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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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

October 1, 1960

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS:

Taking for granted the daily protection afforded Americans by undermanned, underpaid local law enforcement agencies is one of the tragedies of today's society. Certainly, no greater debt is owed to any group in this country than the one owed to peace officers, from the traffic officer standing in a driving rain amidst a maelstrom of rush-hour traffic to the lone patrolman on the beat prowling into a silent, darkened alley to seek out a cornered and dangerous gunman.

Symbolic of the efforts of all of the dedicated men who protect our home front, the International Association of Chiefs of Police meets in Washington, D. C., from October 1 through 6, 1960, to further analyze their problems and to press forward in the professionalization of law enforcement. To these representatives of law and order, we of the FBI extend cordial best wishes for continued success and progress in their commendable aims.

Each passing day sees law enforcement officers exposed to more and more dangers. Crime in the first 6 months of 1960 rose a startling 9 percent with robbery showing the greatest increase--13 percent. Murder and aggravated assault jumped 6 and 4 percent, respectively. All of these crimes are potentially deadly ones for the apprehending officers.

Yet, while the officers' task becomes increasingly more dangerous, more complex and more demanding, the public still has the lackadaisical, outmoded attitude that it can be adequately protected if it merely gives any man a uniform, a night stick and a gun.

Until it is learned that law enforcement is decidedly more than this, crime will never show any abatement. The International Association of Chiefs of Police is striving for more efficient, professionalized law enforcement. It is time that the public gives its support to these devoted men.

In some areas of the Nation, private citizens, civic organizations, and educational institutions cooperate to provide scholarships to the more deserving and promising law enforcement officers. In this manner, these groups insure that their communities will profit more from their police agencies. Training and professional status are necessary ingredients in effective law

enforcement. Assuredly, this is something for communities all over America to consider, for, in effect, they can assist in safeguarding themselves from crime and all of its terrible consequences.

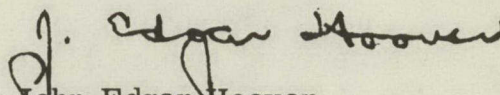
It must always be remembered that the local police agencies in this Nation are small outposts of protection from a horde of criminals who are ever ready to take advantage of any weakness to exploit law-abiding citizens.

There is another side, too, to the responsibilities of law enforcement officers. One of our Agents recently told me of an incident which illustrates it very well. Two sullen juvenile delinquents had been identified as the thieves in a stolen car case. One was apprehended but would give no statement and when asked as to the whereabouts of his companion, he retorted flippantly, "You're so smart, find out yourself!" Within a few days, the companion was arrested in another city but not before he had shot an officer. Upon learning this, the first youth broke down and cried and then stated, "Thank God you were smart enough to have caught me. If it were not for your efficiency, I would be facing the gas chamber, too."

Deterrence of crime can be accomplished only through effective enforcing of the law.

Law enforcement has a double duty to society which it strives to fulfill despite public apathy. Surely, society must work just as diligently to carry out its responsibility of giving aid, attention and encouragement to these men who want only to serve to the fullest of their capacities.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Services of the IACP Grow to Maturity in 67-Year History

by COL. C. W. WOODSON, JR., *Superintendent,
Virginia State Police, and President, IACP*

On the facade of the Archives Building in our Nation's capital is the inscription, "What Is Past Is Prologue." This, I believe, epitomizes the many activities upon which the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has based itself and the manner in which the members combine with modern movements to cast their shadows toward the future.

The prologue has indeed been a long one, spanning a period of some 67 years. Yet it is a sound and well-established prologue, for we have had the wisdom and experience of many and varied police organizations in writing it.

How It Came About

Perhaps it might be interesting to trace the growth and development of our organization through the years. The germ was a conference in St. Louis, held in 1871, to which all police chiefs in the Nation were invited. There, certain types of crimes, believed to have been strongly influenced for the worse by the War Between the States, were discussed. Significantly, these paralleled conditions of lawlessness arising in our subsequent wars and periods of unrest. Prophetic was the inclusion of proposed uniform crime records in the discussions.

Nothing of immediate permanence arose from this conference but, in 1893, 51 chiefs of police met in Chicago to discuss matters of mutual interest, to seek cooperation among police organizations in the war against crime and to thus form a permanent organization. A program was defined and the embryonic society became known as "The National Chiefs of Police Union." From that year on, with the exception of the war year of 1917, an annual conference has been held.

Two years later, in 1895, Canadian police officials were invited and acceptance saw the name undergo a change and become "The Chiefs of Police of the United States and Canada." In 1902, the Association assumed its present title.

Until 1936, the president and the executive committee were charged with all programs, arrangements, and administration. That year, however, saw the establishment of a central office in Chicago and 1937 saw an executive secretary take over many of these functions, duties, and responsibilities.

We have grown now into a membership of almost 5,000 representatives of police organizations throughout 60 nations of the free world.

Delving back into history, we find that the IACP had its beginnings at a time when the country was relatively young. Localities set up their own police departments which, being new, had not yet had the opportunities for reaching the peaks



Col. C. W. Woodson, Jr.

of efficiency seen today. They acted as entities with little or no cooperation among themselves. It was, therefore, easy for criminals to escape prosecution by merely fleeing jurisdictions, while snarled conflicts of laws made matters no easier.

It is, consequently, not difficult to understand why the earliest projects of the Association were standardized crime reports and criminal identification. The latter activity was stimulated first by the Bertillon system of physical measurements and later by the growing use of the fingerprint system of identification.

