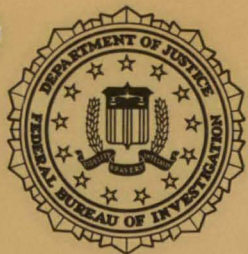


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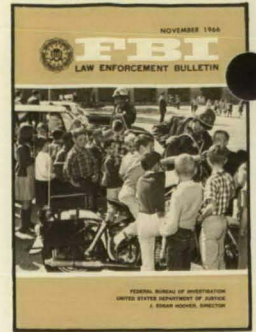
LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

NOVEMBER 1966

VOL. 35 NO. 11



THE COVER—*Friendly policemen. See articles beginning on pages 3 and 8.*

FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

CONTENTS

<i>Message From Director J. Edgar Hoover . . .</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>A Score of Progress, by Gordon D. Klein, Director of Educational Activities, The National Exchange Club, Toledo, Ohio</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Show and Tell</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>The New York City Housing Authority Police, by Donald Schatz, Deputy Security Officer, New York City Housing Authority . . .</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Police Management, Compensation and Fringe Benefits</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Nationwide Crimescope</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>A Look at Selective Service Violations . . .</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Do You Know This Bank Robber?</i>	<i>24</i>

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Washington, D.C. 20535

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

AMERICA IS A PROUD, majestic Nation. She stands bold and erect, inspired by a priceless heritage of freedom, liberty, and justice. She is rich, prosperous, and generous to a fault. Her people live, defend, and even die for the rights of man and the concepts of democracy. Throughout the world, our Nation is a beacon of hope for oppressed people. She has great schools and magnificent churches. Free enterprise and industry flourish in her thriving cities; an overabundance of food is harvested from her fertile, lush farmlands. Within her farflung boundaries, nearly 200 million citizens live, work, and play, secure in the knowledge that their representative Government, based on the rule of law and a balance of power in its judicial, legislative, and executive branches, will protect and promote their well-being.

But, the scene is not altogether serene. Today our proud Nation wears a yoke of infamy—a yoke made of greed, hate, violence, apathy, and lawlessness. Collectively, it is called—CRIME.

This criminalistic burden grows heavier from disregard for the rights of peaceful citizens, sprouting youthful criminality, riots engulfing entire communities, unfounded and irresponsible charges against police, public apathy, disrespect for law and due process, and undue concern and sympathy for the lawbreaker. What has happened to the moral fiber of our people? Recently seven leading citizens of a community testified in court to the excellent reputations of the defendants although they admitted knowing those on trial had engaged in criminal activities for many years.

Crime and law and order are natural enemies. In a sense they are inseparable. Their courses lead to an inevitable collision. At times, crime

and violence erupt in the streets of our communities and all but overrun our legal barriers, which are becoming porous and weak by abuse and misuse.

We see examples every day where the supremacy of law and order is put to test. Enforcement officers are called on to handle explosive situations—riots, premeditated arson, civil disobedience, and wild rampages—that border on insurrection and anarchy. Whole areas of cities rise in smoke, pillage, and destruction. While enforcement officers strive to restore order, they are shot, assaulted, and taunted.

How is the cause of equal justice under law served by noisy, defiant mobs yelling slogans, denying the free exercise of constitutional rights of other citizens, and turning whole communities into nightmarish jungles of looting, rioting, and assault? Can we seriously consider, even for a moment, that this is the precious right our forefathers referred to as a peaceable assembly to petition the government for a redress of grievances?

No fair-minded person minimizes the significance of the right to dissent and to petition for redress of grievances. These are essential elements of a free people. On the other hand, rioting, looting, burning, and killing—deliberate crimes—are outrages spawned under the banner of civil disobedience, a dangerous philosophy based on shallow reasoning. Too many well-meaning but misguided Americans not only support the doctrine of lawbreaking for a worthy end but also oppose penalties for violators. This is a difficult theory to fit into a system of government which says the law applies to all, or it applies to none.

There is another aspect of this problem which

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

bears watching. In some communities, police have been admonished by civic authorities not to arrest thugs, rioters, and looters who exploit trouble spots and demonstrations for fear that the show of force would provoke even more damage. There may be instances when this policy will ease the tension of the moment, but you can be assured that such a palliating practice, if continued, can only lead to greater grief and turmoil.

Recent court decisions seem to place more emphasis on the conduct of the police officer than on the conduct of the criminal. The question of guilt is obscured and lost in a maze of procrastinating technicalities and legal joustings. Many times, truth, which often exposes guilt, is only a secondary objective; the main search is for error or a technical loophole for the murderer or hoodlum.

Crime rates in the United States will drop when the criminal is convinced that his arrest will be swift, his prosecution prompt, and his sentence substantial. Is today's criminal certain that all, or even one, of these conditions exist? Certainly not. For example, a masked criminal recently fled from a bank with several thousand dollars but was quickly arrested by local police and the money recovered. Although he admitted the crime and was indicted, all charges were dismissed on recommendations of parole officials. Consequently, today's criminal is convinced that an apathetic, uncooperative public will delay his arrest; that new court decisions will postpone or prevent his prosecution; and that through unjustified leniency, his sentence will be negligible. And all the while, apologists under various professional disguises will relieve his conscience of guilt and blame society for his actions.

Crime and chaos in our land cannot be defeated by playing with naive theories of penology, nor by feeble adherence to principle and eye-closing cowardice. It is our heritage to stand erect, proud, and unafraid, not cowering before any master nor bending to any threat—a Nation

where freedom, equality, and justice are attainable conditions, not hollow phrases.

The height of human dignity is reached by free men deliberately choosing their destiny, humbly mindful of their obligations to their Creator and their fellow man.

We have the facts on which to make a choice. The facts are on our streets and in our courtrooms, in front of our eyes in every metropolis and hamlet. And a right and rational choice must be made, or we shall consign to oblivion the most cherished hopes and aspirations ever conceived for freedom in the history of mankind. As Edmund Burke stated, "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."

I sincerely believe:

That we must reawaken in every citizen a fierce devotion to supremacy of law and equal justice;

That we must forever renounce the idiocy that associates glamour and heroism with law breakers;

That *all* criminals must be brought to the bar of justice for realistic handling, not merely maudlin sympathy;

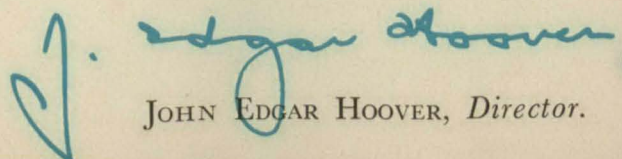
That means must be provided to defeat the enemies within our borders who are puppets of enemies from without;

That we must insure by every lawful means that differences are resolved in the courtroom, not in the street;

That we must adamantly insist that each individual is held responsible for the natural and probable consequences of his acts.

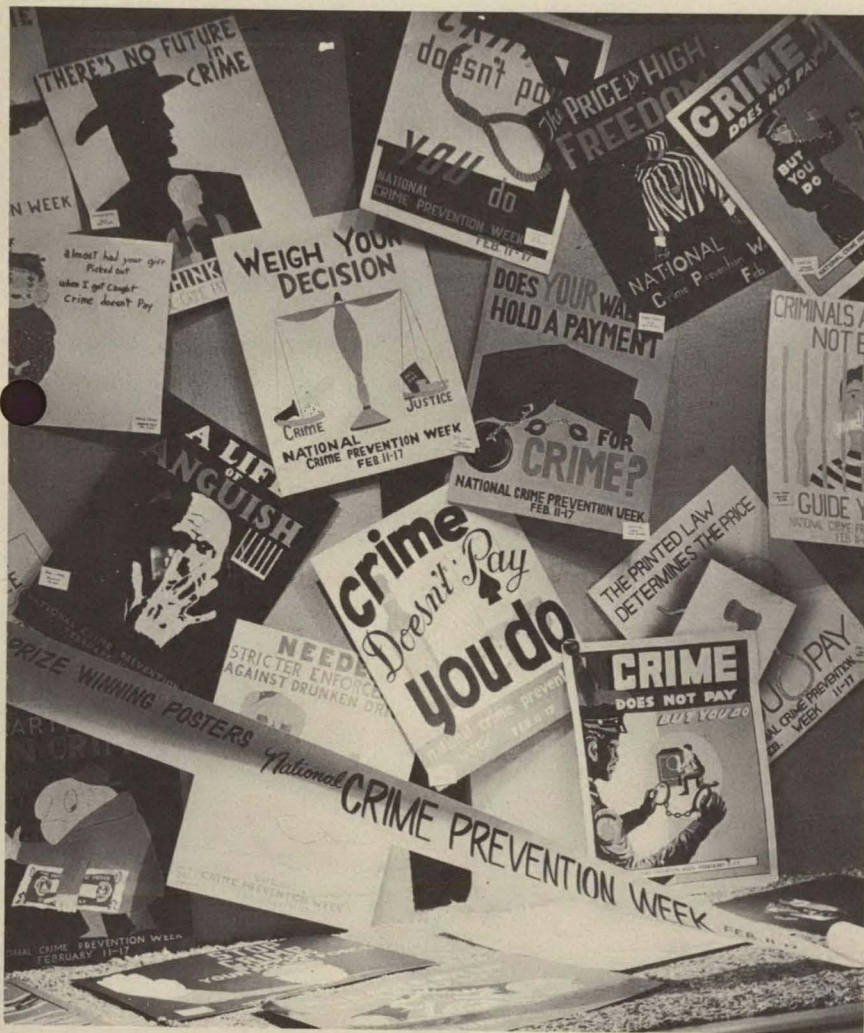
Let the hoodlum, the racist, the demagogue, and the exponent of anarchy know that the great, quiet power of this Nation lies in her law-abiding citizens, and they will stomach no more. The choice is ours. The time is now.

