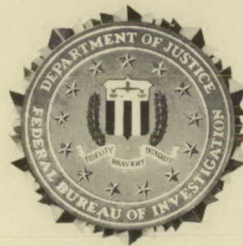


# FBI

*Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN



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**Federal Bureau of Investigation**

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**J. Edgar Hoover, Director**

# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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## CONTENTS

|  | Page              |
|--|-------------------|
| <i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i> . . . . .   | 1                 |
| <b>Feature Article:</b>  |                   |
| Organization and Function of New Scotland Yard, by Sir John Nott-Bower, K. C. V. O., Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, London, England . . . . . | 5                 |
| Detective Bureau Plays Vital Part in Police Work, by Chief Everett Gleason, Wausau, Wis., Police Department . . . . .                                    | 11                |
| <b>Crime Prevention:</b>   |                   |
| Police Youth Camp Facilities Benefit Locality, by William S. Rhodes, Chief of Police, Rock Hill, S. C. . . . .   | 15                |
| <b>Police Training:</b>  |                   |
| Motorcycle Corps Developed Into Year-Round Unit, by W. Cleon Skousen, Chief of Police, Salt Lake City, Utah . . . . .                                    | 17                |
| Training Regarding Hazards of Nuclear Industry . . . . .   | 19                |
| Crime Scene Model Used for Training of State Police, by Col. Harry S. Shew, Superintendent, Delaware State Police . . . . .                              | 20                |
| <b>Identification:</b>   |                   |
| Interesting Pattern . . . . .  | back cover        |
| Innocence Established . . . . .  | inside back cover |
| <b>Other Topics:</b>   |                   |
| Planning and Aerial Survey Strengthen Roadblock System, by Capt. R. R. Lester and Lt. A. M. Hamilton, Oklahoma Highway Patrol . . . . .                  | 22                |
| Lad Meets the Law . . . . .  | 24                |
| Law Enforcement Requires Code of Personal Conduct, by Chief C. A. Hollingsworth, Greenville, Miss., Police Department . . . . .                          | 25                |
| Wanted by the FBI . . . . .  | 28                |

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# Protecting America's Heritage

by DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER

*Address before the National Convention of The American Legion at Atlantic City, N. J., on September 19, 1957*

My pleasure in being with you today is marred by the realization that our Nation must still engage in a struggle to maintain the peace. Our military might must be maintained if America is to remain the land of the free and the home of the brave. And our homefront must remain secure.

Communist subversion and defiance of the law threaten the very foundations of our society. Perhaps to some this may be considered a "cold" war but, in reality, it is an exceedingly "hot" one. It is tragic that too many of our people are not taking the danger signals seriously.

There are those in this country who, through ignorance or design, confuse the basic issues of our constitutional freedom and muddy the waters of national unity. These are the same individuals who would reduce the American Legion from a vigorous defender of American liberty and tradition to an ineffectual chowder and marching society and force this vital organization out of the fight to protect our shores from invasion and our communities from internal subversion.

To the everlasting glory of the American Legion, you have not been idle. Fortunately for the United States, you and other dedicated, patriotic groups recognize with keen perception the existence of the deadly double-edged dagger pointed at the heart of our Nation.

With the unprecedented material advantages of today, an attitude of complacency seems to have permeated the national mind to an almost unbelievable extent. There is a trend of softness toward wrongdoing which can cause irreparable harm. We are being stifled by technicalities and by the throwing of roadblocks in the pathway of our traditional methods of justice.

We need to dedicate ourselves anew to the perpetuation of our American heritage, and to a nationwide recognition campaign to bring about

a renewed appreciation of this heart-stirring heritage. It is disheartening that more young people appear to know the words of popular "soap-jingles" than the meaningful words of "The Star-Spangled Banner." It is time for all of us to reacquaint ourselves with our historical treasures and the moral values which inspired our forefathers to lead our country to the pinnacle of world leadership.

Eleven years ago, when I last had the pleasure of attending a national convention of your organization, our country had just emerged victorious from a devastating world conflict. As we then turned our attention to the problems confronting our Nation, we observed the rapidly growing, menacing two-headed monster of subversion and lawlessness. We recall that during the year 1946, 1,685,203 major crimes were reported by local, county, and State law-enforcement agencies in this country. In January 1947, Communist Party membership in the United States was recorded as 74,000.

Since 1946, we have made tremendous forward strides in many fields. Our technological achievements stagger the imagination. Let us, however, examine our progress with regard to other problems which confronted us in that period.

Look at your watch as it ticks off 12 seconds. In that span a major crime has been committed somewhere in the United States.

Last year a shocking total of 2,563,150 major crimes was reported by the Nation's police. The number is increasing this year. Actual Communist Party membership has declined. Thus, with an estimated population increase during the past 11 years of some 30 million people, it would appear that we are losing the fight on crime and winning the battle against subversion. I assure you, nothing could be further from the truth. To give up in the war on crime or to ease up in the battle

against subversion will bring national disaster.

The fight against lawlessness, while discouraging, is not a hopeless one. Conversely, the subversive movement today actually presents a far more deadly menace than the Communist Party membership figure would indicate. Even bearing in mind the well-known Communist claim that for every actual dues-paying member there are 10 or more individuals prepared and anxious to do their bidding, the total still may not appear too formidable. Yet, history tells us of the devastation which a handful of fanatics strategically placed can bring. When we dismiss the menace of communism as the activity of a small dissident group, we move into a "fool's paradise."

Whatever the surface indications of Party discord, the FBI investigations have shown that there is a hard core of conspiratorial Reds unaffected by Party differences and controlled by the heavy hand of Moscow. As long as this undercover "apparatus" exists, the Communist threat cannot be brushed aside as trivial or fanciful. It is a continuing, aggressive force constantly at work to suborn and subvert the American people.

The United States is hamstrung by maudlin sentiment of some and sinister designs of others. Forces have been at work in the United States since the illegitimate birth of atheistic communism, which seek to weaken and destroy us. Soviet Communist Party leader Nikita Khrushchev, in fact, reiterated this goal when he predicted in his well-publicized June television interview that your grandchildren would live under the heel of Communist socialism. The influence of the subversive conspiracy has been almost unbelievable—reaching deep into practically every walk of life. To gauge the effectiveness of this campaign, we need only to note the widespread and vociferous clamor raised whenever our Government attempts to deal firmly in self-defense against the subversive threat.

Certain organizations obviously dedicate their efforts to thwart the very concepts of security. They vehemently oppose methods to gain this security and it is obvious that their aim is to destroy it. They protest that they are fighting for freedom, but in reality, they seek license. They hypocritically bar Communists from their membership, but they seem to hate all persons who abhor Communists and communism. They claim to be anticommunist but they launch attacks against congressional legislation designed to curb communism. They distort and misrepresent and

ridicule the Government's security program. They lobby and exert pressure on the leaders of Government both in the legislative and executive branches.

Some such organizations are supported by tax-exempt funds. Others are infiltrated by a hard core of propagandists—small but articulate—whose real aims do not represent those of the hundreds of otherwise well-meaning Americans who are supporting such organizations. The recent campaign to throw open the files of the FBI is a case in point. The bland refusal to recognize the right of the public welfare and the proper use of common sense result too often in a prostitution of the law in favor of evil.

Sadly, the cult of the pseudoliberal, which is anything but liberal, continues to float about in the pink-tinted atmosphere of patriotic irresponsibility and remains strangely silent when another Nation such as Hungary is pillaged, plundered, and reduced to virtual serfdom by barbaric communism.

Every pseudoliberal in this country should look inside his heart and give heed to the destruction he may be bringing upon the very country that permits him to enjoy this very freedom of thought.

You Legionnaires, who already have proved your bravery and your love of country, labor under no misconception concerning the true nature of the enemy of the free world. Over the years both the American Legion and the FBI have been frequent targets of the Communists and their dupes; chosen points of attack for the phony "liberals," the fellow travelers and those of similar ilk. There is no better patriotic recommendation than to be attacked by obstructionists such as these. It is equally possible to be proud of one's enemies—or to be proud of the reasons for their enmity.

Your Americanism program and its related activities have proved that practical and effective educational progress can be achieved without impairing our precious democratic processes. I wonder how many stalwart God-loving people there are in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, China, and the other Red-controlled countries who today are living in misery and condemning themselves for their failure to recognize the first signs of infiltration by subversive forces. Communism runs counter to all decent aspirations of the human heart.

To dismiss lightly the existence of the subversive threat in the United States is to deliber-

ately commit national suicide. In some quarters we are surely doing just this. It would be the worst kind of folly to allow the spy and subversive immunity through technical rather than logical interpretation of the law, while they plot the destruction of our democratic form of government. The American Communists and their dupes and fellow travelers are the skirmishing lines of the Soviet conspiracy against our Nation. An underground movement, composed of hard-core, fanatical, dedicated Communists, and their brainwashed followers, is doggedly at work in our country today.

Now, as never before, the propaganda drums of peaceful coexistence are being sounded throughout the world. The startling events of the past several months have, as in the case of Hungary, reminded the world that drums of the Kremlin are cunningly camouflaged war drums, tuned to deceive the gullible and naive.

As Lenin, the present idol of Khrushchev and his cohorts, said, "We do not believe in external morality and we expose all fables about morality." Lenin's instructions include low blows, brass knuckles, and spikes. Play it dirty or you are not a Communist. In every trouble spot on the face of the globe, Lenin's injunctions are being followed. Communists shift from violence, and threat of violence, to rely upon division, enticement and duplicity.

As for the new-look melody of our home-grown advocates of traitorous deceit, we need only examine the outcome of the Sixteenth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States last February to see that their aims have not changed, that this conspiratorial group's fundamental adherence to the Party line has remained steadfast and that this small odorous animal has not lost the white stripe on its back after all.

Despite the Party's claims of independence from Moscow, let us look at its February National Convention, one of the most carefully rigged fraudulent shows ever staged. There it gave the lie to the masters of the "big lie." It retains its old name, traditional organization and the majority of its old leadership. In addition, it reaffirmed its adherence to the basic concepts of Marxism-Leninism. It refused to take a stand against the rape of Hungary, against tyranny and antisemitism in the Soviet Union. At no time did it disavow its dependence upon or loyalty to the Soviet Union.

The Russian conspirators smile, then frown; they zig, then zag, but they never really deviate.

Bloody world revolution is their final goal. They regard America as the Nation which must be destroyed. Do not doubt it.

As dedicated Americans, we must be eternally vigilant; we must continue to face the facts of life and exert every effort to alert our fellow citizens to the perils of public apathy. To be preoccupied with the dangers of possible atomic destruction and to forget the deadly dangers facing us from within are folly indeed.

Daily, news reports remind us of the rampaging reign of lawlessness and, particularly, of the shameful juvenile crime picture expanding throughout the Nation. Not only has the number of juvenile offenders increased tremendously but so has the viciousness of their crimes. The harmless prank has given way to the premeditated act of violence. Disrespect for lawful authority has blossomed into complete disregard for the individual rights of others.