Federal Legislation Obtained

As the mobility of the criminal increased with new transportation methods, it became more and more imperative that pertinent information be circulated among police departments. After the Association's offices were moved to Washington in 1902, some 20 years were spent in urging Congress to enact legislation permitting the Federal operation of an identification bureau. Such legislation finally came into being in 1924 when the Identification Division of the FBI was created. Fingerprint records maintained in the IACP's National Police Bureau of Identification were combined then with those of the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth and made available to the FBI to form the nucleus of its present files.

As early as 1922, the IACP established a recommended procedure for classifying and reporting crime statistics. Study continued under a special committee which worked under a grant from the Spelman Fund. By 1929, the first draft of the "Manual on Uniform Crime Reporting" was released and again the FBI served as a clearinghouse for the collection and analyzation of crime statistics. This manual, currently revised, is now available to all law enforcement agencies through the FBI.

Divisions Established

In 1935, funds were made available by the Automobile Manufacturers' Association to establish what was then known as the Safety Division. Largely directed against the problem of traffic deaths and injuries, this division supplied field service in carrying out a program of education and research directed toward the evolution of standard procedures and techniques for traffic safety and traffic law enforcement. This was

located in Evanston, Ill., and later became known as the Traffic Division, which worked jointly with the Northwestern University Traffic Institute.

In 1954, as a result of a contract with the International Cooperation Administration, the Training Division was established to provide training programs for police officers from other countries. These visiting officers, under the auspices of the Cooperation Administration, now receive training in the various specialties of police work.

The Traffic Division moved to Washington in 1959 where it was combined with the newly formed Field Service Division, since duties of each tended to overlap and because the IACP was incorporated in 1941 as a nonprofit organization in the District of Columbia.

Expanded and combined duties now include the rendering of assistance to all police departments in all main areas of police activity. These encompass consultation, study, research, training, and other services related to administrative and organizational techniques, procedures, and operations.

We of the IACP set great store by this new service. Through it we can offer the services of an expert and professional staff engaged in a full-time study of police problems plus the seeking of ways and means of meeting them.

At present, our headquarters office is located in the Mills Building, with the Training Division located in the Woodward Building and with both the Traffic and the Field Service Divisions situated in the Barr Building. This arrangement entails an annual rental of approximately \$40,000.

It was, therefore, considered to be in the best interest of the Association that we purchase a headquarters building where our entire staff of 65 could work together. This has now been accomplished, and the IACP will be under one roof at 1319 18th Street in Washington upon completion of necessary renovation and adaptation.

Annual Conferences Held

Let us not pass too lightly over our annual conferences. Through these, police officials of the free world meet to discuss their problems and, despite differences in languages, customs, and mores, they often find these problems surprisingly mutual. Working together, we can strengthen our plans of attack on crime with all of its international ramifications.

With representation in our Association by 60 free nations, our potential for the furthering of world peace prospects through international friendships, collective understanding and the dissipation of communist-placed myths and misrepresentations cannot be underestimated.

Our first conference, in 1871, no doubt saw many delegates traveling by stagecoach and horseback. There is no record as to how many attended but we know that the second conference, held in Chicago 22 years later, drew 51 chiefs. We might accordingly estimate with reason that no more than 30 attended in 1871.

As a contrast, the 1958 conference in Honolulu saw a registration of 1,100, in spite of the relative remoteness of our 50th State. With the jet age upon us, we can safely predict that future conferences will be held in other countries to further strengthen the bonds between nations which have not chosen to shoulder the enslaving yoke of communism.

Publications

Another expansion of the IACP has been into the field of publications. Presently, we issue "The Police Yearbook," the proceedings and papers of our annual conferences, and a "slick" type magazine, "The Police Chief," which monthly informs police executives, and others who are interested, as to progress in police administration, carries studies of problems affecting police work, and serves as an information center on all phases of law enforcement.

In connection with our new field services, we are now contemplating the publication of topical information materials on appropriate subjects, and the significant results of research. From time to time, we intend to compile comprehensive textbooks dealing with major problems in the work of police agencies.

Purposes of IACP

At this point, as we pause between the past and the future, someone might well ask questions as to the purposes of the IACP and for what it stands. We believe, first, that the principles of police administration have universal application. This is broad thinking, for peoples and communities differ, but we stand on this underlying presumption.

Thus, as outlined in our constitution, our paramount ideals seek to:

"Advance the science and art of police services, to develop and disseminate improved administrative, technical, and operational practices and promote their use in police work, to foster police cooperation and the exchange of information and experience among police administrators throughout the world, to bring about recruitment and training in the police profession, and to encourage adherence of all police officers to high professional standards of performance and conduct."

We desire further to cooperate to the fullest extent with all police organizations of recognized professional and technical standings.

Objectives for the Future

As we look toward the future, we hope to expand appreciably the scope and activities of our field services. We hope to see the firm establishment of universal and uniform codes wherever they can be practically applied. We hope to see all police organizations of the free world take advantage of representation in the IACP and, in so doing, perhaps gather some into the fold that cannot now be considered as included in the free world.

One of the most important of our future objectives is the founding and maintaining of the very highest professional standards of performance and conduct in the service of law enforcement. This, in reality, is but a continuation of past performance.

Some of the past has not been good and this can be blamed very largely on slipshod or non-existent standards of selection and training for recruits, the absence of inservice training, vague and flexible codes of ethics and, in short, a lack of proper pride in police careers.