NOVEMBER 1, 1966


JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

20th Anniversary—National Crime Prevention Week

A Score of Progress



Students' posters featured in Crime Prevention Week display in Cincinnati, Ohio.

GORDON D. KLEIN
Director of Educational Activities,
The National Exchange Club,
Toledo, Ohio



NATIONAL CRIME Prevention Week will mark its 20th anniversary observance February 12-18, 1967. Crime Prevention Week was instituted by The National Exchange Club in 1947 and has since been sponsored annually throughout the country by local Exchange Clubs.

The National Exchange Club, more familiarly known simply as Exchange, was the first service club organization to launch a well-defined program for community action toward lessening crime. Each year a vast corps of Exchange volunteers, comprised of lead-

February 12-18, 1967



Winston-Salem, N.C., exhibit features officer and "partner" in historical sketch.

ing business and professional men in Exchange Club communities throughout continental United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, contribute their influence, talent, and energy to accomplish the program's objectives. In general, these are: focusing public attention on the seriousness of the crime situation; overcoming complacency and apathy toward the problem of crime; convincing citizens they must assume individual responsibility to take immediate, positive action in support of law enforcement; and promoting cooperative attitudes and relationships between citizens and their law enforcement agencies and personnel.

Purpose of Observance

While Exchange Clubs are urged to regard the week's events as a kickoff for sound, continuing, year-round action, the worth and utility of a spe-

cial, intensely promoted week-long observance were recognized early during development of the Exchange Clubs' crime prevention program. The week serves in many ways to focus nationwide attention on the crime problem, affords an opportunity for well-planned, coordinated action in the communities, facilitates the release of national publicity, generates specific measures for the all-year assault on lawlessness, and arouses national and local interest.

The 20 years since adoption of the program have been marked with encouraging growth in participation by Exchange Clubs and the public, in acceptance by the Nation's law enforcement agencies and organizations, and in the scope and size of programs. Through the years more and more Exchange Clubs have undertaken the project, until now approximately 85 percent of the local clubs participate in varying degrees.

The program recommended for individual club participation encompasses five areas involving local law enforcement agencies, schools, churches, the community in general, and news media.

Aim of Clubs

In cooperation with local police departments, sheriffs' offices, State highway police, and the FBI, Exchange Clubs try to arrange as many police-oriented activities as possible. The aim is to enhance the image of law officers while improving the public's understanding of the mounting difficulties and harassments of modern-day law enforcement.

These activities assume the form of law enforcement agency open houses and tours; police officer visits and talks in the schools; demonstrations and exhibits of equipment and techniques; and recognition of outstanding law officers through the Police Officer-of-the-Year program. Each local club also concerns itself with building community acceptance of measures to pay adequate salaries to police officers, recruit and retain high quality personnel, and maintain adequately staffed departments. In addition, the club advocates good police training programs, establishment of special crime prevention departments with trained staffs, specialized departments, employment of civilian personnel where advisable to relieve police officers for more essential duties, and maintenance of up-to-date communications and detection and crime-fighting equipment and techniques. Where practical, the foregoing are advocated and sought by Exchange Clubs as requisites to good law enforcement and the prevention of crime.

Illustrating one club's attempt to build community respect and good will for the local police and to sh-

its appreciation for outstanding service by the department was the observance last year at Savannah, National Crime Prevention Week Ga. The club took over the civic auditorium to honor the police force in a special way. The public turned out en masse to see marksmanship trophies presented to policemen by the chief, graduation certificates handed out by the city manager to new patrolmen fresh out of recruit school, and plaques awarded by the Exchange Club to the police officer and the rookie of the year. Student bands and other entertainment features rounded out the program.

In other segments of their observance, the club contacted every church in the city to obtain the clergy's participation in the program. More than 400 official posters were distributed; special police displays were set up in department store windows for the week; and a speaker's bureau addressed the community's civic clubs and 10 high school assemblies.

Through the cooperation of the Jaycees, the general chairman and the publicity chairman were participants in a half-hour televised panel discussion. In a 50-minute radio program, Exchangites answered and discussed questions phoned by the listening public. A large, specially prepared sign announcing the theme of the observance, "Defend the Law—Defeat Crime," was displayed at the city hall.

Winston-Salem Project

A project of the Exchange Club of Greater Winston-Salem, N.C., and an outgrowth of National Crime Prevention Week, demonstrates what can be done on a continuing basis to build the public image of the police.

After several years of success in presenting an anticrime display in a moving van, which was transported to local schools and other viewing points



The president of the Exchange Club of Billings, Mont., presents awards to Officers-of-the-Year.

during National Crime Prevention Week, the club—at the request of the local police—provided a permanent, more commodious home for this dramatic exhibit. A large, mobile-home-type trailer, including an electric power generator and heater, was purchased with funds raised by the club. It was completely refurbished by the club and outfitted by the police department with an impressive exhibit of "Crime Prevention Through the Ages." Tens of thousands of adults and school children have seen the display exhibited at fairs, shopping centers, downtown sites, and all area schools. In addition, the Exchange Club of Greater Winston-Salem joins the Exchange Club of Winston-Salem each year in sponsoring an outstanding program during National Crime Prevention Week.

Through such activities as these, helpful and harmonious relationships have developed in numerous communities between police agencies and Exchange Clubs, and a considerable degree of success has been realized toward building citizen understanding of the problems of law enforcement.

The Ocala, Fla., Club offers an excellent example of community interest and participation stimulated

through its ambitious program. Club members feel their National Crime Prevention Week observance was an unqualified triumph. It was the most publicized and most-participated-in single event held in Ocala in recent years. More than 12,000 citizens, including some 6,000 students from local schools, passed through the city auditorium to view a variety of booth exhibits set up by such agencies as the FBI, Sheriff's Department, Juvenile Court, Florida State Beverage Department, Highway Patrol, Forest Service, Conservation Department, Fire Marshal's Office, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Florida School for Girls, and the Florida Correctional Institute. Students were conducted through the exhibit and then tested on the educational value of the trip after their return to the classroom. All schools participated, thanks to the total cooperation of the school board.

Other Participants

The large-scale exhibit was just one part of the Ocala effort. All local clergymen were contacted and asked to publicize Go-to-Church Sunday and employ the crime prevention theme in

regular sermons and specially scheduled workshops and panels. Crime prevention speeches were delivered to other service and civic organizations through the week.

In a unique, statewide phase called Operation Teenager, special programs which featured talks by inmates of State correctional institutions were arranged for high school audiences. These carefully selected convicts have recognized the folly of their lives of crime and are willing to relate their unfortunate real-life stories in the hope that youngsters might be dissuaded from falling into similar pitfalls. This novel approach to crime prevention also is used effectively in Tennessee and Indiana and is being considered by prison officials in other States.

Exchange Clubs approach crime prevention by a variety of routes. In the interests of better organization, publicity, and more meaningful directions for its chartered clubs, The National Exchange Club has desig-

nated particular events to be staged by local Exchange Clubs each day of the week-long observance. In many instances, however, clubs prefer to vary the suggested programs and try new approaches and ideas. Go-to-Church Sunday, briefly mentioned earlier, usually is the week's kickoff. Even though the club chairman for this phase might be a clergy member, the program is nonsectarian and the cooperation of all denominations is eagerly sought. The degree of cooperation varies from token announcements and notices in bulletins and on bulletin boards, to special sermons and all-out participation, including doorbell ringing by members of the congregation to solicit worshippers among irregular attenders.

School Day

Monday is designated School Day. Usually, "in-school" activities are scheduled through prior arrangement with school authorities. Activities in-

clude: essay, slogan, poster, or oratorical contests; education in crime prevention through distribution of anticrime literature and stress of subjects related to the crime problem by social science teachers; visits by the students to headquarters of law enforcement agencies; and high school assembly presentations featuring forceful programs about crime and delinquency. For many clubs School Day is the day to acquaint students with the local police through talks in the schools and demonstrations of police equipment by officers.

Policemen's Day

Perhaps the most popular day is Know-Your-Policeman Day. Exchange Clubs observe it in one or more of the following ways: open house at police headquarters, precinct stations, sheriffs' offices, State patrol posts, and penal institutions; conducted tours and special displays of crime prevention and detection equipment to show the public how its law enforcement agencies operate; special attractions, such as weapon displays, demonstrations of modern equipment, fingerprinting, photographic processes, and ballistics tests; displays of charts on crime statistics; displays of mementos of famous criminal cases; and sponsorship of a Police Officer-of-the-Year program honoring members of law enforcement agencies who have distinguished themselves in the line of duty or in off-duty crime prevention activities. Many Exchange Clubs have published and distributed folders or booklets outlining steps to help law enforcement authorities prevent crime. Clubs often arrange for special newspaper articles featuring members of the local police agencies and set up radio and television interviews which serve to educate the public and acquaint it with local police officers. Frequently the day is used to publicize the need for new police

The little girl on the right had some reservations about the clanking shut of the cell door when children visited the jail in East St. Louis, Ill.





A sheriff's deputy explains equipment at police exhibit visited by 12,000 persons in Ocala, Fla.

buildings and equipment, better pay for police personnel, and any other measures that might be necessary to increase law enforcement efficiency.

Exchange Club Day

Wednesday is Exchange Club Day and activity usually centers around the club meeting. The regular meeting of the club often is expanded into a banquet honoring local law agencies. Most of the top law enforcement officials as well as civic and social leaders are invited, and the Exchange Club uses the occasion to present awards to police officers or to student winners of National Crime Prevention Week essay, oratorical, or poster contests. Usually, a top-flight authority in the field of law enforcement or jurisprudence is the principal speaker.

