be the first to deny that law enforcement in this country has reached perfection. It is evident that some police agencies are still handicapped by manpower shortages, obsolete facilities and equipment, inadequate salaries, untrained personnel, increasing responsibilities, and attempts of political factions to dominate their activities; however, it is also true that the average local policeman is becoming a more competent crime fighter year by year, and the FBI takes pride in the feeling that the National Academy is playing no small part in this accomplishment.

FBI National Academy graduates during the first three decades of the school's existence have proved that the responsibility of sharing their training with fellow officers can be adequately handled. Many have been faced with tremendous obstacles and hardships in setting up their training schools and still have made great

strides toward the achievement of their ultimate goals.

One officer returned to his department and found there were neither funds nor space available for a school. Determined to make the best of his Academy training, this officer held classes under the shade of a big tree, using a mound of dirt at the base for a platform. Students seated on a structure of crossties and culled lumber took notes while resting their books on their knees. Another graduate faced with the same problems—lack of financial backing and classroom space—opened his home to the students. These and similar stories fill the annals of the FBI National Academy, standing as a lasting incentive to law enforcement personnel everywhere.

These 30 years of cooperative endeavor have developed firm bonds between the FBI and the law enforcement agencies represented in the National Academy. The esteem in which the graduates of this "West Point of Law Enforcement" are held was recently voiced by Director J. Edgar Hoover: "We in the FBI take tremendous pride in the men with whom we have been associated in the course of the training offered by the FBI

National Academy. We have seen them receive high honors and win splendid promotions. We have seen them organize schools and training courses. And we have seen them inculcate a spirit which is best expressed in words of a compliment once paid to Academy graduates: 'Wherever they go, they spread a fraternal spirit among their fellow officers—a spirit which has revitalized the law enforcement profession and made it an inspiring, honorable lifetime career.'"

POPSICLE STICKS USED IN JAIL ESCAPE

Three prisoners successfully made their escape from a county jail in the Midwest recently with the aid of popsicle sticks. They placed the popsicle sticks in the keeper of the door lock when it was open. Then, when the automatic locking device was closed, the sticks prevented the locking bolt from "deadlocking." This permitted the prisoners to enter the catwalk outside their jail cells. They took a fire hose, tied it to the jail bars, and then used a "spanner wrench" to make a tourniquet. With this improvised device, enough force was obtained for the prisoners to sufficiently bend the bars to permit their escape.

DETROIT CRIMINAL 21

DATED 9-22-64

BUFI # 63-4296-15

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over a 2-month period in early 1963 of a young, well-dressed man who represented himself to young girls as a police officer, without displaying identification and indicating that he was investigating molestation cases. The victims, ages 7 through 12, reported the contacts to their parents with one 7-year-old having been carnally abused by this unknown subject. There was grave concern, not only in the community, but in the police bureau. The youthful victims checked photos from criminal files as well as photos of youthful-appearing police officers. Being unable to make an identification from the files, a composite picture was assembled with the use of an Identi-Kit. The morals squad became aware of an arrest of a young man on a sex crime in a community 70 miles south of Rochester. The act was checked against the morals squad modus operandi file and a similarity was noted. Photos were requested and received from the agency which had made the arrest. They were viewed and identified by the victims. Policewoman Mathers and a detective questioned the suspect who admitted his involvement in all the complaints received. He is presently serving a sentence on the felony charge of carnal abuse.

Pattern Crimes

A rather novel approach has been made to sex crimes and their solution by an analysis of the several items which are tabulated on all sex complaints. Sex offenses which upon analysis appear to have been perpetrated by the same individual are grouped together and referenced in a notebook. Pertinent data, such as date, time of day, and location, are included to establish the pattern detected. Items which are used in detecting a pattern include modus operandi, physical description, area of involvement, and time of day. Area

captains and commanding officers of the investigative branches are furnished reports on these sex incidents which suggest a pattern. Composite photographs of a suspect, as prepared from descriptions obtained from victims and witnesses, are also provided with the reports.