Those days are gone and we have surged forward mightily, although many corrections are needed. We cannot keep pace with scientific developments designed to aid our work nor with the ever-increasing complexity of crime without the basic tools of qualified, devoted, and enthusiastic personnel. It has been most encouraging to me, and to other police executives, to note the caliber of the young men who are today choosing to cast their lots with us. This faith and confidence in us must not be found wanting.

We owe to police aspirants and to the public we serve the best type of selection whereby unsuitable applicants do not join our ranks; the highest level of training, which must be both

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IACP Strides Ahead Toward Its Goal of Professionalization

by LEROY E. WIKE, *Executive Secretary, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D.C.*

Police administrators from a majority of the countries of the free world—some 1,000 of them—will gather in Washington, D.C., at the Hotel Statler on October 1 for the ensuing 4-day 67th Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), which formally opens Monday morning, October 3.

At this conference Col. Charles W. Woodson, Jr., President of the Association, and other officers will report to the membership, now nearing the 5,000-mark, developments which are highly significant not only to IACP, but to law enforcement generally.

Organized in May 1893, by a "handful" of chiefs of police from major cities in the United States,

who had met 22 years earlier at the St. Louis Exposition "to discuss mutual problems," the IACP through the years has held tenaciously to the ultimate goal of realizing its simply stated objectives:

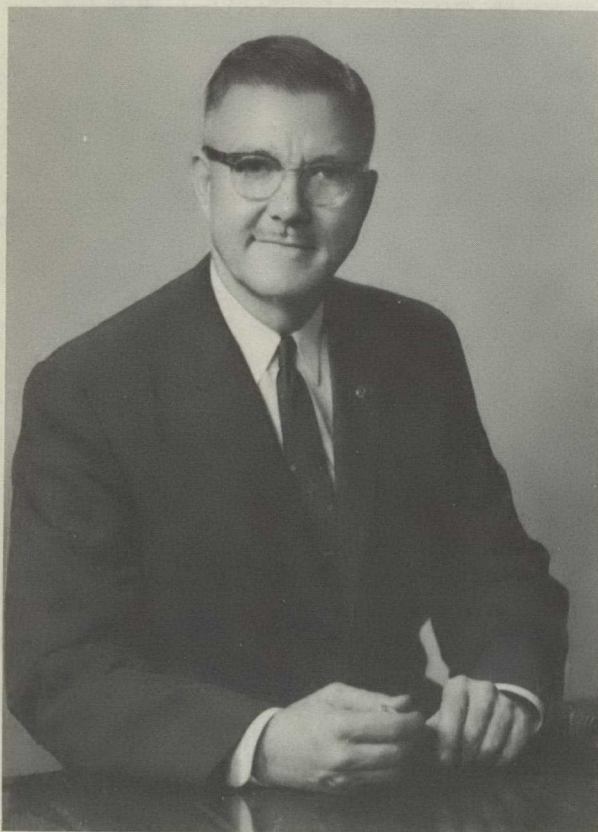
- To advance the science and art of police service.
- To develop and disseminate improved administrative, technical, and operational practices and promote their use in police work.
- To foster police cooperation and the exchange of information and experience among police administrators throughout the world.
- To bring about recruitment and training in the police profession of qualified persons.
- To encourage adherence of all police officers to high professional standards of performance and conduct.

Progress Slow But Sure

While determination to realize these objectives has never wavered in the past 67 years, the goal has seemed at times to be a mirage. Inadequate coffers, prejudice, inertia—in fact, the entire gamut of human resistance to making any change in *status quo*—all these have presented real obstacles to rapid progress. Those responsible for the direction of the Association have steadfastly and repeatedly rejected offers of donations or means of raising revenues which might even remotely reflect upon the Association's motives or its reputation. While this has entailed long delays in executing very worthwhile activities, the policy remained to do as much as possible with the small means available, independently of outside influence or control.

As a result, though progress was slow, it was constant, and year by year, sustained by the faith and loyalty of its officers and members, the IACP has patiently plodded ahead, at times experiencing accelerated bursts of achievement and at others barely able to maintain the ground gained.

About 5 years ago the Association swung into one of its "accelerated" cycles, in which increased revenues and its general acceptance as an internationally recognized constructive force in the field of professional police service played a major role. This was brought about, in part, by IACP members serving abroad during World War II, observing the long-established practice of "policeman's holiday visits" to local police agencies at every opportunity. Some served as one-man recruiting teams, sending in IACP membership applications from all sections of the globe.



Leroy E. Wike.

At the close of the war, the U.S. Department of State extended its foreign aid and assistance activities to the field of law enforcement, bringing a few police officers from other countries to the United States for firsthand observation of our police methods. In 1954, through ICA, the program was expanded and the IACP was formally requested to participate. The Executive Committee approved the request and authorized establishing the IACP Training Division. In the Far East, throughout the Pacific areas, in South America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, and in long-established and new-born countries of Africa, the initials "IACP" are known and the familiar IACP lapel pin a not uncommon sight.

From 1954 to 1959, over 700 police officials, representing 48 countries, have come to the United States under the IACP Training Division's program to attend training courses, observe police methods, and become familiar with modern equipment and techniques so vital to combating effectively the universal challenge of crime. This has not been a one-way exchange, for these officers have brought with them their own specialized skills, methods and suggestions. They demonstrate the proof of what most police officers have long accepted as fact: that any two police officers, irrespective of nationality or locality, by talking and working together can "cooperate and exchange information and experience" to their mutual benefit.