Youths Spotlighted

Thursday, Youth Activities Day, is devoted to promoting worthwhile,

leisure-time activities for boys and girls. Many Exchange Clubs sponsor model aviation programs in their communities throughout the year. Youth Activities Day is an ideal time to spotlight the club's modeling program or sponsor other activities such as hobby shows, athletic contests, and youth talent programs. The aim is to encourage and channel the energies of young people along wholesome, constructive lines and to direct community attention toward young people's programs.

Public Forum Day

Friday of National Crime Prevention Week is Public Forum Day. Ideally, it is a time for the entire community to consider methods of eliminating crime and delinquency. In the American tradition people meet, discuss the problems, debate courses of action, and reach decisions. Purposes of the forum then are to study local crime conditions and to

outline a continuing program of action. Exchange Clubs organize the community discussions which may take place over radio or television or at public meeting places.

Promotional Kit

Each year The National Exchange Club, headquartered at Toledo, Ohio, prepares for reproduction a comprehensive kit of informational material and literature designed to facilitate the individual club's overall promotion of the week. The kit includes the official poster, bearing the national slogan for the observance, which may be ordered in quantity; statements from the President of the United States and the Director of the FBI, who have always enthusiastically supported the observance; prepared speeches for delivery to adult and to youth groups; a radio-television interview script; up-to-date crime facts and figures; general news releases and editorials; and a variety of other crime prevention materials for reproduction and distribution in the community.

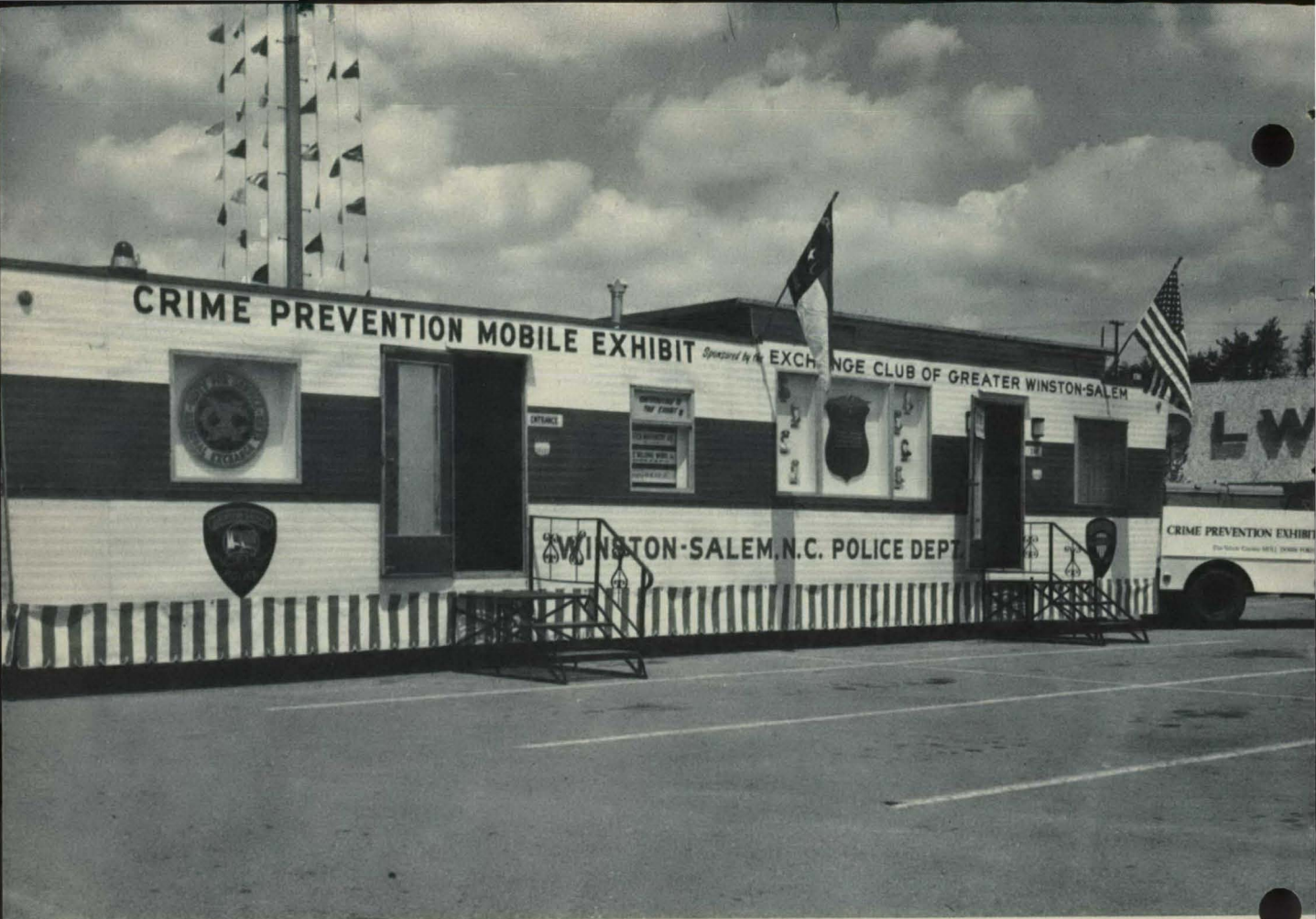
Augmenting the kit, which is mailed in late December, is an advance mailing in late October containing the National Crime Prevention Week manual giving complete, step-by-step, "how to" information guides for the Exchange Club sponsoring of the Police Officer-of-the-Year program and poster and essay contests, plus other helpful literature.

Nationwide Coverage

Facilitating coordinated nationwide promotion are specially prepared kits mailed directly from National Headquarters during January to all television stations in the United States and Puerto Rico and to all radio stations in Exchange Club communities.

Despite the alarming and continu-

(Continued on page 20)



The Winston-Salem Police Department mobile crime prevention unit.

Show and Tell

A Mobile Crime Prevention Exhibit

CRIME AND crime prevention are not solely problems of the police. Much of the responsibility of fighting crime rightly belongs to the public. Often a lack of communication between the police department and the community it serves hinders effective law enforcement.

In recent years many police administrators have been taking positive action to acquaint the public with law enforcement and its services to the citizenry. A good public relations program is now a vital part of modern police operations.

Since 1948 the Winston-Salem, N.C., Police Department has taken part in the National Crime Prevention Week observances sponsored by the Exchange Clubs of Greater Winston-Salem.

While these activities had been helpful, Chief of Police Justus M. Packer and his staff felt a way was needed to reach a greater number of the citizens more often. They sought a means to leave a more lasting impression of crime causations and crime prevention in the community. The department participated in several types of programs sponsored by local civic clubs and placed many crime prevention displays at strategic points, such as the Coliseum, shopping centers, county fairs, and downtown store windows.

In February 1965, during Crime Prevention Week, a display was placed in a moving-van-type trailer loaned to the department—along with a tractor and driver—by a local storage company. It was shown to students at 10 senior high schools within Forsyth County. Through a written evaluation of the exhibit by the students, the department learned that the impact provided by this display was badly needed in the local schools, but a year just simply was not enough.

By this time the department was convinced that the answer to the demand for more police information was a permanent crime prevention display, mounted in such a way as to be easily and quickly transported with a minimum of manpower. A trailer-mounted display appeared to be the type that would do the job.

Trailer Purchased

Several possible sources were contacted, but all led to a dead end road. Finally, in September 1965, a 10- by 50-foot trailer was located—just the right size for the purpose in mind. The inside of the trailer had been burned out; therefore, it could be stripped with little expense.

The Exchange Club of Greater Winston-Salem was contacted and advised of the availability of the trailer. It was purchased by the club, along



A mannequin named "Marshall Law" portrays a department policeman of the past.

with a 10,000-watt generator, and donated to the police department for use as a permanently mounted crime prevention display.

Immediately upon receiving the unit, the department began the job of conditioning the trailer and preparing it for service. This task was assigned to Officers W. G. Ragsdale and R. W. Phipps and Sgt. R. S. Hamilton. The display manager of the local branch of a chain store worked with the officers in designing the exhibit.

First Showing Acclaimed

Only a temporary display was put in the trailer for the week of the Dixie Classic Fair in October 1965. The fact that over 13,000 persons viewed the display during the week demonstrated its obvious attraction to the public. After the showing at the fair was concluded, the trailer was stripped to the walls again and the job of installing permanent displays begun.

The inside of the trailer was lined with full-length walnut paneling, acoustical tile placed overhead, wall-to-wall carpeting laid, and indirect lighting installed—all furnished by the chain store.

The finished product is most impressive. On the outside of the trailer a large window is dedicated as a memorial to "Those Killed in Service" with a large walnut plaque and engraved brass plates bearing the officers' names and dates of death. A picture of each is beside the plaque.

A 1966 model Ford truck, donated by a Ford dealer of Winston-Salem, is used to transport the trailer.

Salute to "Old Salem"

Since the year 1966 is the 200th anniversary of "Old Salem," the Winston-Salem Police Department decided to illustrate law enforcement as far back as local history is recorded. A mannequin dressed in the same type of police uniform worn locally in 1894, and holding a muzzleloader in

his lap, is just inside the entrance to the trailer in a setting resembling an old jail. Nearby are a pot-bellied stove and a kerosene lamp on an overturned barrel. Through a speaker concealed in the mannequin's chest, this "officer," dubbed "Marshall Law," tells the story of crime prevention in the 1800's and welcomes visitors to the display. A second mannequin—a prisoner in stripes—stands behind the bars of the jail sometimes hollering to be let out.

Tour Continued

As the tour of the exhibit is continued, photographs of the Winston-Salem Police Department from 1882 through the years to the present can be seen. Also exhibited are police weapons and supplies, lottery, dope, and gambling devices, colored crime scenes, homemade weapons, a large assortment of confiscated firearms, weapons used to assault police officers, color photography used in law enforcement, closed-circuit TV, modern and future communications, detecting devices, crime laboratory equipment, and many other items used in law enforcement.



"John Law" in modern uniform stands by the weapons display.