Shockingly, arrests of persons under 18 years of age increased more than 17 percent in cities during 1956, while the increase in population of this group was only about 3 percent. Furthermore, almost 46 percent of all arrests for major crimes in the United States were of youngsters under 18. This group, for example, accounted for more than 66 percent of all auto theft arrests. They are no longer bad children; they are young criminals and must be dealt with accordingly.

One cannot help but admire the overwhelming majority of our young people, particularly when the number and nature of the evil forces confronting them in their day-to-day living is considered. The wholesome majority of the youth of this country merit congratulations and encouragement. They, unfortunately, must suffer the disgrace and shame brought down upon their age group by the relatively small percentage of youth who have become enmeshed in the tangled web of crime.

The peddlers of obscene pictures and writings have so flooded the market with this toxic trash within the past few years that to find a news rack without samples of it is the rare exception. The trade in this printed poison is big business and a lucrative one. A single smut dealer, for instance, can produce at small initial cost obscene photographs or publications which can then be copied by the thousands. Unlike the narcotic cigarette which is reduced to ashes after degrading one unfortunate victim, the obscene photo, film or book can be transmitted on an almost endless round of

moral destruction. The activities of the muck merchants are national in scope and are closely organized. These moral degenerates draw no line of age distinction when it comes to customers. Your child can easily become one of their tragic victims.

An aroused public is necessary—one that will not countenance the placing of this trash on public display. Parents and other guardians of the young must be aware of what is being read by those in their care. Guidance and concern for a child's mental and spiritual development are just as important as regard for its bodily needs. Stiffer legal penalties, particularly in local and State courts, are needed to replace the frequent wrist slap given those convicted of this vile trade. Not until longer sentences and heavier fines remove the financial advantages of this traffic will the producers, distributors, and dealers of filth be driven out of this sickening business.

There is today a vicious movement to undermine the traditional spiritual and moral principles of our Nation. Freedom, divorced from authority and discipline, is a frightening thing and is the first step toward total moral degeneration.

The term "juvenile delinquency" is, of course, a misnomer. The large majority of cases involving juveniles have exhibited that the real delinquency originates in the home. Parental delinquency would certainly be a more descriptive term. To salvage our youth is the responsibility of adult America—it is inescapable, and we must turn our faces to it, not our backs.

It is my firm conviction that only when the family returns to living as a unit will we be moving in the proper social direction. Millions of words have been written and spoken on this subject. The time for definite action is long overdue. Any lasting corrective steps will have to begin at the cornerstone of our society—the home. The child with a secure, happy, religious home rarely becomes delinquent. The youngsters whose parents care enough about them to be interested in their activities are not found in the juvenile courts and correctional institutions.

The underprivileged child must be convinced that someone does care about him. Youths who have exhibited a tendency to get into trouble need the assistance of interested citizens and civic organizations to keep from drifting into lives of crime. It is during these formative years that youth needs such help to replace the guidance and attention which is too often, today, tragically lacking in the home.

The American Legion warrants great approbation and support for its "Back to God" movement, for only with such reminders of the fundamental roots of American religious tradition will our Nation be able to survive the many and varied assaults upon our society.

Worship of God, dependence upon God's guidance, and prayer to God have been characteristics of American life since the early decades of the 17th century.

The time is opportune to reinform America of the inspiring story of our glorious democratic history of liberty, freedom, tolerance, and justice. What is needed to revitalize the outlook of our youth is a total effort, beginning in elementary education and soundly bolstered in the home, to teach and preach the greatness of America, to make our history and our traditions live anew.

Our young people are deserving of a vivid and accurate picture of just what was required to make our Nation what it is and it is our obligation to provide them with a realization that our heroes of achievement were vigorous, dedicated individuals; that they were flesh-and-blood human beings. We must present to our youth, in terms of up-to-date interest and vitality, a clear picture of the struggles, hopes, and accomplishments of our great national heroes. We have heard about America with our ears but not with our hearts.

We must pass on to our young people the greatness that is America's. We must remind all of our citizens of the wealth of our Nation's moral and spiritual treasures. By reflecting upon the glories of our past, we can advance together to even greater heights of achievement in the future. We can eradicate the blighting slums of juvenile crime and repel, by our own example of united strength, the threats of subversive destruction. In moral and spiritual issues, there can be no neutrality.

An informed citizenry, alert to guard our heritage, will guarantee strengthened sinews and heightened resolve that our flag on high will never be replaced with the butcher-red emblem of barbarous, godless Communist slavery. Ours must ever be the glorious red, white, and blue symbol of American freedom and liberty.

We are today challenged to fortify the moral and spiritual bulwarks of our country. It must start with the individual.

You, as Legionnaires, have the spirit—one of quiet passion; a passion for decency, for fair play,

*(Continued on page 14)*

## FEATURE ARTICLE



(An address given at the General Session of the Criminal Law Section, American Bar Association, London, England, on July 25, 1957)

In Greater London at the beginning of the nineteenth century the police arrangements were on a parochial basis with, in addition, constables attached to the offices of and working under the control of the Magistrates, and the Bow Street Runners under the general control of the Home Office. Crime went almost unchecked and there was no means of dealing with the constant outbreaks of serious public disorder and rioting except by the employment of troops. A number of committees of enquiry examined the situation in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries but the main obstacle to the formation of a properly organised and paid police force was the fear that it would interfere with the liberty of the law-abiding as well as the lawless.

The report of a committee appointed by Sir Robert Peel in 1828, however, showed so conclusively the need for reform that opposition was eventually overcome and an Act was passed in 1829 establishing the Metropolitan Police Force. The City of London Police were established ten years later as an independent force, as of course they have remained.

Two Irishmen, Colonel Charles Rowan, who had fought at Waterloo, and Richard Mayne, were given the task of organising the new Metropolitan force. Their office was at 4, Whitehall Place, the back of which opened onto a courtyard which had been the site of a former London residence of the Kings of Scotland and had become known as Scotland Yard. There was a police station behind 4, Whitehall Place, with its entrance in the courtyard; thus it was that the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police became known as Scotland Yard. The present headquarters, New Scotland Yard, were taken over in 1890.

The new police met with a great deal of opposition from almost all sections of society at first,

## Organization and Function of New Scotland Yard

by SIR JOHN NOTT-BOWER, K. C. V. O., *Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, London, England*

some of it violent, but the two Commissioners were careful to instil into their officers an attitude of helpfulness, courtesy and service; they also set a high standard of conduct and efficiency and were ruthless in maintaining it. The result was that in a remarkably short time the new force began to be accepted by Londoners, and became the model on which forces were organised in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales.

Every borough was entitled to have its own force quite independently of the surrounding county, with the result that there were originally many small forces. By a process of eliminating the smallest of these, the numbers have been successively reduced but even now there are 125 forces in England and Wales, including the Metropolitan and City. Some have an establishment of less than 100, while the authorised establishment of the Metropolitan Police is about 20,000.

The Metropolitan is the only force in the country which is not under the control of the local



*Sir John Nott-Bower.*

authorities but of the Home Secretary, who (in theory at any rate) has a direct personal responsibility for matters of general policy, while the detailed management of the force is a matter for me as Commissioner.

The Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners, who do not hold the office of constable but are Justices of the Peace, are appointed by the Sovereign on the Home Secretary's recommendation. None of these are political appointments and a change of Government does not involve a change of Commissioner.

The Home Secretary has some indirect control over the other forces in England and Wales in that he requires to be satisfied that they are efficiently run before authorising the Exchequer grant of half of their expenditure (the other half is paid by the local authorities). He also makes regulations governing pay and conditions of service which are applicable to all forces.

It is sometimes thought that the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police has some control over other forces as well. This is not and never has been the case, although the Metropolitan Police do carry out a number of national functions to which I shall refer later and they sometimes provide assistance to other forces, at the request of the Chief Constable, in the investigation of difficult cases of murder or other serious crime.

## Organization

Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police; it is not, as is often supposed, solely a detective agency. There are in fact six main headquarters departments, only one of which is concerned solely with criminal investigation. Others deal with the general administration of the force, recruiting, traffic, etc., and there are a secretariat and a legal department. In charge of each department is an Assistant Commissioner (or an officer of equivalent rank).

For administrative purposes the 735 square miles of Greater London for which the force is responsible is divided into four districts, and each of these in turn is divided into five or six divisions.

The basic operational unit of all our forces is the beat. Beats, which vary in size according to local conditions and the value of property to be protected, are worked by individual constables in uniform. In rural areas a constable is usually resident on his beat and has a 24-hour responsibility, whereas in built-up areas a beat is worked on a three-shift system of 8 hours each. In the Metropolitan Police all beats, even in the outer and more sparsely populated areas, are worked on the shift system. In the inner areas constables patrol on foot, but in the outer areas motorcycles or cars are used to enable our depleted numbers to cover as wide an area as possible. I am always emphasising, however, that this must not mean that the men are any less accessible to the public than those who are on foot or pedal cycles. They are expected to leave their machines from time to time and patrol on foot as necessary.

A number of forces have Mounted Branches, the largest being that maintained by the Metropolitan Police, with an establishment of 208 officers (all ranks) and 210 horses. In the Metropolitan Police the normal daily patrol is 3 hours and during the remainder of the tour of duty horses are groomed, kits cleaned and stable work done, although of course the men on duty are available to turn out, if required, at short notice. The mounted men have the same responsibilities as the foot police, assisting with traffic control and dealing with crime, rowdiness and traffic and other offences. The main value of the mounted officer, however, is in his moral effect on large gatherings of people. There is no doubt that a handful of mounted men are worth several times their number of foot officers on these occasions. They can see over the crowds and spot where



*Thames embankment entrance of Metropolitan Police Headquarters.*



trouble has started or is likely to start and they have a tremendous advantage over the foot officer in getting to the seat of trouble.

The River Police, appropriately enough, is really our senior branch, being some 30 years older than the force of which it now forms a part. It owes its origin to Patrick Colquhoun, a Doctor of Law who devoted much time to a study of the crime which flourished in the London of that day. He wrote a number of books, in which he suggested that the remedy was to be found in a well-organized civilian police force. One of his publications, *A Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames*, attracted the attention of the West India merchants who were suffering heavy losses from river thieves acting in collusion with ships' crews.

Colquhoun's enquiries showed that something like half the cargoes brought into the Thames failed to reach the warehouses of the merchants. Their own efforts to establish an effective protection society having failed, the merchants invited Colquhoun to form a new River Police.

The new police were an immediate success and their achievements greatly helped the passage of Peel's Bill to establish the Metropolitan Police in 1829.

Thames Division now numbers some 200 men with 34 launches. They maintain a constant patrol of the 36 miles of the Thames from Dartford to Teddington. In addition to preventive work they perform many other duties—rescuing people from drowning, securing drifting barges, salvaging floating timber, etc. They are also often called on to help the police on shore in enquiries which lead to the river and other inland waters.

## Communications

If officers employed on beats and patrols are to be fully effective it is essential that they should have means of quick communication to obtain assistance or pass on information to other areas. For this purpose we have a police telephone box system, with a telephone box or post on or near each beat, connected by direct line with the local police station. The boxes and posts may also be used by members of the public who require help from the police, and they are in fact encouraged to use them in addition to the emergency (999) telephone call system.