Field Service Program

As the Training Division swung into action, there was emphasized another need: to initiate another long-cherished plan of the Association for offering field assistance to police agencies in their efforts to upgrade police service in their communities and to develop a research and information service on all aspects of law enforcement, thus speeding up its progress toward professional status.

Culmination of this objective was precipitated by a reorganizational plan at Northwestern University early in 1959 to consolidate its Transportation Center and its Traffic Institute. The IACP was faced with a choice of leaving its 23-year-old Traffic Division at Northwestern or of bringing it to Washington as a nucleus for its projected field service program. It elected to do the latter, and by the fall of 1959 another division of IACP was functioning—the Field Service Division. Upon recommendation of the FBI's Advisory Commit-

tee on Uniform Crime Reporting, the IACP included in this new program provision for assistance to police departments in recording, compiling, and reporting accurately the incidence of crime. A modest start on a police research program was also approved and is now being developed.

This program of service to the police profession, operated under the direction of a forward-looking Executive Committee, places the IACP near the end of its decades-old search for the means of defining standards, developing recommended procedures, and disseminating information which can rapidly bring true professional status to law enforcement. It is a safe prediction that another decade, or possibly two, will see this objective achieved.

Thus, when President Woodson calls to order the 67th Annual Conference of the IACP on Monday morning, October 3, he will represent the indomitable spirit of the 46 chiefs of police who preceded him in office and numerous others in the Association's long roster of members from 1893 to 1960 who have persistently opened up the way to this potential.

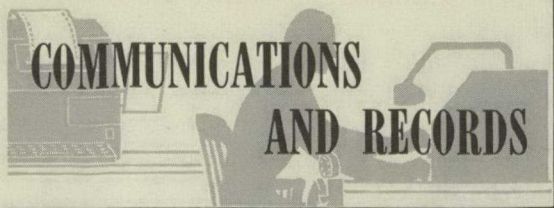
Conference Program

The conference program has been custom-tailored to the specifications of IACP members who responded a few weeks ago to a questionnaire polling their preferences as to type of program features of the most interest and value. The result is a 4-day combination of individual speakers eminent in the field, workshops on subjects selected by the majority of members, and special early-morning training sessions.

Throughout the conferences, Host Chief Robert V. Murray, of the Metropolitan Police Department, and his local committees will provide an enjoyable program of entertainment and recreation. This will start Sunday evening, October 2, with a reception and get-together for all members and their guests. On the three following days there are scheduled luncheons, fashion show and dinner and sightseeing trips for the ladies; an oyster-roast dinner for men; a "Gay 90's" dinner and entertainment, and the traditional IACP banquet on Wednesday evening to conclude the program.

On the serious side, there will be registration, a reception for and meetings with police officials

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Police Cooperation Results in Uniform Crime Statistics

Today there is a vital, vibrant, moving symbol of cooperation among law enforcement officers which has been established by police and sheriffs themselves and which has created in this country something that is unique in the world.

At a time when police were first learning about fingerprints and wondering whether the Bertillon system of personal identification should be retained; at a time when police first witnessed demonstrations of the new "radio telephony" and were wondering whether it was possible to utilize this invention in police work; at a time when they were busily engaged in bringing about standardization of signals and regulations so that they might catch up with and bring about some sort of control over the chaos created by a lusty new problem called "traffic," they kept sight of the one factor that was to make all these new procedures and techniques in line operations come together in one smoothly operating pattern.

Scientific Management Sought

This one prime factor was professionalization of law enforcement. Forward-looking men could see more to this business of policing than a night stick, arrest blotter, and jail. A relatively simple, although dangerous, way of earning a living was rapidly getting more and more involved with complexities. Scientific instruments and professional-like procedures needed scientific management.

Let it be acknowledged that the police of yesterday were working their way through a maze of the unknown, but policemen today readily accept management and administration as being vitally important in police work. Not too long ago the average policeman was not too sure of what those terms meant. He was not alone; businessmen did not either—at least to the extent we recognize it today. But we have our present, easy-come-by knowledge of such matters and many others because there was that desire—and it is still burning brightly—on the part of the police to make their efforts more meaningful.

Uniform crime reporting as a tool of police management was one giant step forward which was born of this awareness.

How much crime occurs in this country? The answer can be found easily in the latest issue of Uniform Crime Reports. It's difficult to picture ourselves without the aid of this standard comprehensive index to the crime problem.

Any interested person can now obtain an answer based on reliable and extensive information to such questions as: Does crime vary with the seasons of the year? Is crime increasing faster than our population? Do young people commit many crimes? How many crimes do the police solve by the arrest of the wrongdoers?

Early Crime Picture Hazy

How much crime was there in 1929? No one knows. The same is true for all years before 1930. It wasn't that people did not care whether there was crime—they did—more particularly, the police cared.

Back in 1871, police executives at a convention in St. Louis adopted a resolution "to procure and digest statistics for the use of police departments." Although little progress was made, the interest of the police was unflagging. They realized that they needed businesslike records in order to produce essential information. It was concluded that the police administrator must have not only compilations for his own area, but also from other areas. To achieve this, they recognized that a uniform crime classification and a national clearinghouse were needed.

Uniform System Demanded

Before we had the deceptively simple Uniform Crime Reporting system, solution of the difficulties surrounding a nationwide reporting of crimes was not easily achieved. It was not too difficult to count the crimes in one city; but after you counted the crimes in your city, could you compare

your count with that in a neighboring city? First you would have had to find out by what method they counted and what they counted. If that neighboring city was across a State line, there were further complications of differences in State laws. For example, a robbery in one State may be only a larceny in another.