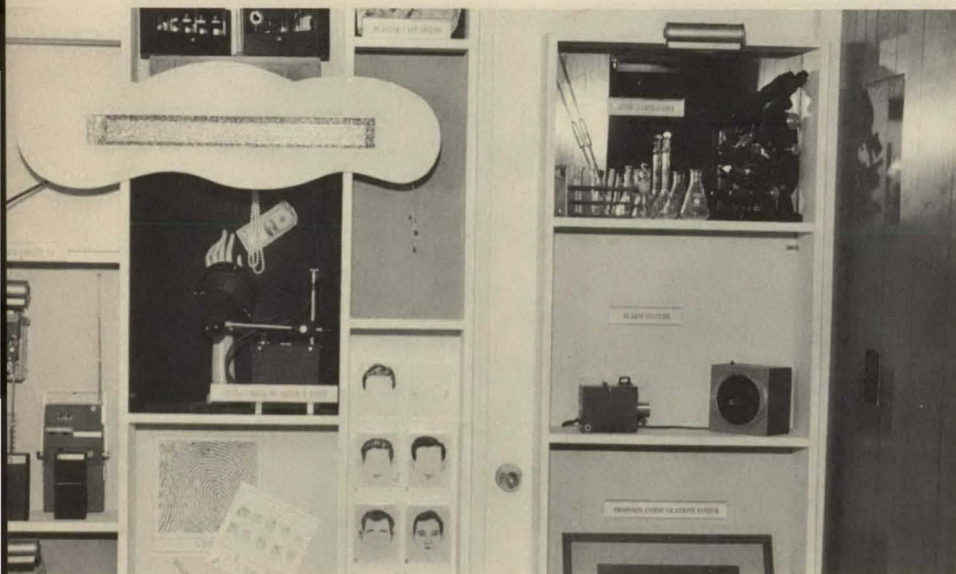
On down the aisle is a third mannequin—clad in a modern-day police uniform—with animated head, mouth, and eyes, who carries on a conversation with visitors while he explains the displays and what part each has to play in crime or crime prevention. He is "John Law," a young officer and

grandson of "Marshall Law."

At the entrance to the exhibit in the 19th century jail display, an old plaque mounted on a plaque hangs on the wall. This plaque actually hangs on a two-way mirror which permits an officer standing behind the paneling to view persons entering the exhibit. Near the exit there is a door containing a panel displaying a crime laboratory, alarm systems, and proposed communications systems. At the top of this panel is another two-way mirror. An officer located behind the door can view the interior of the trailer from that section. Behind each mirror is a communications control system which permits the officers to use the speakers located in either or all three of the mannequins.

A direct communications system connects both ends of the trailer so that two officers may communicate with each other without being heard by those viewing the exhibit. This hookup permits the officers to alert each other so that visitors known to either or both may be persona

Crime laboratory equipment and alarm system display.



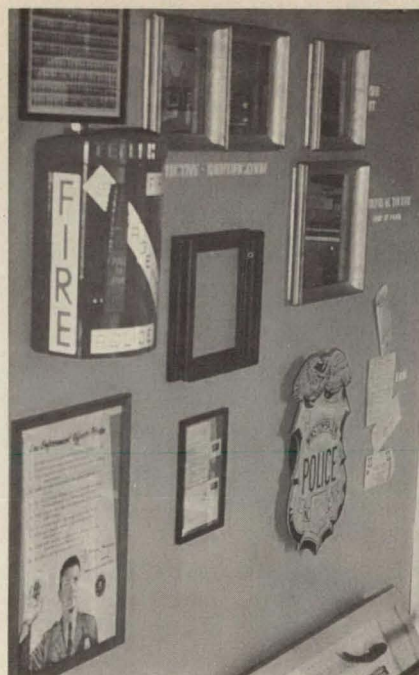
drawn into the repertoire, particularly if a well-known individual or a local talent enters. A conversation is then begun with this person through the medium of one of the mannequins, calling him by name, welcoming him personally to the exhibit, or perhaps referring to some item of clothing he is wearing, in order to make him realize there is something unique about the exhibit. This never fails to elicit complete astonishment from those persons so addressed, who invariably reply to the remarks made to them and are even more astonished when further "live" conversation is carried on with them.

So impressed was one little girl that she returned to her 6th grade classroom after viewing the exhibit, wrote a paper on her impressions, and later handed the paper to an officer on duty at the trailer. Subsequently, the girl and other members of her family were given needed assistance by the Exchange Clubs of Winston-Salem.

Success of Exhibit

Chief of Police Tucker states that the success of the exhibit has far exceeded expectations and that it would be absolutely impossible to weigh the overwhelming success and favorable results brought about by it.

Because of the public's enthusiastic acceptance of and interest in the exhibit, Exchange Clubs are now



All phases of police operations are covered in this display.

using this mobile crime prevention display as a model for community projects for adoption by other clubs over the Nation.

According to Sergeant Hamilton, who is in charge of the exhibit, more than 81,000 persons had viewed the display through June 30, 1966. Because of many requests from other authorities wanting the exhibits displayed in their cities, thousands and thousands more will have the same opportunity.

Chief Liu Wins VFW's Hoover Award

Daniel S. C. Liu, Chief of Police, Honolulu, Hawaii, was recently honored as the first recipient of the Veterans of Foreign Wars' J. Edgar Hoover Gold Medal Award for outstanding law enforcement officers.

National Commander Andrew Borg, presenting the award at the VFW 67th Annual Convention in New York City, described Chief Liu as a man who has devoted his life to crime prevention as well as crime detection. "The VFW," Mr. Borg explained, "believes that our Nation's law enforcement officers deserve to be honored rather than harrassed. Accordingly, we have established the J. Edgar Hoover Award to be presented annually to an outstanding man selected from the ranks of local, State, or Federal officers." The award also provides a \$1,000 scholarship to the FBI National Academy.

Chief Liu, an FBI Academy graduate, stated he accepted the Award "with humility and pride." He said the scholarship would go to a deserving member of his department.



Daniel S. C. Liu, Chief of Police of Honolulu, Hawaii, is shown here as he accepts the National Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States' J. Edgar Hoover Gold Medal Award from VFW Adjutant General Julian Dickenson.

WRONG NUMBER

In a series of armed holdups in an eastern city, the victims were able to obtain the license number of the robber's car. Each time the number proved to be in error despite the fact that in two different robberies the same license number was observed.

Investigation by police determined that electricians' black plastic tape was used to alter some of the numbers and letters on the plates.

Mark Crimdel,
November 1966 1/25/66,
Bufile # 63-4296-31.

KIN CONNED

Two con men perpetrated a scheme by which telephonic contacts were made to the relatives of one of them advising that their brother was dead of an overdose of drugs in a distant hospital. They were told to wire \$90 to defray the expenses of shipping his body home for burial.

The two men were met and arrested by FBI Agents when they showed up to cash the money.

Boston Crimdel, 4/4/66,
Bufile # 63-4296-5-
ser 689.

Honolulu Crimdel,
8/8/66, Bufile # 63-4296-18



DONALD SCHATZ*
Deputy Security Officer,
New York City Housing Authority

The New Housing P

A Spec

THE TIME is 8:22 p.m. Envision, if you will, a multiple-story residential building. A frantic mother, within the confines of her apartment, discovers that her small daughter has taken a whole bottle of sleeping pills. She reaches for her telephone and quickly dials the number 875-7711. At 8:23 p.m. this call is received at a switchboard and immediately relayed by radio to a patrolman equipped with a portable two-way radio in an adjacent building. In a matter of minutes the police officer is on the scene and assists in keeping the child awake until the arrival of an ambulance. At 8:42 p.m. the child is removed and dispatched to a hospital.

This is a true incident. The multiple-story residential building is within a public housing development. The telephone number dialed by the mother is that of the New York City Housing Police. The patrolman is a member of the uniformed force of

the New York City Housing Police.

The New York City Housing Authority, which has been called the Nation's largest landlord, presently operates throughout the city of New York 147 developments containing 141,946 dwelling units having a tenant population of over 500,000.¹ In terms of population this is equivalent to a city the size of Cincinnati, Ohio.

History and Organization

In its early history the Housing Authority provided uniformed guards to perform limited patrol and emergency maintenance coverage of its housing developments. In the 1940's, and particularly with the postwar housing boom, the need for a better organized and more professional system of protection became evident. This resulted in the creation in 1952 of a Housing Officers Force whose members were designated special patrolmen. In 1956 members of the Housing Officers Force were elevated to the status of peace officers.²



*Mr. Schatz, an attorney, serves as Assistant to the General Manager and as Deputy Security Officer of the New York City Housing Authority.

New York City Housing Authority

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d Force



The New York City Housing Authority Police Force, together with its chief, deputy chief, and assigned clerical employees, constitutes the Security Department of the New York City Housing Authority. The present complement of police officers, all ranks, totals 1,020. In size the force ranks 24th in the Nation.

Organizationally, the Security Department, acting through its director, the chief of Housing Police, is responsible directly to the general manager and the members of the Authority on matters of policy and administration. The day-to-day operations of the force, including planning, clerical, statistical, inspection, training, communications, patrol, and detective assignments, are the responsibility of the chief of Housing Police. Since the Security Department is an integral department of the Authority, appointments to and dismissals from the force are, by law,³ the function of the Authority, the employing agency empowered to act in such matters.

The members of the Housing Police Force, from the rank of patrolman to captain, are appointed and promoted from Civil Service lists promulgated by the municipal Civil Service Commission after competitive examination. Recruitment standards, with minor exceptions, parallel the requirements for New York City patrolmen and New York City transit patrolmen. The chief and deputy chief of Housing Police are noncompetitive appointees of the Authority. The present incumbents are former supervisory officers of the New York City Police Department with extensive experience in police matters.