By this procedure it has been possible to set up surveillances in affected areas. Also, at the time of apprehension and interrogation of an offender, the pattern breakdown has proved to be extremely valuable in effecting a more thorough cleanup of unsolved cases.

Between November 1963 and January 1964, the police bureau received from one district in the city 12 complaints of molesting by a young male described in his late teens or early 20's. Four of the incidents were forcible rape cases. Residents in the district affected were in a state of hysteria. Victims were females, ages 14-21 years. Special assignments were given to investigators, and thousands of man-hours were consumed during the 3-month period. The morals squad played a very important part in furnishing information on suspects, and data were further augmented by field investigators. Weekly reports were submitted to the responsible commanding officers to keep them aware of the progress in the case. A 14-year-old youth was eventually apprehended and identified by three of the victims. He was reluctant to admit his involvement, but, through the factual information obtained from the reports and records of the morals squad, he was identified in each of the 12 unsolved complaints. Since his arrest and commitment, there have been no similar crimes in the area.

More recently, the morals squad learned of the release of a known offender from the State hospital after a lengthy incarceration and the address of his new employment. Recognizing this area as having been the

scene of two recent early morning attacks upon young women, a further check was made at the hospital, it was confirmed that the offender had been carried as an outpatient for several weeks, returning to the hospital at night. Positive identification of the suspect was made by one of the victims. When questioned, the offender admitted both assaults.

Accomplishments

The accomplishments of the morals squad at the close of 1964 were most gratifying and represented the results of its second year of operations. There were 1,625 complaints with sex involvement in 1964 as compared to an annual average of 115 complaints over the previous 5-year period. The 1964 "cleanup" rate of these complaints was 59.5 percent, while the annual "cleanup" average over the previous 5 years was only 13 percent. During 1964, 273 persons were arrested for sex offenses, and these arrests made it possible to close 909 sex cases. These statistics bespeak the value of the morals squad, but, in addition, information on any sex offender or offense is now at ready reference in one place.

Additional statistical data was developed by the morals squad during 1964. The frequencies of sex complaints were noted to be: annoying, 372; indecent exposure, 173; molesting, 225; window peeping, 183; obscene phone calls, 194; and enticing, 111. A vehicle was reported used in 257 cases.

Relative to juvenile sex offenders, aged 7 through 19 years, it was noted in 1964 that 445 juveniles were involved in 17 of the sex crime groupings. Eighty-two of these cases dealt with child molesting, 11 with homosexuality, and 46 with indecent exposure. These cases most often did not reach the courts. Information concerning juveniles was received most frequently through cooperation with the schools.

Conclusions

The establishment of a morals squad the Rochester Police Bureau was long overdue. We were fortunate to have had an officer available for the assignment who possesses proper interest, enthusiasm, and a great deal of imagination. Most law enforcement agencies have in their ranks an officer who, like Policewoman Mathers, can be utilized in this very important police function.

The absence of physical evidence in most sex crimes dictates the establishment of similar units to correlate and analyze information and com-

plaints. It is a realistic and systematic approach to an ever-present police problem. Public support and confidence in the operation of the units can be gained by making the citizens aware of the true sex crime picture in a community. Periodic news releases, speaking engagements, and public exhibits help to gain such support and confidence.

The morals squad represents a new approach in coping with the problems presented by the sex offenders in our communities. It may be called by a different name in the future, but its duties and functions are here to stay.

MOTOR CITY BATTLES GLUE SNIFFERS

The city of Detroit recently passed an ordinance prohibiting persons under 21 years of age from buying model glue without written permission from their parents. The ordinance also requires sellers to keep a record of purchasers' names and addresses. The law bans the sniffing of glue or its possession for that purpose. Violators can be jailed up to 90 days and fined up to \$500. The new ordinance was passed to combat a growing practice of glue sniffing among teenagers. DETROIT CRIMDEL - DATED 12-1-64 BOF1 # 63-4296-15

INVESTIGATOR'S AIDS

MATCH HEAD BOMBS MADE BY INMATES

Crude match head bombs made by inmates were recently discovered during a security check by officials of a midwestern prison.