With all the activity in the early 1920's—inquiries into fingerprinting, possible use of radio in police work, traffic, automobile identification, and many others—as recorded by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), it is understandable how "statistics" got shunted into a "miscellaneous" committee until in 1927 it was resolved that "a competent and energetic committee" be appointed to promote a "uniform system of reports and classification" aimed at the collection of "information concerning offenses against persons or property."

Creation of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records in the IACP in 1927 was the culmination of over half a century of recorded continued interest of police in establishing usable crime statistics and sporadic efforts to collect them. At this time, funds for research and expert assistance, which had been recognized by the police as sorely

needed for an early solution, were volunteered by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial which was consolidated with the Rockefeller Foundation while the study was in progress.

Information System Adopted

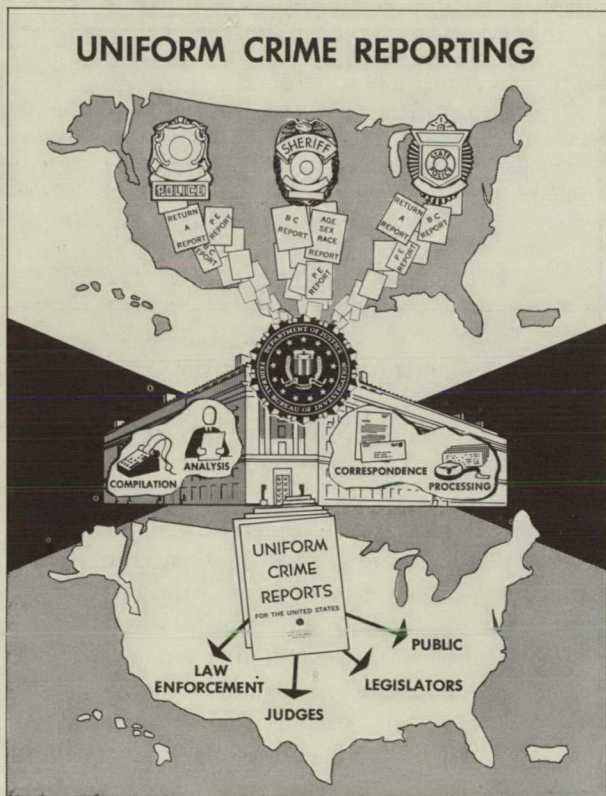
From this point on, the work progressed rapidly. At Atlanta, Ga., in 1929, the IACP Convention adopted the proposed system and selected the "Division of Identification" (in the FBI) as the national clearinghouse for police information. This selection of the FBI (then the Bureau of Investigation) evolved in part from the fact that a national clearinghouse for identification matters was already well established in the FBI (transferred from IACP in 1924).

At the end of February 1930, Uniform Crime Reports for January was published by the IACP. This first issue contained reports of offenses committed in 400 cities located in 43 States. One-half of all cities over 30,000 population were represented, as well as one-fourth of the cities of lesser size. In addition, figures from Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were included. The initial response, entirely voluntary then as it is now, far exceeded the fondest hopes of those most intimately connected with the development of the project.

National Success Achieved

With the August 1930, crime returns, the FBI accepted from the IACP the work of the national clearinghouse. Now there are 7,000 contributors. Libraries, sociologists, private governmental research organizations, criminologists and many others receive, through Uniform Crime Reports, tabulations based on the reports prepared by these 7,000 agencies, police and sheriffs. Police, as well as the FBI, have always recognized that this program is vital; that it furnishes valuable information. We are all aware that with a program of this type there is a need for continuing emphasis on the fundamentals to insure a high degree of accuracy in the data collected.

A start was made with the basic monthly report of offenses known to the police. Police had to develop their record systems as well as develop an understanding of the many problems involved in cooperating under a national crime reporting system. So, report forms suggested by the IACP in its original study were added to the periodic



collections just as soon as it was felt that law enforcement was in a position to absorb additional reporting duties.

Personal Data Compiled

Collection of information on the age, sex, and race of persons arrested was deferred until 1952. For that year, police in all cities were asked to compile such information. The outstanding willingness of police to further the interests of this program was again enthusiastically demonstrated. By 1958, sheriffs were requested to send in such information. They were totally unprepared for the request, but 11 percent came through with the reports, and many others said they were planning to compile the information in the future. For 1959, 22 percent of the sheriffs reported arrests by age, sex, and race. This phase of the program is now undergoing a major expansion effort to build up coverage. The collection of this data to complete the total crime picture and provide valid statistics on offender characteristics is essential to the progress of Uniform Crime Reports.

Law enforcement agencies which do not yet compile arrest data for this annual report could give the program a lift by doing so for 1960.

Conclusion

There were pessimistic, feet-dragging "experts" 30 years ago who criticized this attempt by law enforcement to compile criminal statistics as an impossibility. Law enforcement, local, State, and Federal, has proved them wrong. Though we still collect data based on police needs, the unique position of Uniform Crime Reports demands that continual effort be directed toward maximum accuracy and uniformity.

Law enforcement has painstakingly built, through uniform crime reporting, the one reliable source of information on the amount and fluctuation of crime in this country. Perhaps more significant, it was built and flourishes on voluntary cooperation among local, State, and Federal enforcement agencies in the best American tradition.