The development in recent years of wireless communication between headquarters and patrol cars,



*Information room.*

motorcycles and the River Police launches, has meant that police can now be summoned quickly to any point where extra assistance is required to deal with crime, serious accident, threatened breach of the peace, etc. Walkie-talkie apparatus is also used by officers on foot, particularly in connection with ceremonial events.

We call our communications centre at Scotland Yard the Information Room. All emergency calls go there and in 1956 we received over 145,000 such calls from members of the public. The present room was opened at the beginning of this year and incorporates the most up-to-date devices for the speedy handling of calls. Necessary directions are issued by wireless, teleprinter or other means, and it has been estimated that calls can now be dealt with in an average time of about one minute. All together about a million calls are handled in a year.

In common with all other forces, the Metropolitan Police have an establishment of women police officers—it now numbers over 500. The women have the same training as the men and are employed on all types of police duty, although they specialise in duties in connection with women and children and young persons, taking statements from women and girls who are victims of sexual assaults, and dealing with children and young persons who are neglected or in need of care or protection.

## ***Duties of Police***

Sir Richard Mayne, one of the first two Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, defined the duties of the police as follows:

The primary object of an efficient police is the prevention of crime; the next that of detection and punishment of offenders if crime is committed. To these ends all the efforts of police must be directed. The protection of life and property, the preservation of public tranquility, and absence of crime, will alone prove whether those efforts have been successful, and whether the objects for which the police were appointed have been attained.

I propose to deal with police duties under the headings of preventive duties, criminal investigation, national services performed by the Metropolitan Police, traffic duties and public order.

Duties designed to prevent crime are in the main carried out by uniformed officers on beat and patrol. Constables are encouraged to acquire an intimate knowledge of their beats and station areas. Much of their time is spent in examining and testing the security of houses, shops and other premises which are vulnerable to thieves and burglars. They are expected to have a good knowledge of local criminals and also to study and memorise the descriptions of people circulated as wanted.

In addition to the beat constables, the mobile patrols who cover wide areas also have their preventive value, besides providing a reserve of officers who can quickly reach any point where their help is needed.

The Metropolitan Police and other forces have in recent years been using trained dogs with officers on beat and patrol duties and they have proved outstandingly successful. We now have some 200 dogs in the Metropolitan Police, mostly Alsatians and Labradors. Besides the preventive value of their presence, particularly in areas where there is rowdyism, they have been most useful in searching premises to locate thieves, tracking after house-breakings, chasing fleeing criminals, and searching for people reported as missing. Nearly 700 arrests were made with the help of our dogs last year.

A valuable contribution towards the work of the police in endeavouring to prevent crime is the power to control firearms. This power is vested by statute in Chief Officers of Police, who are responsible for the issue of firearms certificates to applicants living in their areas. Applicants must satisfy the Chief Officer of Police that they have good reasons for acquiring firearms or ammuni-

tion, and they must be persons of temperate habits and good character.

As a general rule, applications to possess firearms for house or personal protection are discouraged and very few indeed are issued for this purpose. The majority of certificates are granted to members of Rifle Clubs and for sporting purposes. There is a right of appeal to a Court of Quarter Sessions against a Chief Officer's refusal to grant a certificate, but this right is seldom exercised. Certificates, which are valid for three years, may be revoked at any time if the holder proves to be unfitted to be entrusted with firearms. In the Metropolitan Police District there are approximately 21,000 certificate holders.

The possession of air guns and air pistols and smooth bore shot guns with barrels of twenty inches or over in length is not restricted to certificate holders but, nevertheless, it is illegal to sell such weapons to persons under the age of seventeen.

Additional control is exercised by the requirement that persons engaged in the manufacture, sale and repair of firearms or ammunition by way of trade must be registered with police as firearms dealers, and they must keep registers showing the firearms and ammunition passing through their hands. Their premises and registers are open to inspection by police.

Another power which has both preventive and detective value is that by which a suspected person may be stopped, searched and detained by a constable if the person is reasonably suspected of having or carrying anything stolen or unlawfully obtained. This power is used with caution as "reasonable suspicion" is not easy to define and police action has been challenged on more than one occasion.

Search warrants issued by Magistrates are usually necessary to search premises, but a search of premises in which a person has been arrested can be justified. A person who has been arrested may be searched to seize evidence in his possession relating to the charge and to remove any weapons.

## ***The Criminal Investigation Department***

The Criminal Investigation Department of the Metropolitan Police is controlled by an Assistant Commissioner, who has two Commanders under him, one in charge of the Special Branch dealing with security matters, and the other in charge of the remaining Branches of the Department. The latter include a Central Office, which is mainly

concerned with the investigation of certain serious crimes, the Flying Squad, Fingerprint Bureau, Criminal Record Office, Fraud Squad, Metropolitan and Provincial Police Crime Branch and the Detective Training School. In addition there is a complement of detective officers in each Division. The strength of the Department is just over 1,400 officers out of a total force of 17,000. There is no direct entry to the C. I. D.; its officers are recruited from amongst members of the Uniform Branch who show an aptitude for detective work.

The Central C. I. D. office undertakes the investigation of crimes of special importance, particularly those necessitating enquiries in several districts, international crimes and, at the request of local Chief Constables, crimes committed in the provinces. It contains officers who specialise in matters such as dangerous drugs and indecent publications, and it also provides the British staff of the International Criminal Police Organisation.

Practically all local crimes are investigated by the detective officers in Divisions who may, of course, call for general advice and assistance, as necessary, from headquarters, as well as technical assistance from the specialist branches. But there are many crimes committed by criminals who do not confine their activities to any particular locality and it is with these that officers of the headquarters Flying Squad are chiefly concerned. The Squad is equipped with a fleet of fast cars and has a roving commission throughout the Metropolitan Police District. Its officers are expected to make themselves acquainted with all the more dangerous criminals of the Metropolis and to develop contacts with all sorts of people who may be able to give them information about crimes already committed or which are being planned.

The problems confronting the detective have become much more complex with the growing education and ingenuity of criminals and the means which science and technical progress have put into their hands. Detectives, and indeed all police officers, have behind them the resources of an up-to-date and well-equipped scientific Laboratory at Scotland Yard. But when every allowance is made for this help, the detective officer has still to rely on his own brains, to work doggedly on interrogating perhaps scores or even hundreds of people before getting the lead he is looking for. His compensation is a life of never-ending interest. He acquires a great fund of information on all sorts of subjects, a shrewdness in sizing up people and, I am afraid, a good deal of scepticism.

Because of its position in the capital and its size, the Metropolitan Police Force finds that certain national responsibilities fall naturally upon it. These include the protection of Royalty, of Ministers and of Parliament, and a special subvention is received from the Treasury for this work. H. M. The Queen and H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh and certain other members of the Royal Family have officers attached for their personal protection. In addition there are officers on permanent duty at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and a staff of Metropolitan Police officers accompany Her Majesty when resident outside London. Special protection is given to the Prime Minister and certain other Ministers, and Metropolitan Police officers are on permanent duty at the Houses of Parliament for the protection of the premises, the preservation of order and generally to facilitate the business of Parliament, and at a number of other important public buildings.

In addition to these rather specialised duties which the Metropolitan Police perform, the force also provides certain services which are available to all forces. The Criminal Record Office, for example, was established under the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, to maintain a record of convicted criminals. The work has now grown much more elaborate in character. Besides the nominal index of criminals, there is a "Wanted" Index of persons wanted for or suspected of crime, a "Method" index of methods used in perpetrating crimes, a deformities and characteristics index, and a stolen property index, to mention only a few. Some half a million searches are made annually by the officers of the Branch. The Criminal Record Office also edits and publishes daily the Police Gazette, which gives information on wanted criminals, etc., persons apprehended, property stolen, and the like, and is sent to all forces in the United Kingdom.

In recent years a number of Regional Criminal Record Offices have been established, but their records are additional to those maintained at Scotland Yard. The ultimate aim is to have purely local record offices maintained by each force, regional offices each covering a number of forces, and a central office at Scotland Yard, as at present, but this scheme has not yet been brought fully into operation. The obligation (which rests on prison governors, not chief constables) to notify convictions to the central Criminal Record Office, will remain.

The Fingerprint Branch deals with the classification and identification of fingerprints, the examination of articles found at scenes of crime and the preparation of fingerprint exhibits for production at Court; its officers are constantly called upon to give expert evidence. Nearly a million-and-a-half forms are filed in the main fingerprint collection and there are more than a quarter-of-a-million in the single print collection. The Branch has a photographic section, the members of which visit scenes of crime in the Metropolitan Police District when necessary, to make a photographic record. Full use is made of scientific methods of photography such as the employment of infra-red and ultra-violet rays in the examination of suspect documents, etc. Both the Fingerprint Branch and the Criminal Record Office provide facilities for the instruction of officers from other forces in this country and overseas.

As I have already mentioned, the Metropolitan Police also provide assistance to other forces in the investigation of difficult cases of murder or other serious crime upon request by the local Chief Constable. The reason is that the senior C. I. D. officers of the Metropolitan Force have a much wider experience in these cases than it is possible to obtain in the other forces. The officers sent on these enquiries are usually from the Central Office of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard.

After the second world war there was a large number of fraudulent schemes afoot, particularly in company promoting, and in many cases the victims were ex-Servicemen who had been induced to part with their war gratuities. Investigation of this type of crime demands specialised knowledge of company law and accountancy, which does not come the way of the average C. I. D. officer; but we had at Scotland Yard a small group of officers who had considerable experience on these cases. As in many of the cases enquiries led to the City of London, it was decided to set up the Company Fraud Branch to be staffed by Metropolitan and City of London officers whose functions would be to investigate difficult cases of fraud in connection with company promotion, company investments and the creation of or dealing with debentures or shares in any company, and cases involving expert investigation of company accounts.

The work of the branch has increased year by year and in 1956 was some four times as heavy

as in the first year of operation. A number of unusual cases have been investigated by the branch including race course frauds arising from the substitution of tried and successful horses and greyhounds for unsuccessful ones of similar appearance.

From the beginning, members of the branch have been available to assist provincial forces faced with intricate and difficult enquiries, and, in addition, a number of detective officers from the large provincial cities have attended courses of training at Scotland Yard in the methods followed.

It might be as well if I said something at this point about the procedure for taking cases before the Courts. The general principle is that any person may institute criminal proceedings, although in practice the great majority of cases are prosecuted by the police. Simple cases are conducted by the officers themselves and I have a legal department at Scotland Yard which is responsible for undertaking the prosecution on behalf of the police if legal aid is required. Sometimes it happens that the police decide not to go on with a case but it is always open to anyone else to prosecute and sometimes members of the public do so. There are, however, exceptions to this general principle:

(a) The Director of Public Prosecutions undertakes prosecutions for offences punishable with death (or as modified under the recent Homicide Act), any case referred to him by a Government Department, or cases of importance or difficulty in which for any other reason his intervention is required,

(b) The consent of the Attorney General or the Director of Public Prosecutions is required before the institution of some proceedings (e. g., some offences under the Explosives Act, Corrupt Practices Acts, etc.), and

(c) Minor offences against municipal by-laws can usually only be prosecuted by the municipality.