The Authority's police force is deployed throughout the city on a geographical basis depending on the needs and size of the individual housing developments. Police record rooms have been established in most developments as a local office for the assigned patrolmen and as a place

where the tenants may contact them.

There are three Patrol Divisional Police Commands, each supervised by a captain. Twenty-four-hour supervision by high-ranking officers became a reality in 1965 with the appointment of three additional captains assigned to night patrol. The present ratio of the police force to the tenant population is approximately one housing officer for every 520 tenants.

In September 1965 a detective division was created within the Security Department under the command of a captain. The base of operations is at the Central Housing Police Headquarters. The detectives are assigned to borough patrol commands under the immediate supervision of a detective sergeant and are used for plainclothes patrol, criminal investigations, and special details. Augmenting the uniformed patrol force and detective squads are special patrol squads and site and building patrol squads, whose members are assigned to trouble areas, either in uniform or plain clothes.

Training

Prior to 1965 probationary Housing patrolmen received a course of instruction at the New York City Police Academy. The training courses placed emphasis on methods and procedures to prevent vandalism and on physical training in hand-to-hand combat. Courses were also conducted by qualified Authority police officers and other personnel on a variety of subjects, with emphasis on their relationship to the Authority's managerial and operational policies.

In March 1965 the Authority established its own police training center in Vladeck Houses, a housing development located in the borough of Manhattan. A 7-week course of instruction which includes rigid physical training in defensive tactics, first-aid training, and the care, handling, and



The two-way radio is used extensively by patrolling officers.

use of firearms has been formulated. Lecturers from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the New York City Police Department give instruction in court procedure, rules of evidence, and arrest techniques. Lectures on the role of the police officer in the field of community relations are given by a representative of the New York State Commission on Human Rights. Guest lecturers are invited to speak on such subjects as juvenile delinquency, current criminal law changes, and modern police techniques.

An integral part of probationary training is actual field duty. In the company of an experienced Housing patrolman, the probationary patrolman patrols various housing developments in order to gain firsthand experience in his duties and responsibilities.

The Housing patrolman is on probation for a period of 6 months. During this period his performance

and conduct are closely evaluated by his supervisors.

The adoption of salary, pension, and other fringe benefits, comparable to those of the New York City Police Department patrolman, has in recent years attracted many young men to apply for the position of Housing patrolman.

Inservice training programs for all members of the force are given on a continuous basis.

Communications

Prior to 1965 the flow of information between the tenants and the Housing Police was accomplished either by personal contact or by telephone. On occasion the arrival of the police officer on the scene in response to an emergency call was delayed because of a busy telephone switchboard or the inability to reach the officer in the field. In order to provide more efficient police services, the Housing Authority in September 1965 equipped Housing patrolmen assigned to five housing developments within a defined area in the borough of Brooklyn with portable two-way radios. This was a pilot program, the expansion of which depended upon the success of its operation, patrolmen and tenant acceptance, and the dispatch function.

An evaluation of the program indicated that the system was operating functionally and had met widespread acceptance by those concerned. The two-way radio system effectively demonstrated that the tenants could get help when they needed it, and that the police were able to respond in time to take action and were immediately made aware of conditions that necessitated their response. The system allows for continuous patrol of the housing developments with exceptions for instances of clerical, meal, and personal necessity. On the basis of this evaluation, the Authority re-



Officer checks stairwell in housing development while making his rounds.

cently expanded the two-way radio system to include certain additional selected housing developments in the boroughs of the Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens. It may eventually be expanded to obtain full coverage of the housing developments in each of the boroughs of the city of New York.

The two-way radio equipment was developed initially with the cooperation of a major communications organization to meet the special needs of the Housing patrolmen in the performance of their patrol duties. Basically, the Housing patrolman performs "vertical patrol." The fact that it is his function to patrol the interior of buildings as well as the grounds requires that he move about constantly in the performance of his duties. In order to overcome the barriers of brick and steel within the buildings, the officer is equipped with radio handsets with special controls and signal devices enabling him to receive and transmit messages from

and to the dispatcher as well as to other officers within radio range with a minimum of interference. The Housing Police special telephone number, posted on an adhesive sticker, has been distributed to each tenant residing in public housing developments where radio communication is in use. It is a ready reference for the tenant at any hour of the day or night should the need for police action arise.

Cars and Callboxes

The Housing Police have in service 28 motor patrol cars in contrasting colors of orange and blue. These vehicles are equipped with radio receivers in order to make supervising officers available for emergency calls or calls for police business while en

route from development to development during a tour of duty. Their use was necessitated because of the far-flung locations of the Housing Authority developments which cover the entire city.

Strategically located on the perimeters and in the interiors of various housing developments are New York City Police callboxes. These have been installed with the cooperation of the New York City Police Department and enable both Housing patrolmen and tenants alike to call for immediate police assistance.

Police Records

Prior to 1965 many crimes were statistically recorded on incident reports, with no distinction made between felonies and misdemeanors.

This made it extremely difficult to compare categories of crime with FBI standards and to properly evaluate the crime rate within housing developments in relation to the entire city of New York.

In the early part of 1966, the Security Department, working closely with the Authority's Division of Administrative Methods, undertook the task of computerizing police records. This involved the modernization of the police operation for adaptation to the Authority's automatic data-processing equipment. This will ultimately result in conformity with the FBI Uniform Crime Reports standards and will enable the Authority for the first time to make valid statistical comparisons. In the near future the Authority proposes to acquire for its entire operation a more



Classroom lectures are an important part of the officers' training.



Mr. Joseph F. Weldon (left), chief of Housing Police, observes operator at radio control unit.

advanced computer which, in turn, will permit computerization of additional facets of the police operation. The approach in this area emphasizes the Authority's continuous policy of making available to its police force the most modern and advanced techniques and procedures to improve its efficiency.

Coordination

The degree of cooperation and liaison that exists between the various law enforcement agencies within the city of New York and the Authority Police is extremely high. Monthly meetings are held with the commanding officers of local New York City Police precincts in which housing developments are located for the purpose of evaluating and exchanging information.

On occasion members of the Housing Police Force are detailed to serve county district attorneys in investigations. They are available also to render assistance to Federal, State, and city agencies engaged in law en-

forcement matters. Two of the most memorable events in which the Housing Police participated were the historic visit of Pope Paul VI, on October 4, 1965, and the night of the "blackout" experienced by New Yorkers on November 9, 1965. During both of these occasions, the Housing Police demonstrated their ability to meet the challenge and exhibited a dedication to duty in the finest tradition of the service.

Relationship to Tenants

As a force supplementary to the New York City Police Department, the Housing Police have been instrumental in affording added protection to the tenants residing in public housing developments.

The Housing patrolman, as the "security arm" of the Authority, serves the tenant body in a variety of ways. His primary duties are: To protect the residents and those lawfully on the premises from violence and unprovoked actions of others; to protect the buildings and grounds

from vandalism, malicious mischief, and willful destruction of property; to detect crime; and to enforce the Authority's rules and regulations governing its operations. In performing his duties, he is implementing the Authority's continuing policy of providing a safe environment for those residing in our developments.

To the tenants the Authority's "man in blue" represents a return of the patrolman to the beat. His very presence acts as a deterrent to the mischief-bent youngster and the more determined law violators. He is also friend, philosopher, arbitrator, neighborhood advisor, and guardian of the young and old alike. Constantly in the public eye as a representative of the Authority, he must be ever mindful of his sworn trust and responsibility to enforce the law equally and impartially.

The members of the Housing Police Force have played an important role in crime prevention and law enforcement. Their relationship to those whom they serve was aptly expressed by the Honorable John Malone, Assistant Director of the FBI, New York Office, when, in addressing the May 1966 graduating class, he stated:

... You have a challenge before you. I am sure you will match and meet it. Mr. Hoover summed it up when he stated, "There is no stronger magnet for public trust in law enforcement than the respect and confidence inspired by an outstanding officer. He must be a crusader against corruption, a defender of the distressed, and a symbol of the American way of life. Nothing less than a full measure of integrity, perseverance, and effort by every representative of law enforcement can be our goal."

Go forth in your new chosen profession with the goal of being a good police officer ready to protect, ready to defend those people of our city who reside in the housing communities and who have put their sacred trust in your hands.

¹ NYCHA Fact Sheet, Jan. 1, 1966.

² Sec. 154, N.Y. State Code of Criminal Procedure, Laws of 1956, ch. 562, effective Apr. 11, 1956.

³ Sec. 32, N.Y. State Public Housing Law, and sec. 75, N.Y. State Civil Service Law.

POLICE MANAGEMENT

Recruitment and Selection of Personnel

*Compensation and Fringe Benefits**

While members of the American police service are rightly expected to be the most dedicated public servants, it is a fact that a family cannot be fed, clothed, housed, and educated on dedication alone.

In choosing a career, young Americans today are interested in the pay, fringe benefits, and long-term possibilities of various job opportunities. It is unfortunate that police pay is sadly lagging behind that of industry and other trades, occupations, and professions in many parts of the country. It is recognized that the matters of compensation and fringe benefits may be decided by a civil service commission or central personnel agency rather than the police administration. In any event, this is another area where the head of a law enforcement agency has the duty of calling inadequacies to the attention of responsible officials.

Some public administrators will claim that the community is unable to afford the higher taxes which would be necessary to raise the pay of law enforcement officers to a comparable level. The citizens of a community usually get the type of police service that they are willing to pay for; there-

fore, officials and the public must be willing to pay adequate wages for the service of the police if they expect competent, highly motivated people to seek law enforcement as a career.

Although monetary compensation is not always the primary consideration which will encourage an individual to seek a career in a particular field, there have been, unfortunately, many instances where qualified young men either have not sought entrance to or have resigned from law enforcement because of low salaries. If our profession intends to be competitive in the labor market, there is no question that police salaries and fringe benefits must be competitive also.