FBI Deplores Misusing Identification Records

After learning of instances in which some persons have misused FBI identification records, Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI, on September 1, 1960, addressed the following letter to all fingerprint contributors:

Each FBI identification record clearly contains the notation "The following FBI record, NUMBER—, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY." This restriction on use of such records was brought to your attention in a letter dated September 24, 1954. A letter to all law enforcement officials published in the October, 1956, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin further emphasized the reasons for this restriction.

The FBI Identification Division was established by Congress to compile data to be used for the benefit of duly authorized officials of government agencies, of states and other institutions. In the FBI's Annual Appropriation, Congress has clearly pointed out that funds are provided for the "acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with, and for the official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the receiving departments or related agencies."

In spite of these warnings, instances have come to my attention wherein unscrupulous individuals have used FBI identification records for their personal ends. Election campaigns, especially, tempt the unprincipled advocate of this vicious practice.

All agencies which contribute identification information and utilize FBI identification records have a collective responsibility not only to insure that proper security is afforded to such records but also to take swift and severe action against persons who are guilty of misusing such data.

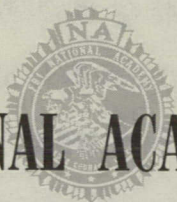
*Letter to all fingerprint contributors
9-1-60*

STOLEN SAFES RIDE

Burglaries of safes have become increasingly more difficult to solve in a particular midwestern area. The burglars have been removing the safe from a business building or residence, presumably by truck, unloading it near a railroad track, then sliding the safe down a rail of the railroad track to an area remote from the highway where they batter open the safe and remove its contents without fear of arousing any immediate attention.

Usually the safes are not found until spotted by railroad track repair crews long after the theft has occurred. *Brimmel, 7-11-60, SAC, Kansas City*

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



25th Anniversary of NA Is Observed by FBI Open House

The 25th anniversary of the FBI National Academy was observed at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C., with an open house in the National Academy classrooms on July 29, 1960. Dominating the atmosphere was a birthday cake of sizable proportions, uniquely decorated with a full-color, precise reproduction in frosting of the Academy emblem.

The cake was forwarded to Director J. Edgar Hoover by the Kansas-Missouri Chapter of the FBI National Academy Associates as a token of their appreciation for the opportunities opened to them through their attendance at the Academy. Director Hoover, in thanking the associates through their chapter president, Maj. James H. Reeves of the Wichita, Kans., Police Department, commented, "The artistry displayed in the re-

production of the National Academy seal and the other decorations nearly prompts me to somehow preserve this unique pastry beyond the usually accepted safe limits."

Established in 1935 to meet the fast-growing demand for more effective law enforcement, the FBI National Academy has become symbolic of the highest ideals of professional law enforcement. The success realized by graduates of the Academy has thoroughly debunked the theory that no more than a badge, a gun, and a human male is needed to form a law enforcement officer. The alumni of the FBI National Academy have learned well the skills of scientific crime detection and put them to work in the fight against the criminal who would subvert the historic liberties of this Nation.

Since the first session of what has become known as the FBI National Academy, 3,878 officers have successfully completed the prescribed course of instruction. Of that number, over 28 percent are now heads of their agencies.

OPERATIONS OF JEWEL THIEVES

Some jewel thieves, in an attempt to keep from being caught in the possession of stolen jewels, use the expedient of mailing or expressing packages containing the gems addressed to themselves. Frequently, a dummy package is used for the first shipment. If this gets through safely, they will then mail the package containing the jewels.

The dummy package is marked in some way by the thieves to reveal if it has been tampered with. For example, a black thread is placed inside the folds of the wrapping, and if it is missing or disturbed when the package is received, they know it has been opened and will take the necessary precautions.

An officer investigating the presence of a known jewel thief in his area should check the air and railway express offices for the arrival of any such packages addressed to the suspected criminal.



FBI National Academy anniversary cake.

Training Improves Police Operations in Memphis, Tenn.

by INSP. S. H. MANNING, *Director, Administrative Services, Memphis Police Department, Memphis, Tenn.*