One of the weapons had been constructed from the cardboard cylinder of a roll of toilet tissue. The prisoners had securely wrapped the cylinder with common masking tape, packed it with match heads of common safety matches, and sealed it closed. With a cloth fuse attached, it was, in effect, a huge, dangerous firecracker. To make the bomb injurious to persons, small metal objects were inserted with the match heads.

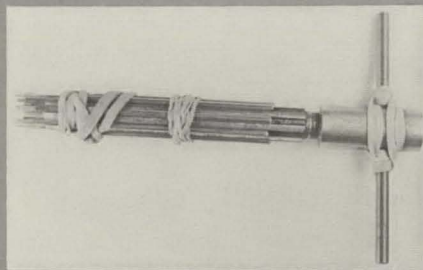
A similar and equally dangerous bomb was constructed by packing the hollow handle of a safety razor with match heads. A small screw or bolt had been fitted into the threaded end.

In theory, when the handle is thrown

against a hard surface, the bolt or screw creates a spark setting off the match heads and shattering the razor handle into numerous small metal slivers.

"KEY" TO THE SOLUTION

The arrest of a burglar by police of a large western city turned up a rather interesting piece of evidence. It was a homemade lock pick capable of unlocking any barrel lock with seven or less tumblers. Fashioned



Homemade lock pick used in burglaries.

from a tiny steel shaft, pins, and rubber bands, the finished product proved to be a highly effective and popular item in the burglar's toolbox.

Although measuring only 3 inches in length, this tiny mechanism literally provided police with the "key" to the solution to a recent rash of vending machine and laundromat burglaries.

EVIDENCE CONTAINING MOISTURE

Plastic bags can be used as containers for shipment to the FBI Laboratory of evidence such as damp clothing, plaster casts, shoes, etc., provided the bags are ventilated in some way to prevent deterioration and mold which may adversely affect laboratory examinations. Such articles should also be aired out before wrapping and packing. Under no circumstances should evidence containing moisture be sealed in unventilated plastic bags.

SPRINGFIELD CRIMDEL
DATED 11-25-64
BOF1 # 63-4296-52.

SEATTLE CRIMDEL
DATED 8-21-64
BOF1 # 63-4296-50

SER 878

SAC LET. NO. 65-1
SECTION (D)
DATED 1-12-65

WANTED BY THE FBI



WINFIELD NAIRN MacQUEEN, Jr., also known as: Ray A. Benson, John Robert Bray, Walter A. Hansen, Norman Heyne, M. Lombardo, R. A. Meyers, Paul Ray Pitzer, H. Sauer, F. S. Savers, and others.

Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property—Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle.

Winfield Nairn MacQueen, Jr., is currently the object of a nationwide manhunt by the FBI. He is being sought for causing fraudulent checks to be transported interstate and also for the interstate transportation of a stolen automobile.

The Crime

MacQueen reportedly answers newspaper advertisements for the sale of used cars, purchases the automobiles with fraudulent cashier's checks, and then disposes of these vehicles through legitimate sales. Several of these cars have allegedly been bought by MacQueen on the pretext of taking them to California for resale.

The Criminal

This FBI fugitive has past criminal convictions for burglary, forgery, interstate transportation of forged securities, and carrying a concealed weapon. He is described as appearing well educated and businesslike and is reportedly a very neat and conservative dresser who prefers expensive business suits.

Caution

MacQueen reportedly may have suicidal tendencies, is said to have carried firearms in the past, and should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

Age	59, born Nov. 12, 1905, Chicago, Ill. (not supported by birth records).
Height	5 feet 8 inches.
Weight	160 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Gray.
Eyes	Hazel.
Complexion	Medium.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Clerk, salesman.
Scars and marks	Operation scar below left shoulder blade, appendectomy scar.
FBI No.	330,986
Fingerprint classification	4 I 1 R IOO 19 L 17 R IOO

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately

notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local telephone directories.