It is not possible to arrive at a standard salary for a patrolman or equivalent position which could be used by all of the approximately 40,000 law enforcement agencies in

the United States. The matter of pay and fringe benefits must be resolved by each individual city, county, or State agency.

Salary

The Bureau of the Census has reported that during 1965 the average monthly earnings of full-time police officers in State and local governments were \$529. This is low when compared to firemen who earned \$556 per month. The police administrator who is seeking to raise the salary level in his own department must necessarily arm himself with facts and figures, including comparative data, to make a compelling case. He should, of course, be familiar with the prevailing wage scales for the various trades, occupations, and professions in his community and acquire data concerning living costs in the area.

There are many sources of information available to the police manager who is attempting to solve a

"Low pay and financial insecurity are bleeding law enforcement of vital manpower sorely needed in the fight against the Nation's alarming crime problem. Daily, throughout the country, responsible career-minded officers resign because of meager wages insufficient to afford their families a decent standard of living. Outstanding police applicants turn elsewhere for more lucrative jobs."

—J. Edgar Hoover

*This is the second of a series of articles on police management.

salary problem. Data are often available locally from organizations which have made surveys of such matters as salaries and cost of living in the area. Statistics compiled annually on a national basis may also be found in such a publication as The Municipal Yearbook published annually by The International City Managers' Association, Chicago, Ill.

In some States data concerning salaries and fringe benefits of public employees, including police, are gathered and made available to interested persons. These statistics and other data will furnish the head of the law enforcement agency with a wealth of information in his attempts to raise the salary level.

Some departments have found that preparing meaningful job descriptions, and furnishing them to interested local government officials, is an important factor in increasing the wages of law enforcement personnel. This written material serves to give these officials a better insight into the many important functions performed by police officers in their day-to-day operations.

The entrance salary itself is often not enough to motivate applicants to seek long-term employment in law enforcement. There should be longevity increases as well as substantial raises when an officer is promoted to a higher position. These opportunities should be spelled out during recruiting so that prospective applicants may understand the long-term potential available to them. These factors have a direct relationship to the number of people filing applications, and recruitment of police personnel will remain a perplexing problem until salaries are raised to the point where they are a positive inducement to applicants.

Pensions

Pensions and other fringe benefits are an important factor in attracting

and holding qualified personnel and may cost in the neighborhood of 20 to 25 percent of payroll. A reasonable, well-thought-out pension plan may often induce an individual to remain in law enforcement rather than resign and accept a higher salary in some other occupation. In the police service the pension should not be used to supplement an inadequate salary but should be an extra positive feature to attract outstanding personnel.

Meaningful Plan

To be meaningful, a pension in a law enforcement agency should enable an officer to retire voluntarily after a reasonable number of years of service, which is usually about 20 to 25 years. Some pension plans will couple the length of service with a minimum voluntary retirement age in the fifties. The amount of the pension should be attractive, and the pension should be increased for each year of service after the minimum requirement has been satisfied. For example, in some departments an officer can retire at half pay after 25 years of service with the provision for a pension increase of 2 percent of salary for each additional year.

Other Features

Other desirable features of a pension plan would be a survivorship clause for widows; a provision for disability retirement; a widow's pension if the officer dies before retirement; a mandatory retirement provision; death benefits; and pensions to surviving minor children. Additional features will, of course, add to the cost of the plan, which cost is normally borne by contributions from employees and the local governmental agency. Any pension plan should be sound and based on the advice of a competent actuary to make sure that

the expected income of the system will provide for projected pensions and other costs. Unless this professional assistance is provided, there is grave danger that the pension fund may later become insolvent.

Insurance

Security is one of the basic needs of man. American industry and many law enforcement agencies have recognized this by providing health and/or life insurance for employees. Payments for insurance costs are made in various ways. In some cases the entire cost is borne by the agency; in others the employee makes the payment through a group or other plan; and in some instances the employer defrays a portion of the cost with the employee paying the balance.

Medical Plan

An adequate hospital and medical plan will prevent an employee from going hopelessly in debt when he or a member of his family suffers a serious illness. The presence of such a plan is another positive factor in recruiting personnel, and its existence should be well known to prospective applicants. The police administrator who is desirous of setting up any type of insurance plan should be aware of the practices of the business and industrial community in his area and should also seek information from companies offering the type of insurance desired. Various plans available should be carefully analyzed from the standpoint of cost and to determine exactly what benefits are available.

Young men and women with several employment opportunities to choose from will compare the working conditions in law enforcement with those which they could expect to find in other fields. While applicants should be aware that police operations take place in all kinds of weather, at

all hours of the day, working conditions in police service must be reasonably competitive with private industry to attract qualified applicants.

Hours per Week

Most law enforcement agencies now offer a 40-hour week. Although some businesses will work less than 40 hours a week, the fact that police protection must be provided to the community on a 24-hour basis makes it necessary that the usual tour of duty be 8 hours. Those departments which require employees to work in excess of 40 hours per week without some form of compensation are simply not meeting the competition from other fields. There will always be occasions where a police officer must stay beyond his regular tour for emergency reasons, but administrators should make every effort to see that such overtime assignments are held to an absolute minimum and are not the result of improper planning or poor management.

Vacation Leave

In deciding upon vacations, paid holidays, and other time off, the head of the law enforcement agency should again compare the policies of his department with the practices of other employers in the area. As a minimum, new employees should be granted two weeks' vacation per year after they have been on the rolls approximately 90 days. The trend is toward longer vacations, and many departments increase the vacation time after the employee has had a certain number of years' service. Vacations should be a real fringe benefit, and officers should not be penalized because the workload precluded their taking a vacation at a particular time. One method of offsetting this is to allow vacation leave to accumulate up to a reasonable number of days.

Generally, law enforcement employees should be granted time off for the

holidays normally observed in the area. If it is necessary for an employee to work on holidays, he should either receive compensatory leave or overtime pay.

Sick Leave

Employees should be granted reasonable paid time off for sick leave caused by illness or injury. They should have the right to accumulate this sick leave at the rate of approximately one day per month to encourage them not to take such leave frivolously, but save it for genuine emergencies. There should be proper administrative controls set up concerning sick leave to prevent abuses on the part of employees.

Allowances

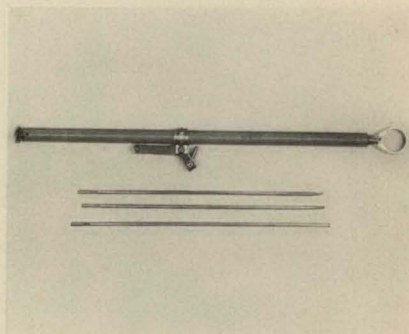
The practices of defraying the cost of uniforms and personal equipment needed on the job varies greatly among law enforcement agencies. In some departments this cost is borne by the employee; in others the agency pays for needed uniforms and equipment; and in some situations an annual allowance is granted to employees. Certainly, at a time when all employers are competing for qualified people, the department which insists that an applicant purchase several hundred dollars' worth of uniforms and equipment, and perhaps go into debt for this amount, is at a definite disadvantage in recruiting personnel. The business community does not normally expect the employee to dig into his own pocket for special uniforms and equipment which he must use in his work. This is another area where the American police service must meet the competition from other fields.

The next article will discuss recruiting methods which can be used by law enforcement agencies in attracting qualified personnel.

ZIP-GUN

A zip-gun designed by the inmate of a midwestern State penitentiary was constructed in the prison machine shop from a piece of pipe in which springs had been inserted and a trigger affixed. The gun operates when the rods used as projectiles are inserted into the pipe, the springs are compressed and held in that position, and the trigger is pulled.

The designer and maker of the weapon had meant to use it against a fellow inmate, but when he fired it, the projectile missed its intended target. The gun was confiscated and obtained from the penitentiary during an investigation by the State highway patrol.



Assembled weapon.

*Cincinnati Enquirer, 3/10/66,
Bufile # 63-4296-10*

FORCEFUL ENTRY

A "forceful" technique has been noted in three separate burglaries lately in one eastern city. All involved the use of sledge hammers or a similar heavy instrument to effect entry.

In each instance cinder blocks at the lower levels of the buildings were broken through, and the burglars crawled through the resulting holes.

In two of the cases burglary alarms were apparently circumvented. In the third instance no alarm had been installed. *Albany Enquirer, 4/14/66,
Bufile # 63-4296-1.*

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

SECRET IS SPRUNG

Most lawbreakers, when confronted by enforcement officers, put on a false front. However, Maryland State Police recently encountered a lawbreaker who put on a false back, both literally and figuratively.

After apprehending a truck driver for a motor vehicle violation, an offi-

cer noted that the alleged load of lumber was not causing the truck to ride low on the springs, as could be expected with a heavy-appearing load. Investigation disclosed 3,900 cartons of untaxed cigarettes hidden inside the fake load of lumber which was being smuggled into New York City.



Truck with false back.



Opened false back of load of lumber.

Baltimore criminal 6/7/66, 63-4296-3

DAMPENED SPIRITS

Police in a midwestern city noted that during a raid on the house of a certain numbers operator, the gamblers destroyed the policy slips by tossing them into a stove.

The next time the detectives raided the operator's premises, they took along a fire extinguisher and were able to extinguish the blaze in the stove before all the slips were burned. As a result of this tactic, four persons were booked and valuable evidence was obtained to aid in the prosecution of the gamblers.

DISCREET ALARMS

Telephone companies have initiated a new technique in their constant war against telephone coinbox burglaries. Since the phone boxes most frequently the targets of thieves are located on premises where the proprietor cannot continually watch them, the companies plan to install a warning buzzer or silent alarm system in proprietors' offices. This would give them a chance to make some sort of concrete identification of the thieves or their car without jeopardizing the proprietors' personal safety.