### **Traffic Duties**

The control of traffic and the prevention of accidents are today no less important functions than the prevention of crime. In fact, the threat to life and limb from traffic is very much greater than from crime. Officers on ordinary beat and

*(Continued on page 27)*

## FEATURE ARTICLE

# Detective Bureau Plays Vital Part in Police Work

by CHIEF EVERETT GLEASON, *Wausau, Wis., Police Department*

In the smallest 1- or 2-man police departments it is necessary on occasion that an officer or officers function as plainclothes detectives. In cities of the 25,000 to 35,000 class, a full-time "around-the-clock" detective force is, in our experience, a "must" for maximum operating efficiency.

From the founding of the Wausau Police Department in 1849 until 1910 when a full-time detective was first appointed to our department, the constable, and later the chief of police, acted in the capacity of a detective when the need arose. Thereafter, with the population of the community increasing rapidly, the police department expanded accordingly.

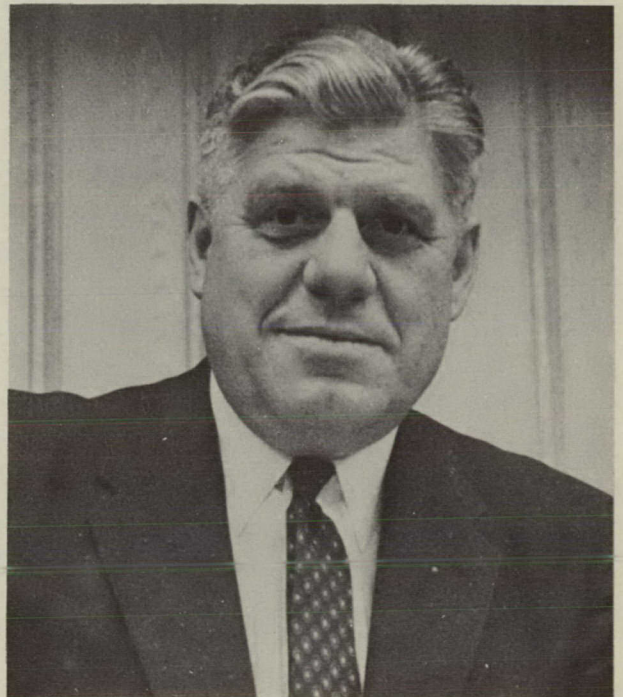
In 1945 the detective force consisted merely of two men, both on the day shift. With the ever-increasing demands on the entire police department and the necessity for investigative activity during the late afternoon and evening hours, it was determined that an additional detective should be appointed.

With the consent and assistance of the Fire and Police Commission of the city, procedures and standards were set up for future appointment of detectives to our department. Under these regulations any man with 10 years or more service would be eligible for the position after a competitive examination and oral interview. Selection was made of a detective for a 5 p. m. to 1 a. m. shift. His duties were outlined from the office of chief of police but he was given a free hand to work out his position for the betterment of the department. The man on this shift could meet with the day-shift detectives and be briefed on any situation or incident which they could not complete and he could make any contacts necessary for completion of any particular assignment. Also, it was believed that this detective would be in a better position to make early evening contacts and to frequent taverns, dance halls, and other places of amusement where the younger element could meet to plan possible criminal activities.

The addition of a second-shift detective resulted in the department's obtaining better coverage, additional "callbacks," and clearance of a higher percentage of cases handled as a result of the additional followup on cases started by one detective and continued immediately by others. The added position also provided additional manpower to supplement periods when detectives were in court or in the office handling the very necessary paper work.

The selection of the detective for the afternoon-evening shift proved extremely fortunate in that we had a very enthusiastic officer who furthered his training by making a special study of juvenile problems, molesters, sex offenders and similar individuals in the criminal element.

The favorable results of this officer's work led to the appointment of a detective to work from



Chief Everett Gleason.

12 midnight until 8 a. m. This arrangement gave the department "around-the-clock" detective service, with all detectives in contact at one time or another during a 24-hour period.

The officer on the late shift was in an excellent position to follow up investigations commenced during the day or early evening hours, to observe and curb possible tavern violations and to identify possible unfavorable activities of any places of ill repute.

### **Purposes**

In our field of criminal investigation, we are constantly embracing the field of science. The time has arrived when the police department takes a very active part in any community from the point of rendering service, and it behooves us to do our very best at all times to gain and retain the public support so essential to effective law enforcement.

Wausau, Wis., a progressive city of 33,000 situated in the heart of the State, has diversified industries and is a commercial and transportation center. There is no larger city within 100 miles. Because of these factors, diverse problems arise which might not otherwise be prevalent in a city of its size.

In our department's operation the four detectives are on an equal basis in rank, and they work directly and solely out of the chief's office. The oldest or senior detective is responsible for handling necessary assignments to the detectives on the middle and late shifts. Our experience in

having detectives work directly out of the chief's office has been very satisfactory, and we believe such procedure is more efficient than having the detective bureau work under the uniform command.

Our experience and comparatively low crime rate have indicated that the "around-the-clock" assignment and operation of the detective bureau, separate from the uniform command of the department, has not been a mistake.

### **Selection**

Selection of the right man as a detective sometimes poses a problem. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on this phase, since choosing the proper man can make the position a success; an improper choice can result in failure. The man chosen must have all the qualifications of a good police officer. In addition, he must possess administrative ability, together with a sincere desire to be above reproach in every respect. The man must be willing to be on call at all times and to work many hours longer than his 8-hour day when called on.

He must be aware of public relations and their importance in his sphere of activity. He should be an accomplished speaker, as he will be called upon to give talks and lectures to many groups in all walks of life. He must exhibit the ability to become a proficient investigator and must indicate an interest and a desire for specialized training to further qualify himself in this specialized field. He must be willing to advance and to learn without being prompted. Furthermore, he must be energetic, willing to do more than actually called for, and he must be, in effect, a student of human psychology. Under no condition should the officer be the type of person to whom a job becomes "just routine."

### **Training**

Training of any sort poses problems, and training a detective for his specialized type of work has presented exceptional difficulties since he requires training which the patrolman does not receive. Fortunately, our detective bureau personnel were sufficiently ambitious to read many different articles and books on subjects in connection with their work. This aided them in coping with their problems. Proper knowledge is



*Norman Zietlow photographs prints.*

so important because a detective works practically on his own and the mishandling of a case can do great harm to the prestige of his department.

Our training problem has been solved with the generous support of our common council, which helps our department both financially and materially. It has realized the need for better-trained officers. Accordingly, we have been fortunate to train three of our detectives at the National Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. The detectives receiving such training are required to attend all police training schools of a specialized nature and also to conduct the departmental training school of our own. It is my hope that more of our officers will attend the National Academy.

### **Duties**

For the most efficient operation of the department in a city of our size, policies of the detective bureau should be decided upon by the chief, in cooperation with his detectives. Close cooperation and coordination must be maintained among the detective bureau, the uniformed force, and the other parts or sections of our department. Good working arrangements must be continued with the juvenile court, probation office, offices of the city and district attorney, welfare agencies, public and parochial schools, the FBI, and all other local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies.

Proper "referrals" are an absolute necessity and cannot be made without close cooperation of all agencies. Detectives also maintain a close relationship with other groups and agencies not primarily concerned with crime as well as business establishments in the interest of preventing possible crimes.

Because of their special training, our detectives are on many occasions called to assist smaller departments in our area.

In addition to maintaining a close liaison with the above-mentioned agencies, our men must be ready to cope with all criminal matters coming to the department's attention. In a city of our size and with the personnel of the detective bureau necessarily small in number, it is impossible to have any one man or group of men specialize in specific phases of law enforcement. Actually, each man must have proper training to handle all criminal matters.

It has been the aim of our department to have available all equipment and investigative aids to



*Dusting for latent prints.*

enable the officers to conduct thorough investigations and thereby increase the chances of successful completion. Our department has been fortunate in that an energetic and alert common council has approved our expenditures in obtaining newly devised investigative aids.

As examples of facilities, our detectives have the following types of equipment and files, and they are responsible for their maintenance:

1. Equipment for taking, developing, and printing photographic work in the department.
2. Latent fingerprint kits and fingerprint cameras.
3. Modus operandi file, and a rogues' gallery file broken down under specific violations.



*Detective Clarence Gehrke makes a plaster cast.*

4. Descriptive file of convicted and suspected sex offenders, including several photographs of these individuals.
5. File of known handwriting specimens to be checked against all local check forgery and other handwriting matters.
6. A wanted persons file of those individuals for whom local warrants are outstanding, together with persons wanted by the FBI and other law enforcement agencies.
7. A large map of the city, pinpointing various crimes, used in observing trends and for training and curbing outbreak of possible crimes in any particular areas of the city. It is also for assistance of the department in general.
8. Reference materials and equipment for speeches and other public appearances handled by our detectives.

Our department has at its disposal a polygraph which in the past 4 years has been successful in operation. It is our experience that the operators of such machines should not be members of the detective bureau.

The personnel of our detective bureau are also responsible for the maintenance of a library, consisting of the latest books and reference material on police sciences, investigative techniques, and sources of information for the ready use of all members of our department.

It is our belief that the record of our department in meeting its ever-increasing problems and in solving a great majority of criminal cases which have occurred in our community has been the result of the constant driving effort of our personnel. Certainly, the members of our detective bureau have been in the forefront.

Our community has been fortunate in that for 2 successive years it has won the grand award of the National Safety Council as "America's safest city." To our detective bureau must go a great share of the credit for these awards. Through their own activities, their instruction of fellow officers, and their public relations with the citizenry, these detectives have made citizens of the community safety conscious, a vital factor in achieving a successful program and obtaining an award of that type.

The maintenance of law and order has always been one of our most important governmental functions, warranting the highest type of personnel and facilities a community can provide. We cannot, for a moment, lose sight of the fact that sure detection, swift apprehension, and certain punishment are the time-proven ingredients which provide a remedy for crime.

## PROTECTING AMERICA'S HERITAGE

*(Continued from page 4)*

for working together and maintaining order. All are strong enough to hold the line against any enemy, whether it be a foe outside the gates or a subversive agent working in our midst.

You are gallant men and you exemplify the spirit of Free America. We shall always be indebted to you. Through your acts and sacrifices you have proved that True Freedom is a priceless gem.



### YOUTHFUL HELPERS

Occasionally, law enforcement officers receive assistance from very young citizens when such help is not forthcoming from the elders of these junior citizens. Scowls and frowns directed at these children by their less cooperative relatives or neighbors have little effect on the flow of information. For example, earlier this year two youngsters assisted law enforcement with no encouragement from the FBI Agents involved, and certainly with none from the adults who were being interviewed.

Agents from the Chicago Office of the FBI were conducting a seemingly very unproductive interview with the former landlady of a fugitive. While the landlady was stating that she knew nothing about the whereabouts of the fugitive, the woman's 8-year-old daughter tugged at the sleeve of an Agent and glibly recited a telephone number where the fugitive could be reached. This number led to an address where the fugitive was found cowering in the attic, under a mattress behind a trunk.