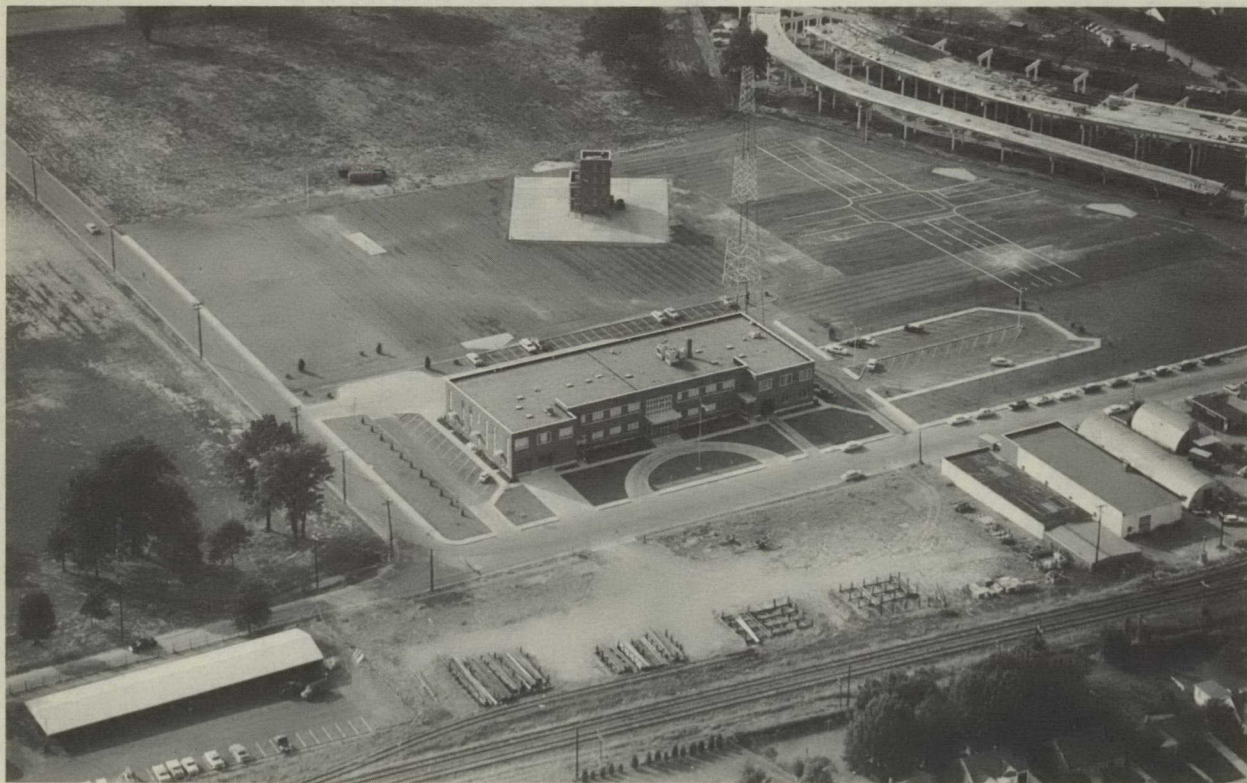


When the history of the Memphis Police Department is reviewed by future generations, one chapter will be outstanding in the contributing forces toward efficiency in the operation of the department. This is the chapter outlining the development and operation of the training program within the police department.

The Memphis Department, like a large number of others in the past, looked upon training as an unnecessary activity within its operations. In more recent years, however, the trend toward the training of police personnel has become a foremost thought in the minds of progressive administrators. Here, progress has been made toward this training, and future plans for a continued expansion are well under way.

The present training program and facilities did not develop overnight. They are the result of a determined effort by the present Commissioner of Fire and Police, Claude A. Armour. Commissioner Armour recognized the need for police training early in his career, more especially following his completion in 1947 of the course of instruction at the FBI National Academy.

In 1949, as chief of police, Mr. Armour began the push for an adequate training program within the police department. Problems which he faced, such as "selling" the program and obtaining classroom space, were numerous. He solved the classroom problem by renovating part of an old hay-loft in an outlying police station where the mounted patrol was stationed in earlier years.



Aerial view of the Claude A. Armour Fire and Police Training and Communications Building.

This space was approximately 12 by 25 feet. The area and the facilities were not the best, but at least it was a beginning. At first, only the recruit patrolmen were required to attend a 1-week course of instruction.

Progress Made

The program progressed, and the course was extended to 2 weeks and later increased to 3 weeks. In the spring of 1959, the course was extended to 4 weeks, and the training quarters were transferred to a new location. During this period there had been no inservice or refresher training courses for any of the personnel; however, several members of the department were graduated from the FBI National Academy and various other outside police schools.

In 1957, after 5 years as commissioner of fire and police, Mr. Armour was successful in obtaining funds for the construction of a building to house the fire and police training and communications activities. This building was completed early in 1959 and dedicated as the Claude A. Armour Fire and Police Training and Communications Building on February 22 of that year.

It is located on a 17½-acre tract of land in the central area of the city. In addition to the main building, there is a fire training tower which is also used in police training. A part of the area is paved to provide parking as well as space for practical work in traffic control and accident investigations. Adequate space is available for expansion.

Future plans include a complete gymnasium for physical training, a gas room and/or smoke room, and a 10-position indoor pistol range with space allocated for reloading ammunition. It is hoped that construction will be under way this year on these additions.

The area, now completed, assigned to police training activities consists of approximately 6,000 square feet. One room, the auditorium, is designed to permit three distinct and separate classes to be conducted at the same time. There are three separate offices designated for personnel of the training academy which are used for special meetings or conferences for law enforcement officers. A lobby outside the offices can be used as an additional classroom.

Equipment was carefully selected to provide training aids with the course of instructions, such as: films, slides, vu-graph machine and accessories,

flip charts, and other items necessary to an overall training program. Other equipment includes a 16-millimeter movie camera and projector to make and show training films.

Equipped with adequate facilities and modern equipment to conduct a progressive training program, Mr. Armour and Chief J. C. Macdonald extended an invitation to all law enforcement agencies throughout the surrounding area to enroll members of their departments in the regular courses without cost other than transportation and room and board while attending. Several agencies have accepted, and a number of visiting officers have satisfactorily completed the courses.

Prior to and immediately following the attainment of the modern facilities, many hours were devoted to the development of future training programs. Organization and administration were considered most important for successful operations. Training, being a staff function, was placed under the direction of the administrative services division with qualified personnel assigned to direct the internal operation of the academy. The preparation of a course curriculum results from discussions held by the department's staff and com-



Insp. S. H. Manning.



Comm. Claude A. Armour.

manding officers. First consideration is given to providing the best possible training to each and every member of the department. It is believed that the caliber of instruction by the Memphis Police Department in its training programs will help to elevate the standard of the law enforcement profession.

The Memphis Police Department has 13 graduates of the FBI National Academy and 10 graduates of the courses conducted by the Traffic Institute at Northwestern University. These graduates serve as instructors. Also, guest instructors from the FBI Office in Memphis, county and State officials, the State attorney general's office, and other agencies are used to provide the best training possible.