St. Louis criminal, 6/2/66, San Diego criminal, 6/2/66, Bufile # 63-4296-42, Bufile # 63-4296-46.

SCORE OF PROGRESS

(Continued from page 6)

ing increase of crime, Exchange Clubs are satisfied their efforts are worthwhile. The praise and assistance received from law enforcement officials and associations, and other individuals and groups concerned with the crime problem, attest to the value of The National Crime Prevention Week and the year-round crime prevention activities of Exchange. As 20-year veterans of the crime war, the Exchange Clubs are convinced, however, that the menacing tide of lawlessness and flagrant disrespect for law and order can be stemmed only by redoubled action on all fronts, particularly by building better understanding and cooperation between the citizenry and its guardians of the law.

That is why Exchange happily welcomes the reinforcements now entering the battle as other service club organizations and volunteer groups, recognizing the desperate situation, bring their forces to bear on crime. The help of all good Americans is required to defeat our common enemy. President Johnson warns that government efforts "cannot substitute for the determination by individual communities and by the people who live in them to obliterate the problem of crime." He says, "We must recognize that the dominant force for crime prevention in such a society lies within its citizenry. Each of us must respond to this responsibility. It is the key to the freedom we cherish."

Exchange believes local law enforcement officers, protecting us against the tyranny of crime and the oppression of the mob, are the first-line defenders of that cherished freedom. But, to perform their sworn duties and give all Americans the equal protection of the law, they must have the support and cooperation which every good citizen is dutybound to provide.

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

NEW MANUAL PREPARED FOR NEW YORK POLICE

The Division of State Police in New York has distributed more than 10,000 copies of a police manual which was prepared for the use of municipal and county full-time police officers in the State.

The 424-page paperback volume, which also includes a 22-page index, is designed as a guide in virtually all phases of police work and operations.

State Police Superintendent Arthur Cornelius, Jr., said the publication is believed to be the first police manual of its type ever prepared by a State for general distribution to local law enforcement officers.

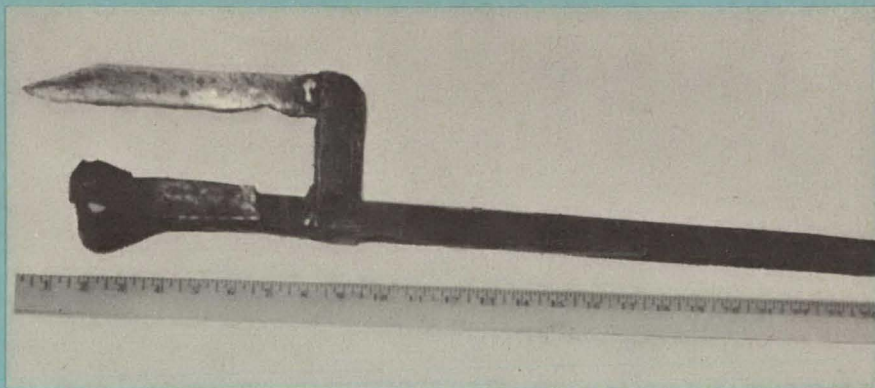
The manual includes sections on police administration, governmental structure, the maintenance of police records, report writing, public relations, court procedures, and a summary of the Penal Laws, including pertinent case citations.

In addition it sets forth the elements of investigative practice, including methods of procedure, proof required in criminal cases, rules of evidence, rights of persons interviewed, how to collect and protect evidence, and laboratory aids. It also deals with special problems that may arise in the investigation of specific crimes such as homicide, arson, rape, larceny, burglary, and others.

The manual is provided free of charge to chiefs of police and sheriffs throughout the State for issuance to the members of their departments, except for the police departments in New York City, Buffalo, Nassau, and Suffolk which have their own manuals. The manual is available only through police department heads and sheriffs and is not issued to individuals. Inquiries concerning the preparation and publication of the book may be directed to Mr. John J. McGuire, Deputy Superintendent, New York State Police Headquarters, State Campus, Albany, N.Y. 12226.

November 1966

LARGE ECONOMY SIZE



Giant-sized can opener used by burglars.

Burglars, using a 24-inch improvised can opener, cut their way through the roof of a store in Evendale, Ohio. After entering the store, they again made use of the tool to cut away the back of a huge safe.

The burglars were busily drilling

Cincinnati Crumdel, 3/14/66, 63-4296-10-756

into the back of the safe when the store's janitorial staff came on duty. The surprised thieves abandoned the premises and their tools. Besides the giant can opener, the burglars left behind other equipment valued at approximately \$600.

A KEY WITNESS

A 16-year-old boy, at home alone, watched quietly from his upstairs bedroom window as two thieves prepared to burglarize his home in broad daylight. The quick-thinking lad climbed out his window, sneaked to where the thieves had parked their car, noted the license number, and removed the ignition key. He then ran to a neighbor's house and called the police.

As the burglars were loading the loot into the car, one noticed that the ignition key was missing. He searched for the key while the other one continued loading the car. After a futile search, they decided to push the car out into the street, where they could hail a passing motorist for a push. The police arrived just as the culprits were about to be pushed away from the scene of the crime. The young lad was indeed proud that he had the key to the solution of this case.

Los Angeles Crumdel, 6/17/66, Bufile# 63-4296-26

JACK IN THE HOLE

Recently, resourceful burglars broke into a grocery store with professional finesse. The intruders dug a hole 8 feet from one of the concrete block walls, and then they placed a 4- by 4-inch timber in the hole to anchor a 1-ton hydraulic jack which was used to punch a 2-foot-square hole in the wall.

After the burglars had concealed their entry route with a painted piece of plywood to avoid being detected by a police patrol, they commenced to cut their way into the "burn-proof," 1½ inch thick, high-grade steel safe with a high-intensity acetylene torch. They kept the front of the safe cool by pouring water on throw rugs which were wrapped around the safe and then used probes to pull back the re-lock bars and swing the safe door open. An undetermined but substantial amount of cash was then removed from the safe.

Omaha Crumdel, 5/13/66, Bufile# 63-4296-36

A Look at

Selective Service

VIOLATIONS

In the short history of our Nation, its young men have been called upon from time to time to serve in the Armed Forces to enable America to remain free and strong. Today's youth of draft age face a similar challenge.

It is a tribute to our system of government and to the faith we have in democratic principles that an overwhelming majority of our young men and women indicate a desire and willingness to fulfill their duties.

Those opposing the draft, military service, and this country's military policies are a small portion of the total voice of today's youth. This obstreperous minority, however, can be a problem for law enforcement.

With the increase in international tension, more of our young men are being called upon to comply with the provisions of the Selective Service Act. Current authority to draft men into the armed services has its roots in the Selective Service Act of 1948. With the enactment of the Universal Military Training and Service Act in 1951, when the period of service was increased from 21 months to 2 years, the draft authority was extended for 4 years. Additional extensions were enacted in 1955, 1959, and 1963.

Current authority will terminate in 1967, but Congress is expected to extend the measure again.

The FBI is responsible for enforcing the criminal provisions of this Act, and despite the clever schemes of draft dodgers to avoid military service, many of these violators have spent more time in prison than they would have served in a branch of the Armed Forces. The maximum penalties for violation of the Selective Service Act are imprisonment for not more than 5 years, a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

As the pace of preparedness quickens in staffing areas where the United States has military commitments, there has been an increase in the number of Selective Service cases referred to the FBI for investigation.

Although thousands of men in the past have been guilty of violations of the Selective Service laws, many were permitted to enter the military service rather than be prosecuted in Federal courts. These individuals, however, committed violations which generally resulted from carelessness, ignorance, or misinformation and involved no willful breaking of the law. Willful violation cases are vigorously investi-

gated and prosecuted.

The most common violations applicable to the prospective draftee include: failure to register, failure to complete and return the questionnaire, falsification statements in support of a request for a particular classification, failure to have draft card in his personal possession at all times, failure to keep local draft boards advised of changes in status or address, and failure to report for examination or induction.

Flagrant violations by those already registered for the draft include the issuance, transfer, possession, etc. of forged or false certification. This is done in many instances by under-aged youngsters in an effort to secure identification to purchase intoxicants.

Actually, sincere and responsible registrants should experience little difficulty with Selective Service matters. Those who have been prosecuted and sentenced were not discharging their obligations and were fully aware that their actions were in violation of Selective Service laws.

Some time ago a small segment of draft age opponents of our military commitments in Vietnam resorted to publicly burning their draft cards. This resulted in presidential approval on August 30, 1965, of a Universal Military Training Service Act Amendment. It extended the penalty provisions of 5 years or \$10,000, or both, to include those persons who knowingly destroy, mutilate, or otherwise change the system's registration certificate which every Selective Service registrant must have in his personal possession at all times.

The FBI has investigated 108 such instances of violations of this type to date.

In addition, 38 men were arrested early in 1966 on charges of violating the Selective Service Act of 1948 in connection with a scheme designed to fraudulently obtain draft deferments. Two individuals in the case were

charged with obtaining the deferments for registrants by mailing to Selective Service Boards in the New York area government forms which were executed to falsely certify that a person was a member of one of the armed service reserve components. Receipt of the form by the various boards resulted in the granting of a 1-D classification to the individual named, which deferred him from induction into one of the military services.

Those found to be deliberately avoiding military service in violation of the law have had to answer for their activities by facing criminal charges. During the fiscal year 1966, the FBI recorded a total of 353 convictions, the violators' receiving a total of 826 years for their actions. A total of 416 fugitives who were avoiding the draft were apprehended by the FBI during the year.

The FBI, in discharging its responsibility of enforcing the criminal provisions of this Act, has encountered virtually every type of draft dodging.