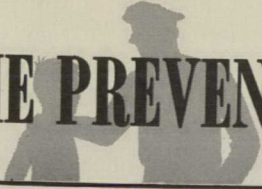
In a similar case Agents from the Cincinnati Office of the FBI were interviewing a fugitive's twin brother, who insisted that he had not seen his brother for some time. A "helpful" 3-year-old neighbor piped, "Why don't you look in the bathroom?" These Agents also got their man.

### FBI LABORATORY

The FBI Laboratory acts as a national clearing-house for information pertaining to scientific law enforcement, and its technicians are available for expert testimony in state courts as well as in Federal courts.



# CRIME PREVENTION



Rock Hill, S. C., is a textile center located in the Piedmont area of the State. The parents of many of the boys and girls here, as in other cities, cannot afford to send their children to a summer camp. Without some guidance, these boys and girls could become youthful offenders and add to the present juvenile delinquency problem. With some attention and help, these youngsters can be directed on the road to good citizenship. Providing such assistance is the objective of our police department in the operation of a camp which is known as the Worthy Boys Camp.

This camp was established in 1951 by former Chief of Police E. M. Hanna, who is now chief of police at Aiken, S. C. We have improved the facilities and have continued operations because we believe the camp serves a valuable purpose to youth and the community.

The property on which the camp is located was acquired in 1949 for the purpose of building a police club and range. Later, the officers decided that this property, located 8 miles from the city, could be used to greater advantage as a camp for boys. Credit for the building and operation of the police department's Worthy Boys Camp must go to the many dedicated law enforcement officers and other citizens desiring to own a share in the future of this community.

When the site was purchased from the city for the sum of \$1, it was barren land from which all the trees and top soil had been removed. Since that time thousands of pine seedlings have been planted, a beautiful 5-acre lake has been added and several buildings have been constructed. A clubhouse, dam, firing range, well, outdoor kitchen, and bathhouse were among the first projects to be completed. In addition, we now have several dormitories, a beautiful chapel, a dining hall, play area and 2 acres of wooded land.

The Rock Hill Optimist Club built one dormitory, and with contributions from the American Legion, Kiwanis Club, Elks Lodge, Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Rotary Club, additional buildings were constructed. With clubs and citi-

## **Police Youth Camp Facilities Benefit Locality**

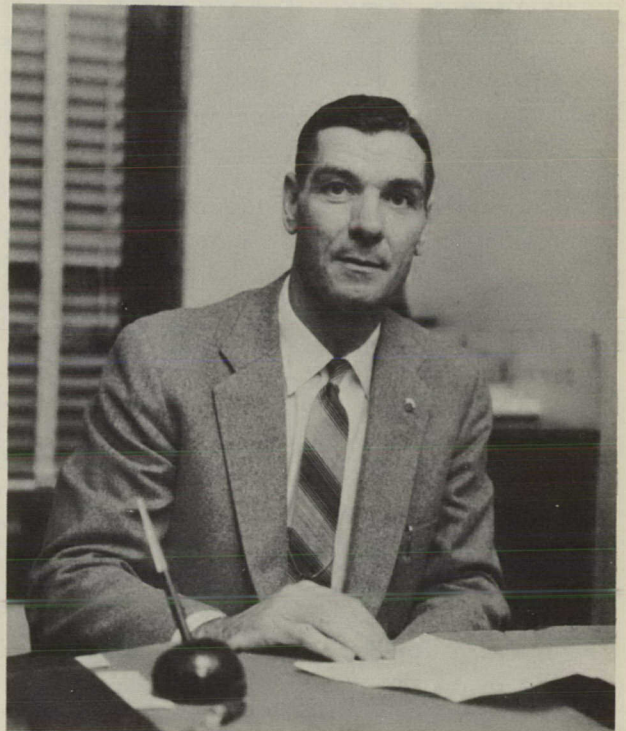
*by WILLIAM S. RHODES, Chief of Police,  
Rock Hill, S. C.*

zens contributing funds and materials and with police officers providing the labor, the camp was built and is operated without cost to the city or county.

### **Operating the Camp**

Sgt. W. D. Thomas, who is vitally interested in youth activities, is director of the camp and is on constant duty during the approximately 60 days in which it is in operation every year. As assistants, Sergeant Thomas has Boy Scout counselors who hold the rank of Eagle Scout. The camp is maintained during the season under the sponsorship of civic clubs, business establishments, and professional groups in the Rock Hill area.

Originally the camp was for boys only. Now, 2 of the 7 groups attending during the season are composed of girls. Each club or sponsoring agency provides for one or more groups of ap-



*Chief William S. Rhodes.*

proximately 40 children each for a camp period, which runs 10 days for boys and 5 days for girls.

In the beginning it was necessary to contact the various civic, professional, and business groups in order to establish the program. Now, solicitation is not necessary as the various groups volunteer from year to year to act as sponsors.

### **Selecting the Campers**

As previously stated, this camp was organized as a camp for worthy children whose parents could not afford to pay camp fees. Candidates are limited to the age group of 9 through 14 years and selections are made by various departments of the local government, such as the juvenile court and welfare department, school principals, police officers, heads of business organizations, and other individuals. In addition, all members of the local orphanage attend the sessions. Occasionally a boy who has become a "problem child" will be accepted. In one case of this type, the boy's father has become a regular contributor to the camp.

Many of the youngsters strive to go to the camp each summer and they know that if they get into trouble they will not be allowed to attend. They know further that if they create a problem at the camp they will not again be invited.

### **Program**

The program at camp is similar to the life at any Boy Scout camp. The day begins at 6:50 a. m. with lights out at 9:15 p. m. During the day the campers receive three well-balanced meals, supervised recreation, work, rest, and moral training.

Representatives of the Ministerial Association of the county work very closely with the boys and girls. In 1956, 30 boys and girls became members of churches as a result of their contacts while attending the camp. Every effort is made to instill in these boys and girls good qualities of citizenship, sportsmanship, and moral training.

At the end of each camp period the sponsoring group stages a big outdoor supper and contributes 7 prizes for the 7 outstanding campers during the period. In return the camping group gives a play or some athletic contest or exhibition for the benefit of their sponsors.

The law enforcement agency should not be thought of as a negative type of organization. True, its major function is to prevent crime or, after a crime has been committed, to bring the

offender to justice. If these were the only functions of law enforcement, however, the community would be deprived of a very valuable, organized, and efficient means of obtaining positive action in various related endeavors.

It is certainly recognized that a short period of supervised recreation once a year or, for that matter, recreation of any intensity or duration, cannot alone be expected to curb the juvenile offender or make of him an acceptable adult and parent. Recreation, however, is a part of the education of the youth. Wholesome and supervised recreation is a very suitable method of teaching young citizens many of the guiding principles they need in dealings with their fellow men.

Unfortunately, all needy and worthy boys and girls cannot attend a camp of this type. There are just not enough facilities, personnel, and money. We do take great pride in knowing that of those who do attend, there will be many who will receive lasting impressions which will guide them correctly during their youth and adult life.

### **HANDWRITING EXAM TRIPS FORGER**

A woman who was suspected of having passed several fraudulent checks drawn on a Massachusetts bank vigorously denied having passed the checks. She did admit, however, that she previously had cashed fraudulent checks drawn on three other banks in Massachusetts.

At the request of local officers, FBI handwriting experts compared the questioned handwriting with the known handwriting of the suspect. The conclusion was reached that the questioned checks had been prepared by the suspect.

When a local officer confronted the suspect with the results of the examination performed in the FBI Laboratory, the woman readily confessed.

This check passer used the following modus operandi. She would enter a bank and presumably open an account by depositing a small check. The next day she would return to buy shares of stock in the bank, presenting a check in payment. The check would always be made out for a sum much greater than the purchase price of the stock, and the woman would receive the balance of the amount in cash. She would have the stock mailed to a fictitious address. Ideas this woman might have had about becoming wealthy through this ruse were dispelled by good police work and scientific crime detection.

# POLICE TRAINING

## Motorcycle Corps Developed Into Year-Round Unit

by W. CLEON SKOUSEN, Chief of Police, Salt Lake City, Utah

The relative value of the solo motorcycle in police work has started many a friendly debate which has ended in a heated argument.

Some police administrators say the motorcycle has already become obsolete. They point out that mile for mile it costs almost as much to buy and maintain a motorcycle as it does a patrol car; that it is merely a "fair weather" vehicle; that extra cars must be purchased to replace the cycles during bad weather. These persons also emphasize that motorcycle officers are restricted almost entirely to traffic problems because if they arrest a drunk or a criminal they have no satisfactory means of transporting the prisoner to jail unless a patrol car is called.

The motorcycle is also restricted in the amount of equipment it can carry. And, of course, this vehicle is notorious for putting officers in the hospital or on permanent disability retirement, thereby making the cost of replacements plus disability pay a prohibitive financial burden to the department.

All these are familiar charges which raise the question: "Is it time to recognize that conditions on modern speedways with their 300-horsepower-motor cars are making motorcycles obsolete?"

A searching examination of the problem was made by the administrators of the Salt Lake City Police Department; but, in spite of all the arguments against it, the staff came up with a firm decision to revive the motorcycle corps—in fact, to put it on a year-round schedule.

Listed below are some of the reasons for this decision:

1. Nothing can equal the efficiency and maneuverability of a motorcycle in congested traffic.
2. Without motorcycles it is most difficult to properly handle parades, military caravans or funeral processions.
3. Because the motorcycle officer is openly visible he seems more accessible to the public and for this reason he has been found to have a much greater public relations value than men in patrol cars.
4. The motorcycle has a greater psychological effect in suppressing speed.

5. On fire calls the motorcycle is the best equipment to control traffic and set up fire lines.
6. The motorcycle is also exceptionally valuable in handling unusual crowd situations such as strikes, disasters, and traffic jams at accidents as well as crowds at major athletic events.

Granting the validity of all these arguments, it still had to be decided how to have a first-class squad without bankrupting the department by the high cost of damaged equipment and injured officers.

At this point a motorcycle manufacturing representative, Chris Draayer, of the Harley-Davidson Co., furnished some suggestions. Maintaining that most injuries on police motorcycles could be avoided, he offered to give free training to the new squad on methods of preventing accidents. As a result, the new motorcycle training program was launched as a "motorcycle safety program."

It was decided that the course would start in the classroom with an explanation of the opera-



Chief W. Cleon Skousen.



*Motorcycle training unit.*

tion and nomenclature of the motorcycle. Since the city had purchased six new 1957 motorcycles, the old motorcycles, stripped of everything not needed for their actual operation, were used for training. The men were instructed in groups of six.

### *The Course*

The riding portion of the school started with obstacle courses progressing from regular runs around a circular track to figure eights in tight formation. The officers rode the track until they could confidently maneuver their motors without the use of hands and finally they developed sufficient balance and control to ride standing on the footboards with arms outstretched. They were then taught spinning and broadsliding so that



*Laying a motorcycle down.*

they might get the feel of a motor going out from under them and be ready and able to "drop" the motor with safety should the necessity arise in their daily work.