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST STUDENT ATTACKS

The State of California and the San Francisco Board of Education are taking stringent action to curb the hoodlum activities of school students.

The superintendent of schools in San Francisco has ordered automatic and indefinite suspension for students who attack or threaten teachers. He also issued a memorandum to all superintendents in the city insisting that there be a minimum suspension of 10 days for students who provoke attacks and other hoodlum activities on school properties. Students will be readmitted after the 10-day suspension but are to be sent to other schools on a trial basis before being restored to the school from which they were suspended.

Similarly, the State school superintendent in Sacramento called on all high schools for help in curbing the school-hoodlum problem.

The action was prompted by recent attacks on teachers in San Francisco, where, in one year, there were 19 assaults by young hoodlums upon teachers.

BUZZ FOR ACTION

One railroad police department in the East has solved the problem of getting into immediate touch with its officers by equipping them with pocket receivers. The receivers can be activated by the local telephone company to give out a buzzing sound. When the officer receives a signal, he knows he is to call his headquarters.

WFO CRIMINAL
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O-774-380

DATED 12-3-64

BoF1 # 63-4296-53

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

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(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

NEW FBI TRAINING FILMS FOR POLICE SCHOOLS

Four new police training films are now available in all field offices of the FBI. The 16-mm. films, in sound and color, are 20 to 25 minutes long and provide a big boost to police training programs in the areas of police records systems, burglary investigations, interviews, and arrest techniques.

The films were produced for the FBI under contract by Norwood Studios, Inc., Washington, D.C., and were ably directed by Werner Schumann with the assistance of FBI technical advisers. Scenes were shot on locations in the Metropolitan Washington area and, with the cooperation of local and neighboring law enforcement agencies in Maryland and Virginia, in actual police facilities. Professional actors and actresses play the leading roles—with FBI employees giving a helping hand in minor capacities.

The films show the latest law enforcement methods in an interesting, realistic, and practical fashion.

"Arrest Techniques" covers one of the most vital phases of a law enforcement officer's duties by portraying both proper and improper arrest procedures. It also emphasizes taking proper precautionary measures in making an arrest to avoid endangering the lives of both the officer and innocent bystanders.

The film "On the Record" demonstrates the value of records to the police officer and illustrates how the records and reports prepared by the individual officers form a part of the whole system of police administration. Not only does the film show the investigative uses of records, but also how they are of assistance to

the police department in budgetary planning, personnel assignment, public relations, and other matters. The solution of a case may well depend on the manner in which a record system is set up and maintained.

A police officer will be called upon to conduct various types of interviews during his career, and the manner in which he does this may decide the outcome of the case. A student will have a better understanding of this important technique by viewing the correct and incorrect methods of interviewing on the screen as portrayed in the training film "Interviews."

The fourth of the series of new films deals with burglary, one of the most widespread crimes on the American scene today. The many involved situations in arriving at a solution are dealt with in the film "Burglary Investigations," which opens with a burglary being committed and illustrates the various items of evidence which might be found at the scene of the crime. The investigation includes the use of laboratory and scientific crime detection techniques and follows through to the subsequent trial of the subjects where evidence obtained is introduced by the testimony of FBI experts.

These films are among the finest visual aids available to law enforcement to assist them in their police student-training programs.

Law enforcement agencies interested in FBI police schools on subjects covered by the new films should contact the FBI field office in their area.

FEATURE WRITTEN BY MR. MORRIS FOR "INVESTIGATOR"

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



This fingerprint pattern is classified as a tented arch and is referenced to a plain whorl with a meeting tracing. The classification of this pattern is dependent upon the sufficiency of the recurve in front of the left delta.