One of these was a lumberjack who was arrested for failing to register for Selective Service. When interviewed, he said he was unaware of the requirements as he had lived in the woods for 20 years, had no radio, read no papers, avoided contacts with fellow employees, and had no knowledge of current events. The necessities of life were furnished him by his employers, thus making it unnecessary for him to go to a nearby village. He was taken to the nearest city where he registered. During his visit he was visibly excited by the autos, traffic, and all the people he encountered. Prosecution was declined as the lumberjack proved to be physically unacceptable. He returned happily to his life in the woods.

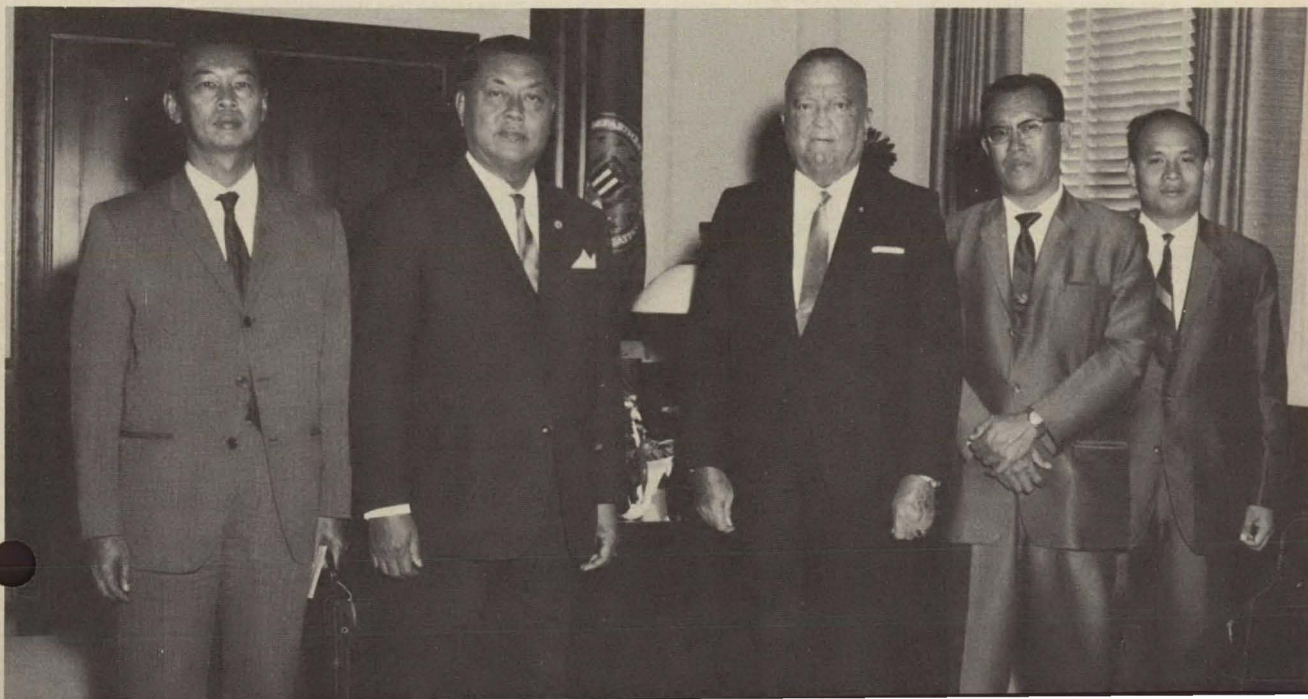
In another instance, one man went to great extremes to avoid serving in the Armed Forces. When he received his order to report for a physical examination, he purchased a shotgun. Taking his new shotgun to the attic of his home, he loaded it and blew off his right index finger. Then

he thought the Army might teach him to shoot with his middle finger, so he reloaded his shotgun and, placing this finger over the muzzle of the gun, blew it off. When interviewed, he readily admitted that his wounds were self-inflicted and that he "wanted no part of the Army or Navy." He was sentenced to a term of 3 years' imprisonment for his trouble.

In still another instance, one Selective Service delinquent claimed he could not report for induction because of his fear of riding elevators. He apparently suffered from claustrophobia, but he certainly did not suffer from a fear of heights. While awaiting a psychiatric examination, he leaped from an upstairs window. He was declared unacceptable for military service.

The success of the FBI investigations of Selective Service violations is due in part to the outstanding cooperation of local authorities in the prompt referral of cases under the jurisdiction of the FBI.

Police Gen. Prasert Rujirawongse, Director-General of the Thai National Police and Deputy Minister of Interior, was a recent visitor to FBI Headquarters. Accompanying him were Police Maj. Gen. Nitaya Bhanumas, Secretary General of Thailand's Central Bureau of Narcotics, and Police Col. Amroong Skulratana and Police Maj. Chavalit Yodmani of the Thai National Police. They are shown here after being welcomed by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, from left to right: General Nitaya, General Prasert, Mr. Hoover, Colonel Amroong, and Major Chavalit.



Do You Know This Bank Robber?



The FBI is looking for the unidentified bank robber shown in the above artist's conceptions. Concentrating his activities in a relatively small section of the western part of the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles, Calif., he has allegedly robbed 13 banks.

His first known robbery occurred on October 3, 1963, followed by the robbery of another bank in the same area little more than a month later. Twice in December 1963, on the 20th and on the 30th, he struck again. His next robberies occurred 9 months later on September 23 and September 29, 1964. He struck once a month during the following January, February, and March and then waited 2 months before striking again on June 14, 1965.

Method of Operation

The bandit was not heard of again until February 1966, when he struck twice, on the 17th and 25th. His last known robbery was on April 12, 1966.

This man has robbed on every day

of the week, but prefers Mondays and Fridays, and in every month of the year except May, July, and August.

His method of operation is to approach a teller in the bank, make a demand for money, pull his coat aside, and exhibit the butt of what appears to be a .45-calibre automatic pistol located on the left side of his waistband (for a right-hand draw). He places the money in a large reddish-brown accordion-type manila folder, then orders the teller to turn and walk to a back wall or to a bank business machine, which he correctly names—this may indicate he once worked in a bank.

This man is referred to as the "GM" bandit because of his continued use of General Motors cars in his robberies. He is believed to have keys for these cars which also suggests the possibility that he may have previously been an automobile reposessor. He invariably steals a General Motors car near the bank, uses it in the robbery, and then abandons it a short distance from the victim bank. So closely does he follow this

pattern that in his last robbery FBI Agents recovered the abandoned car and located the place where it had been stolen before it was reported missing.

Another interesting sidelight about this bandit is that he has averaged only \$500 a month from all his robberies. This fact could indicate he is employed and supplements his income with loot from the robberies.

Description

According to some of the victim tellers, the bandit is good looking and presents a trim, tanned appearance. He wears sunglasses and is always well dressed in a dark business suit, white shirt, and tie. A composite description obtained from witnesses follows:

Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	Apparently American.
Age-----	40.
Height-----	6 feet.
Weight-----	180 pounds.
Build-----	Trim.
Hair-----	Dark brown, slightly receding, neat.
Speech-----	Normal pitch, but strong, well modulated, no accent.
Visible marks-----	May have small mole opposite point of nose on left cheek.

The artist's conceptions of the subject are shown with the hope that some law officer who may have had contact with him in the past will recognize him. The picture with sunglasses depicts the only way witnesses have seen him. The other illustration is how they believe he may look without the glasses.

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

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

SECRET COMPARTMENT

Police in an eastern city arrested a man in connection with the theft of several hundred dollars worth of records. A subsequent search of his car resulted in the location of a secret compartment between the back seat and trunk of the vehicle in which he concealed the stolen records. Affixed to the backrest of the seat

with screws was a 15- by 36-inch piece of quarter-inch plywood and two 6-inch pieces of wood to which a 6-inch bolt was attached and fastened to the arm of a solenoid by means of a cotter pin. Two wires were connected to the solenoid; one was grounded to a screw in the plywood and the other led from beneath the back seat, under

the floor mats, to a light switch—its source of power—under the dashboard.

Examinations determined that the solenoid spring bolt was fully functional. When the switch was turned on, the bolt retracted, and the rear seat fell forward exposing the hidden compartment.

Allan Crumdel, 5/4/66, Bufile # 63-4296-1, Ser. # 612.

THE CRIMINAL REPEATER

The FBI's "Careers in Crime" study demonstrates very clearly how much the criminal repeater contributes to the crime problem. In 7 out of 10 serious offenses, police are dealing with an offender who has previously been involved in criminal acts. For example, as a part of the profile on crime which appears in the current FBI Uniform Crime Reports bulletin, the criminal histories of 33,589 offenders whose last arrest was for robbery, burglary, or auto theft revealed that they had previously been arrested 113,083 times for serious crimes or Crime Index offenses over a criminal

career averaging 7 years—an average of more than three arrests for each offender. *J. J. Daunt to Mr. Wick memo, 6/17/66, re: "Court Decisions, Uniform Crime Reports."*

CREAMED ICE

A young woman was brought into the police station of a western city on a charge of prostitution. On searching her purse, the desk sergeant found a jar of cold cream. He poked his finger into the cold cream and withdrew a valuable diamond ring. The ring had been taken in the theft of a local jewelry store.

Butter Crumdel, 1/27/66, Bufile # 63-4296-7

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE

For his first case after graduation from law school, a young lawyer was appointed to act as legal counsel for an individual who had been charged with growing marihuana. His client professed complete innocence of such a charge and no knowledge of the craft. The attorney went to the local public library to learn as much as possible about the subject matter involved. There he found six books dealing with marihuana, which he checked out. To his chagrin, he found that the only person who had checked out these same six books during recent years was none other than his client.

Kansas City Crumdel, 6/13, Bufile # 63-4296-23.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



In the Identification Division of the FBI, this impression of the subject's left middle finger is given the preferred classification of a radial loop with four ridge counts. Because of the unusual formation found to the right and below the normal fingerprint pattern area, which is probably due to an injury or deformity, this impression is referenced to a whorl.