The circular paved track at the State fairgrounds was used for training. This permitted practice on inclined curves as well as straight-away riding. The circular track brought the riders back to the starting point without having to pass riders going in the opposite direction as would be the case if a straight strip of pavement were used. A dirt track was also available on which to practice spinning and broadslides.

Trainees wore old clothes and motorcycle boots or heavy shoes. Officers were also advised to wear gloves, a hat and sunglasses. Since the training was given in the winter, heavy coats were required for the off-highway ride.

The training course consisted of 4 hours of training per day for 5 days for a total of 20 hours. In addition, each officer spent a comparable period of time practicing the various maneuvers.

Any man on the department was eligible to attend the training school. However, it was announced at the very beginning that the selection of the motorcycle squad would be strictly competitive. To qualify, each person had to perform satisfactorily in 10 events and also pass the tests on an off-highway road ride.

### *Phases*

Driving training consisted of the following 10 phases:

1. Riding around a short track; starting and stopping; training in the proper riding position with arms and body relaxed.
2. Slow riding with feet up; training in clutch, brake and throttle coordination.
3. Stopping, starting, and turning both ways while keeping feet up.
4. Riding in and out of markers while keeping the feet up.
5. Riding figure eights in gradually tightened formations.
6. Riding around the track with hands off the bars; training in control of motorcycle with body weight while standing on footboards.
7. Training in spinning motor around for fast stops and emergency getaway.
8. Training in broadsliding the motorcycle and sliding it to a stop without injury.
9. Training in coming to a fast stop, spinning the motor around and returning at good speed for a broadslide.
10. Performing on a rough course at good speed, keeping the feet up.

## **Training Regarding Hazards of Nuclear Industry**

The off-highway road ride consisted of travel over gravel roads, sandy roads, muddy roads, along bumpy canal banks, over rough trails, and through sagebrush. Finally, the officers were treated to a heavy stretch of hillclimbing.

The 10 qualifying events required the use of stripped-down equipment. The six motorcycles being turned in were stripped of lights, windshields, radios and sirens. Once the squad was put into operation it was found desirable to maintain two or three old motorcycles which could be used for frequent practice in the more dangerous maneuvers such as spinning or laying the motorcycle down in practice broadslides.

Ten points were given for each of the qualifying events. The highest possible grade was therefore 100. In the first class there were 19 participants and the scores varied from 26 to 98 percent. An adjective rating was given for the off-highway road run.

A number of those who took this class of instruction were motorcycle officers of several years' experience. It was quite natural that at first they should look upon the class as "something for rookies" and more or less a waste of energy for oldtimers. But as the training progressed these officers seemed to appreciate the course even more than the newer men. They felt the tension leave as they learned to maneuver their machines with casual dexterity. They rode relaxed instead of tight and stiff. It scared them the first time they laid their machines down for a broadslide but as they climbed on top and rode safely to a stop, they acquired a sense of confidence and security they had never felt before.

The motorcycles have been ridden every day the streets would permit since that time. When reports such as the following come in, we feel that the training was certainly worthwhile.

I noticed a gray Hudson sedan start to make a left-hand turn without a signal. In an effort to avoid an accident, I tried turning with him to gain enough time to lay the motorcycle down. My estimated speed was approximately 40 to 45 miles per hour. As I started into the turn my right front crash guard hit the rear of his left front door and I saw I was going down. Therefore I put the motorcycle into a broadslide, climbed on top and rode it until I came to a stop. The only injury was a small blood blister on my right hand. I will also need a new pair of motorcycle pants.

Without training, this accident might well have resulted in serious injury to this officer.

The continued rapid growth of the peacetime atomic energy program will present a number of problems to municipal, county, and State police departments. Traffic accidents involving radioactive materials found by citizens and turned over to the police as well as fire and other emergencies involving radiation will all require prompt correct action on the part of the police department.

The United States Atomic Energy Commission has announced its desire to cooperate with police departments which wish to train their instructor personnel in the facts of the "Hazards of Nuclear Industry." The Commission's Safety and Fire Protection Branch will provide an instructor and all materials necessary to conduct a 3-day instructor class. The course is conducted on a practical basis and there is no requirement that the student-instructor have a background in physics or other sciences.

Police departments interested in having one or more of their instructors receive this training should contact D. F. Hayes, Chief, Safety and Fire Protection Branch, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D. C. The Atomic Energy Commission is particularly interested in hearing from police departments willing to serve as host for a group school including other police departments in their area.



### **25 YEARS LATER**

Occasionally a relative is able to locate a missing person through an address given by the latter when fingerprinted, even though the fingerprinting may have occurred many years earlier. For example, in March of 1957 a woman in Kentucky requested assistance in locating her father whom she had not seen since approximately 1932, when she was a small girl.

When fingerprint records were checked in the Identification Division, it was found that the father had been fingerprinted in connection with his employment, but the last time this had been done was in 1943. The address at which he had been living at that time was furnished to his daughter. Chances of locating him seemed remote. A few weeks later the daughter contacted the FBI to express her gratitude, since she had located her father.

# **Crime Scene Model Used for Training of State Police**

by COL. HARRY S. SHEW, *Superintendent,  
Delaware State Police*

An important aspect of police training is the never-ending search for newer methods of developing the police recruit into a more valuable and efficient police officer. This is being accomplished more and more through the application and use of visual aids in training.

The method of setting up hypothetical crime scenes and situations has definite limitations. The young police recruit often considers this method as "make believe," and unless he can play an important role in the hypothetical case, his interest is liable to lag.

To overcome this difficulty, our Delaware State Police Training Academy, under the direction of Captain Sterling E. Simonds, has approached this problem in a most unique manner—that of using scale models of actual crime scenes as visual aids in the training program.

Sergeant John F. Herbert of the Training Staff, who was a commercial artist before becoming a

member of our Department, realized the possibility of this medium while attending a seminar on Homicide Investigation at the Harvard Legal Medicine School. The idea was born which today has become a reality—that of building actual scale models of crime scenes in outstanding and unusual Delaware cases, to be used as training aids for our own recruit classes. We now have Case No. 1 in our miniature crime museum.

Sergeant Herbert chose for this first model a homicide case of 13 years ago, involving two males, one female, and a five-room-and-bath bungalow in which each room contained important physical evidence pertaining to the crime.

## **Building the Model**

At the beginning, approximately 2 weeks were spent in research and planning before actual work on the model could be started. A local lumber mill was contacted and agreed to work with Sergeant Herbert in reducing all the necessary building materials to the scale of 1 inch=1 foot. The model was constructed in miniature exactly as a house would normally be built by establishing elevation, setting foundation, interior and exterior finish. The scaled hardwood flooring was set into place piece by piece, each individual board being three sixteenths of an inch in width. Brass door-knobs and plates, complete with keyholes, were made by a local machine manufacturing company.

After completion of the house proper came the problem of duplicating the furnishings. As much as is possible, this model is an exact copy of the original, even to the pictures on the walls. Some furniture could be duplicated through purchase of scaled collectors' items; other pieces, such as an early 1940 old-style floor model radio, a gaming table and magazine stand were handmade.

## **Figures**

The figures used to depict the victim and others in the crime setting were hand carved, then dipped in liquid latex to resemble human flesh. Hair clippings for wigs were supplied by a local barber.

At this point, the "feminine touch" became a necessity and the sergeant's wife was pressed into service to assist with the "window dressing." Mrs. Herbert made costumes for the male figures, feminine garb for the female figure, vintage 1943, and draperies, curtains, bedspreads, scarves,



**Col. Harry S. Shew.**

doilies, tea towels, shower curtains, bath towels and rugs necessary to complete the model.

## Rooms

Some of the interesting detailed work in the living room includes: A gaming table complete with money trays, playing cards, cigarettes and ash trap; a gin bottle; a teacup with tea bag intact; and on the floor a miniature .45 caliber shell casing as ejected from the weapon used in the homicide.

In the dining room, the object of interest is the scaled .45 caliber automatic pistol on the floor, the weapon used in the commission of the crime.

The kitchen, again duplicating the original crime scene, is extremely untidy. Dirty dishes and pans are in the sink and partly filled cooking utensils are on the stove.

The master bedroom shows an open dresser drawer with clothing and a gun holster from which the death weapon was removed. The furnishings in this room would be of assistance to the experienced investigator in determining the type of individual with whom he was dealing.

The key to the solution of the crime is in the bathroom, a room set up in minute detail.

The entire model rests within a cabinet on casters and is completely covered with plexiglass. Each item within the setting is glued into place

so that it cannot be disturbed by moving the cabinet. The size of the model is 48'' x 60'' and time for completion was 2½ months.

The interest shown by the recruit trooper in working with the model is very keen, because he realizes that this is the scene of an actual crime which has been perpetrated and then solved.

The recruit, after having received classroom instruction in law of arrest; law of evidence; collecting, identifying and preserving evidence; and criminal investigation, is called upon to examine the model and prepare a conclusion as to what he believes happened. Then he reports his findings to the class. After all reports have been made and a discussion held, the Academy staff makes known to the group the actual case history. Each recruit is then required to write a complete report of the investigation, including all statements, incidents, details, etc.

The model is also used in classes on note taking, charting and drawing, photography, and observation training. It has proven so successful in improving our individual training methods that tentative plans are being made for construction of additional models of famous Delaware cases for classroom study.

We feel also that there is a great use for this particular medium in court presentation of important cases.



*Overall interior view.*

## OTHER TOPICS

In America today, every profession and every professional man and woman must face the undeniable fact that advancement, improvement, recognition, and success depend upon the ability to offer a better product or service than is offered by competitors. No physician, lawyer, chemist, or engineer retains his position as a successful, useful citizen unless he has been willing and able to invent, adopt, or install new ideas and methods into the service he offers society.

The greatest competitors of the law enforcement officer are criminals and those citizens who, through ignorance, misunderstanding, or hope of personal gain, will condone, assist, and encourage the unlawful practices of the criminal element. The perpetrators of crime are constantly striving to improve their techniques by adopting the most modern ideas and equipment available to them. They have an additional advantage in that they are not concerned with legality or the fact that their actions may harm other citizens. Is the success of criminals today directly related to the type



*Capt. R. R. Lester.*

# *Planning and Aerial Survey Strengthen Roadblock System*

by CAPT. R. R. LESTER and LT. A. M. HAMILTON,  
*Oklahoma Highway Patrol*

of law enforcement in effect in the area in which they operate? The answer to the above question is generally "yes," and it is apparent that every officer and every enforcement agency must be constantly alert to avoid getting into an operational "rut" by neglecting to improve and progress in policing activities.

In June 1952, an article titled "Oklahoma Officers Use Double Roadblock System" appeared in the FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN. This plan of roadblocks had been in effect in Oklahoma for several years before the article was published, and in most respects, still is the uniform procedure to be followed. Changes in tactics in recent years have necessitated a reevaluation of the "plan" to determine where changes for improvements must be made. In addition, we have employed aerial road surveys to good advantage in locating weaknesses in this system and in strengthening the roadblock network.

### *Suggested Improvements*

Without lengthy elaboration as to details, it is felt that the following phases of the roadblock system have become weakened through lack of compliance or have become too outdated to cope with modern criminals. In general, these points can be applied to most roadblock systems.

*Centralized command:* One agency and one officer must assume command of the operation and all others must work under the same command. Failure to do this will result in embarrassment and loss of confidence in those responsible.

*Initial phases:* This part of the block must be speeded up in every way possible. Delays and confusion must be kept at a minimum. Advance planning and training by "mock" roadblocks will be helpful in this phase of the blockade.

*Pattern of the roadblock:* More thought must be given to the time element and the speed of travel in establishing blockade points. Obviously, establishing a blockade point 25 miles from the crime



scene 30 minutes after the criminal has fled the area in a high-powered vehicle is of little or no value. More thought must be given to the establishment of the "inner" and "outer" circles. This phase of the blockade can be greatly improved by some advanced planning.

*Patrolling in the crime scene area:* This phase of the blockade is the most abused and confused and often the greatest cause of failure in the whole system. This part of the plan, too, must be delegated to one agency and directed by one command. It is a recognized failure of officers that they all want to go to the crime scene, to help question every suspect, to handle the evidence, and to follow the pattern of suspected travel from the crime scene. In Oklahoma, bloodhounds are used in almost every major search. Care must be taken to maintain order in the use of bloodhounds. Unless the search within the crime area is controlled, the results are usually futile.

*Methods of blocking:* It is hardly conceivable that an officer can sit in his car and maintain a blockade worthy of the name. If the crime committed is important enough to justify a "block," it certainly justifies stopping and searching every vehicle. Blocking must be uniform and effective.

*Maintaining an assignment:* Many blockades fail because some officer accepts a blockade point and leaves that point without announcing his departure or without being properly relieved. In short, if an officer doesn't intend to stay on and work a point, he shouldn't accept it in the beginning.

*Blocking off areas:* Nearly every crime is committed within a reachable distance of a large city or an area where the natural terrain or citizenry afford cover and protection. It is as important to block these areas to keep the criminal away from this haven as it is to block around the crime scene area.

### **Use of Aircraft**

The use of aircraft in law enforcement has proven very useful to Oklahoma's officers, and its effectiveness has been felt by law violators, both in traffic and criminal activities. The Oklahoma Highway Patrol plane has been used in every major manhunt occurring within the State in the last 8 years. By observing from the air the roadblocks effected on these manhunts, officers can make definite conclusions as to where improvements must be made. The following suggestions



**Lt. A. M. Hamilton.**

are made for consideration by any agency having aircraft available for use in enforcement work.

First, advance planning is essential. Using latest aeronautical sectional charts, the pilot should chart the entire area that might require his services. Every natural barrier should be noted, along with major roadway intersections, etc. The area should be divided into sections and the best possible blockade plan worked out for each section. Sectional block locations should be inserted on a chart and each location numbered clockwise. Block locations should be assigned to agencies in advance of need and each member of the agency should be acquainted with the blockade point by "mock" blocks. The perimeter of each area should be flown and block locations checked for "leaks." Many block locations are found to be no good when viewed from the air, because of the availability of "feed off" escape routes. No officer can be expected to do faithful work on a roadblock when he knows that its usefulness is weakened by escape routes.

### **Air-Ground Contact**

All units being used on or within a block must be identified to the aircraft. There are several good

*(Continued on page 26)*

## LAD MEETS THE LAW



A young boy meets a friendly policeman. This photograph, depicting one glimpse in the daily chores of one police officer, portrays a study in law enforcement and public relations. The child, in simple trust and faith, needs no words to express his knowledge and feeling that here indeed is a genuine friend. The officer, mindful of duty and humble in authority, recognizes the scope of his responsibility.

This excellent camera shot pictures Pvt. M. J.

Cullinane, Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police Department, warning a 2-year-old boy of the dangers of the firecrackers being used during a civic celebration in Washington, D. C., on September 11, 1957. It was taken by Mr. Bill Beall, photographer of The Washington Daily News, Washington, D. C. One of the first of many commendations received by Mr. Beall was the congratulatory letter of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover who said that the picture is indeed "worthy of a prize."

# **Law Enforcement Requires Code of Personal Conduct**

by CHIEF C. A. HOLLINGSWORTH, *Greenville, Miss.,  
Police Department*

Greenville, Miss., is the third largest city in the State, having a rapidly increasing population which now totals approximately 50,000 in the metropolitan area. The police officer is no longer known personally to a large portion of the residents. Visitors and newcomers to the town frequently have their first contact with the community through the police officer.

In such a situation it becomes increasingly important that the officer has his "best foot forward," so to speak, in order to create a favorable impression on persons new to the town, or visiting for social or business purposes. Under such circumstances we have found it helpful to undertake periodically an appraisal of the conduct of the officers of the department and to point out what is expected of them by the public.

It is doubtful that any other field of endeavor has progressed more in the past 25 years than has law enforcement. Scientific aids, training programs, communications, etc., have resulted in giant strides being taken in our field. Unfortunately, however, from time to time some incident occurs which casts a reflection not only on the department of which the offending officer is a member, but on law enforcement generally. As a result, you and the members of your department suffer as well as the members of my police department.

## **Self-Imposed Code**

The conduct of the officer must be so unimpeachable that it will be a rare incident indeed when an act of misconduct occurs. More than in any other profession the activities of the peace officer are on public display, subject to the scrutiny of the courts for judicial indiscretions and to the press for personal failings. The public has come to demand of police officers the most spotless conduct and nothing less will be accepted.

The necessity for the exercise of self-control and personal discipline because of pride and self-re-

spect as well as consideration for the general welfare of the other members of the department must constantly be borne in mind. It is true that working conditions, advancement, and the rate of pay are determined to a certain extent by the personal conduct and appearance of the individual officer. Conduct must be a guiding beam along which every officer will chart his actions and his thinking as he goes about his duties each day.

It is impossible to place too much emphasis on moral conduct or professional ethics, and these aspects must be emphasized if we are to attain the full rights and privileges of a profession. We must adopt a self-imposed code so impressive that it will deter us from acts of immorality or personal misconduct which would prevent us from reaching our goal—that of a full-fledged profession.

## **Cardinal Rules**

An officer must learn early to avoid gossiping and violating the confidences placed in him, as well as the discussion of confidential matters which may be revealed to him or come to his attention through his official duties. New officers frequently find themselves dealing with criminals of a nature completely unknown to them previously. They



*Chief C. A. Hollingsworth.*

hear things which are "exciting." Thinking that they "know" more than some of their friends in other fields, such new officers may be tempted to display this knowledge. This tendency must be curbed, for a young officer must promptly learn *never to violate a confidence*, a cardinal rule of police work.

The code must insure that boisterousness and "horseplay" in public have no place in police work, for such conduct soon brings public condemnation upon the individual officer as well as the department. The officer is taught that he is always "on parade," and that there are those quick to criticize him, perhaps unjustly at times, for conduct which would pass unnoticed on the part of persons in other professions.

### **Courtroom Demeanor**

The matter of conduct in the courtroom and on the witness stand, and the treatment of complainants or prisoners are subjects frequently discussed and covered in the training program of our department. The fact that the citizens, as well as prosecutors and judges, have come to look upon officers as "experts" in the matter of testifying carries with it a grave responsibility. In moot courts staged during training sessions, the officer's demeanor, dress, voice, manner of presentation, and other factors are discussed, and the mistakes are pointed out on the spot.

Our officers are encouraged to attend religious services of their choice and to take part in the activities of their group. The Golden Rule has practical applications in police work, for many cases have been broken through a "tip" received from some friendless individual to whom an officer has been kind.

Our self-imposed code must cause us to refrain from such petty practices as spending too much time around bars, fruitstands, coffeshops, and the like, where the temptation to accept small favors may occur. Such practices in the past have sometimes led, unfortunately, to greediness and corruption and, in some instances, to alliances with the underworld. The officer must be taught that those who tempt want not the officer but the uniform of the department he represents.

The officer is taught that his code of conduct must be such that it will be a source of joy and happiness to his family and loved ones and will help overcome some of the humiliations and abuses to which they may be subjected. Each individual

officer's conduct should be such as to inspire his fellow officers to rid the ranks of law enforcement of individuals whose practices degrade our profession. The code and conduct of the genuine officer should invoke criticism, scorn, and abandonment upon those officers who would dare conduct themselves in such a manner as to bring discredit upon themselves and their department.

Aware of our many and complex problems and many times disheartened by the all-too-often poor compensation for our efforts, we must always keep our aims high, with emphasis always on training and conduct. If we are ever to obtain the full professional status about which we hear so much, and if we are ever to enjoy the blessings of such stature, then certainly it is our responsibility to perfect our professional conduct.

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## **ROADBLOCK SYSTEM**

*(Continued from page 23)*

ways this can be done. The identifying marks used on cars, however, must be of a type that can be added quickly and easily and they must be such that the officers in the aircraft can see them easily. In addition, they must be of a type which the pursued criminal cannot easily duplicate on his vehicle.

Communication between aircraft and cars is essential. The plane must have a ground contact so that instructions can be forwarded to every unit on assignment. An officer with authority and knowledge of the area should be in the aircraft to direct activities. He must coordinate his action and decisions with the command on the ground.

In connection with improving our roadblock system, it appears that advance planning and the pooling of all efforts under one command are the points which demand the greatest consideration. For correcting and improving the system we have found the use of aircraft for aerial road surveys to be of great benefit. To be effective, the roadblock system must be up to date and only continuous planning can make this technique successful.



### **PETROGRAPHIC EXAMINATION**

A special instrument utilizing polarized light enables the petrographer to examine soil samples for their content and to compare them with other samples obtained at the scene of the crime or elsewhere in the course of the investigation.

# SCOTLAND YARD

(Continued from page 10)

patrol duty have to deal with traffic matters as with other incidents with which they may be confronted and must, of course, take prompt action when there are accidents. They, as well as the motor patrols and other officers posted specifically to traffic duty, are required to take all possible steps to prevent danger to pedestrians or vehicles.

All officers on traffic duties endeavour to work by persuasion and warning. Even so, enforcement of the traffic laws has put a great strain on the relationship between the police and the public. Our police system depends for its existence on public cooperation and support. In carrying out their traffic duties the police are constantly coming up against members of the public who would not in other times have expected to find themselves the objects of police action. This is especially so with regard to obstruction and parking offences. The difficulty is that there are obviously not enough police to ensure a constant watch at all places and at all times and motorists are quick to feel victimized if they are suddenly stopped from parking in a place where they have been previously immune from interference and to attribute officiousness to the constables concerned. If, on the other hand, the police were to take no action, not only would they be failing in their duty to enforce the law but traffic would soon be at a standstill.

The paramount duty of the police is, of course, the preservation of the peace and there is no doubt that the most exacting test of a police officer's capabilities is the carrying out of his duties at public meetings, gatherings or processions where there is disorderly behaviour or imminent danger of it. He must know exactly what he is empowered to do, have complete confidence in his ability to do it, and be able to control himself in face often of intense provocation.

With regard to meetings in the streets and public places, there is no right in law to hold such meetings, as the highway exists for free passage only, but the police do not interfere unless obstruction is caused, or a breach of the peace can reasonably be apprehended or there is some statutory provision, regulation or by-law affecting the holding of a meeting at any particular place.

Generally speaking, in London, in recent years

at least, the police have not been faced with any undue difficulties in carrying out their duties in preserving public order; meetings and processions have, with few exceptions, been conducted in a reasonably orderly manner.

## Conclusion

It has been impossible in the short space of time at my disposal to deal with many of the activities of Scotland Yard, but I hope I have succeeded in conveying some idea of our history, our organization and our work.

In much of what I have said it must have been apparent how greatly we rely on the friendship and cooperation of all law-abiding citizens. It is my first endeavour, as it should be the endeavour of police officers of all ranks, to ensure that we continue to deserve and command that support without which we should be doomed to failure.

Finally, I would emphasize that the police in this country are unarmed, save for a small wooden truncheon concealed in a hip-pocket. Even this weapon is very rarely drawn and there are standing orders that a report must be submitted on every occasion on which the truncheon is used. Long may this continue.



## FAINT PRINTS

Earlier this year a sheriff from Arizona submitted to the FBI the fingerprints of a man who was charged with the crime of murder. Inasmuch as the subject had seriously wounded himself in a suicide attempt, the fingerprints obtained were not as clear as might be desired. Nevertheless, a search was instituted in the criminal files of the Identification Division and a positive identification was made. The subject had been arrested twice previously, and a wanted notice on file showed that since May 12, 1953, he had been wanted by a Texas police department on the charge of assault with intent to commit rape.

The Arizona sheriff's office was notified of the record and wanted status of the subject, and the Texas police department was notified of his whereabouts. Five days later, the Texas department requested the Identification Division to cancel its wanted notice. Thus it was to law enforcement's advantage to submit to the FBI the fingerprints of an arrested man, although it was impossible to take clear impressions.

# WANTED BY THE FBI

**WILLIAM McKINLEY JOHNSON, SR., with aliases: George Holly, "Billy"**

## *Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)*

William McKinley Johnson, Sr., is charged with shooting and killing his wife in Baltimore, Md., on April 16, 1957. Reportedly, an argument ensued as the subject's wife was moving their four children and furniture from their residence in Baltimore, having decided to live separately from her husband. Allegedly, Johnson shot his wife while she was sitting in the truck, and as the victim ran from the scene, he followed in pursuit, shooting as he ran. When the victim fell, she was killed by a shot in the mouth and another in the heart.

A complaint was filed before a U. S. Commissioner at Baltimore, Md., on April 24, 1957, charging Johnson with fleeing from the State of Maryland to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder.

Johnson has been convicted of assault and robbery, assault and cutting, and assault.

### *Caution*

William McKinley Johnson, Sr., reportedly is armed with a .32-caliber revolver and also may have a .45-caliber pistol. He reportedly will shoot to resist arrest and has suicidal tendencies. He should be considered extremely dangerous.



*William McKinley Johnson, Sr.*

### *Remarks*

Johnson may wear a mustache. He reportedly uses narcotics, has a violent temper which is aroused when he is drinking, and is said to be experienced in robbery by yoking. He is the subject of Identification Order No. 3042.

### *Description*

William McKinley Johnson, Sr., is described as follows:

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Age                        | 32, born July 14, 1925, Baltimore, Md.  |
| Height                     | 5 feet, 5 inches.   |
| Weight                     | 140 pounds.   |
| Build                      | Medium.   |
| Hair                       | Black, kinky.   |
| Eyes                       | Brown.  |
| Complexion                 | Medium to dark brown.   |
| Race                       | Negro.  |
| Nationality                | American.   |
| Occupations                | Cook, dry-cleaning spotter, laborer, porter.  |
| Scars and marks            | Scar on left eyebrow, scar on nose, scar on left side of chin, raised scar on left shoulder blade, scar on back, scar on right forearm, scar on right knee. |
| FBI No.                    | 4,468,710.  |
| Fingerprint classification | $\frac{17}{L} \frac{O}{20} \frac{25}{W} \frac{OOO}{IOI} \frac{14}{14}$  |

### *Notify FBI*

Any person having information which may assist in locating William McKinley Johnson, Sr., is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office.



### **ALIAS TROUBLES**

For over a year a fugitive was employed under the name and social security number of a friend. The ruse worked well except for one hitch. In assuming the identity of his friend, the fugitive also inherited a number of debts piled up by this person. When his salary was attached by a collection agency seeking to liquidate the friend's account, the fugitive paid in order to avoid detection. When arrested, he declared, however, that in the future he would be more selective in choosing his new identity.

## Innocence Established

Late one afternoon in November 1956, a young man entered a realty office in Philadelphia and told the 75-year-old realtor and the realtor's wife that he would like to wait there for his wife. This seemed to be a logical request, as the young man had been by the office a few minutes earlier inquiring about renting an apartment and had gone to look over a nearby apartment.

At 5:30 p. m., as the office was about to close, the supposed customer whipped out a gun and announced, "This is a stickup." As he advanced on the realtor's elderly wife, her husband picked up a chair and went to her aid. The robber fired, and the realtor fell, fatally wounded. After striking the woman on the head with the gun, knocking her to the floor, the gunman ransacked the office safe and desk and fled.

In processing the crime scene, local officers found several latent fingerprints. Two days after the crime had been committed, the local department received information implicating a young man. When this suspect was placed in a police lineup at the hospital where the realtor's widow was recuperating, she identified the suspect as the murderer of her husband.

Three days after this, however, information was received which implicated a second suspect. The latent fingerprints which had been found at the crime scene now helped clear up the situation. Examination in the FBI Identification Division revealed that none of these prints had been made by the first suspect—the one who had been identified by the realtor's widow. Further comparisons, however, revealed that a latent print found on the light switch of the realty office had been made by the left index finger of the second suspect, whose prints were on file in connection with previous military service.

One week after the crime had been committed, the second suspect was located. He was found hiding in a factory, completely hidden in an enclosure of cartons which he had piled up in an effort to escape apprehension. His wrists and arms had been slashed in an apparent attempt at suicide, and he had lost considerable blood.

At the hospital where he was taken for first aid treatment, this man readily admitted his guilt and furnished a complete signed statement. Within a few days he died as a result of a large dose of rat poison which he had taken before his arrest.

## Bulletin Distribution

The FBI receives frequent communications from duly constituted law enforcement officers who wish to receive monthly copies of the FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN. Each of these requests is considered and, when possible, arrangements are made so that the officer will receive the BULLETIN. Budgetary limitations, however, make it impossible to honor all of these requests. Because of these budgetary limitations, a requesting officer is often asked to refer to copies which are already being received by his department or by individual fellow officers. As an aid to the FBI and for the benefit of interested officers, it would be advantageous for local police departments to arrange some means of circulating the BULLETIN among officer personnel.

Police agencies have reported various systems which they have devised so that every officer will have access to issues of the magazine. In some departments the copy or copies received are routed to unit heads and various other officers and then become a permanent part of the police library, where they may be read or studied during office hours or may be charged out to individual officers for limited periods of time.

In this connection, we would like to point out that reprints of many of the articles published in the BULLETIN are available upon request. Police officers have reported that these reprints are of value in connection with training programs and other phases of police work.

In order that the limited number of BULLETINS available may reach as many active law enforcement officers as possible, it is requested that this Bureau be notified when recipients of the BULLETIN leave law enforcement work. The copies previously designated for these persons may then be directed to other officers on active duty.



### WHAT'S NEWS?

Experience shows that fugitives often purchase their home-town newspapers from newsstands carrying out-of-town newspapers. Surveillances or other coverage of such stands may result in apprehensions. For example, approximately 1 month after a man charged with embezzlement had fled from his New Britain, Conn., home, FBI agents arrested him in New York City as he was in the act of purchasing a New Britain newspaper.

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

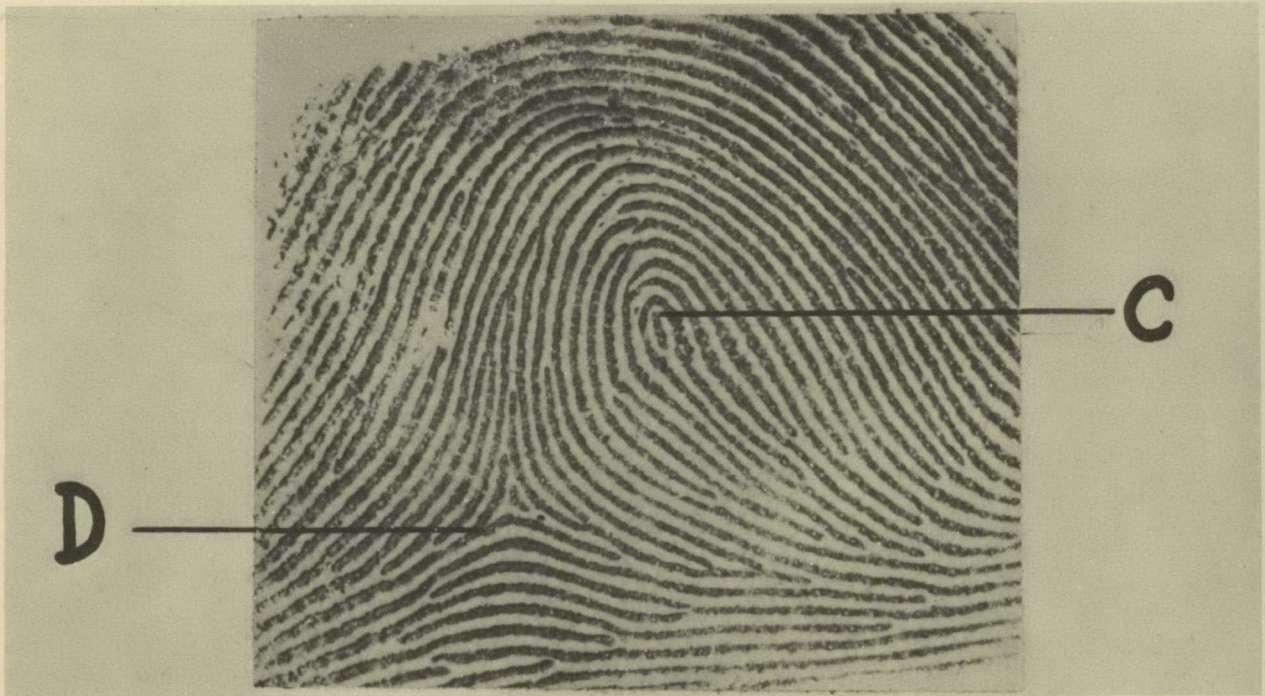
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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

Superintendent  
State Police  
Salem, Oregon

## *Interesting Pattern*



The above pattern, classified as a loop with 11 ridge counts, is interesting due to the formation of the delta. A casual examination gives the impression that the ridges formed by the bifurcation at point D are type lines, and that the delta should be located on the short ridge in front of their divergence. However, a close examination will reveal that the two ridges do not start or go parallel to each other, and so may not be considered as type lines. The delta, therefore, must be located at point D. The core is located at point C.