Recruit Training Increased

One of the first steps taken after the academy opened was the lengthening of the recruit training course to 6 weeks. The first 6-week course was held in October and November of 1959. More hours were given to classroom instruction, field projects and practical problems, and more time was spent on the firing range in firearms instruction. The additional time has brought about good results and appears to be sufficient to indoctrinate

new personnel into their profession, especially when the recruits will be attending an inservice training course within 1 year from date of appointment.

The development of an inservice training program began to materialize early in 1959. The first such course in the history of the Memphis Police Department was held in August of that year. It was a specialized course in traffic accident investigation, accidents being considered the number one problem in our city. The course consisted of 40 hours of classroom instruction and field work. Each member of the traffic division, except the parking and intersection control officers who later attended a special school relating to their duties, was required to attend.

Next came a specialized course for the officers assigned to the uniformed patrol division. It, too, consisted of 40 hours of classroom instruction and practical problems. This began in January of 1960, and all members of the division are required to complete it. A 40-hour course for the detectives in the department was scheduled this year also.

Other Courses Planned

Other courses under development include: (1) specialized courses in specific fields of law enforcement; (2) courses designed specifically for commanding and administrative officials; (3) retraining of all personnel on an annual basis; and (4) specialized training in use of firearms.

Chief Macdonald has expressed his personal interest in police training by stating that he believes, "It is the only method by which police agencies



Dispatching consoles for police radio communications.

can improve their level of service to the citizens within the city, and it is the only method by which the law enforcement officers can elevate themselves toward the status of a profession." He also is of the opinion that training, from the police chief down to the rawest recruit, is a "first" toward the improvement of the pay scale, the selection of personnel and the foundation for improvement in service to the public. With such support there is no doubt that training will be perpetual and progressive in the Memphis Police Department.

Communications System

Also housed in the Claude A. Armour Training and Communications Building are the radio dispatching and engineering activities. These are two separate though closely related functions within the operations. The radio and telephone communications system is headed by a chief radio dispatcher who has been assigned to this particular activity for over 22 years. He is aided by an assistant and nine radio dispatchers, along with seven women assigned to the PBX switchboard. Should the occasion arise, any one of the 18 employees within this activity could operate either the radio or the telephone equipment. The radio dispatchers are all required to attend one of the police training courses to aid them in their operations and to familiarize them with the problems which face the police while out on the street.

The PBX board is presently a two-position automatic installation with sufficient space for future expansion to a three-position board. It serves all facilities at central headquarters as well as those



Chief James C. Macdonald.

at the training and communications center. All incoming calls for central headquarters are handled by the tie-line system wherein the PBX operator dials the desired extension. There are 88 extensions now in use plus 17 trunklines leading into the station to receive calls from the public.

Radio Used Extensively

In addition to the two frequencies assigned for use by the cars of the Memphis Police Department, there is a pushbutton transmitter arrangement capable of transmitting directly to the Arkansas State Police, the Tennessee Highway Patrol, the Mississippi Highway Patrol, and a Tennessee municipal network permitting a widespread police blockade in the tri-State area. At the present time there are 170 pieces of two-way radio equipment in use, with the dispatcher's office handling in excess of 100,000 emergency radio calls annually to its mobile units.

The dispatcher is connected by direct telephone lines with the sheriff's dispatcher, the fire alarm office and the American dispatcher telegraph office, as well as those agencies monitoring the city police calls. The radio dispatcher is the ruling authority of any and all radio communications. The de-



Accident investigation training in spacious paved area.

partment has a third radiofrequency for use of radar traffic men or surveillance work.

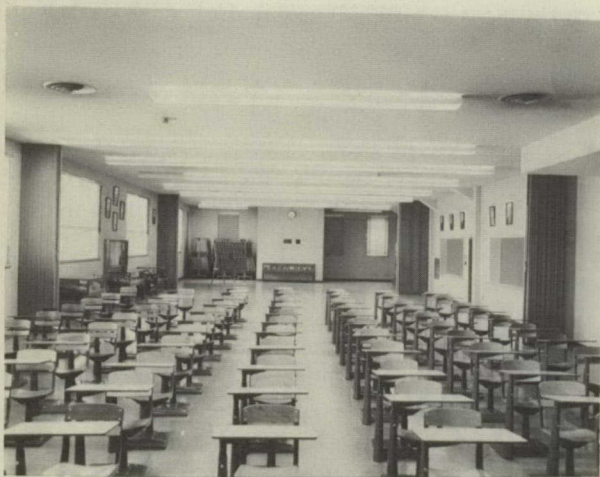
All technical and maintenance problems of communications for the Memphis Police and Fire Departments are located at, and are handled from, the Claude A. Armour Fire and Police Training and Communications Center. This activity of communications is headed by a chief technician with over 21 years of experience in his field and an assistant with over 18 years of experience. In addition, there are five technicians and someone is on duty around the clock.

All radio technicians handle interstate and intercity communications by a nationwide radio-telegraph code network, as well as local radio-telephone messages to local cities. All are fully licensed by the Federal Communications Commission for both the radio-telephone and the radio-telegraph operations and are competent to handle any emergency problem which might arise.

Fire Unit Included

Further, this section monitors all communications both to and from the police and fire units. In an emergency, dispatching is possible from the transmitting room. Recording equipment also is operated continuously on all calls both to and from police and fire units thus providing a continual check for mistakes and references. Such recordings are used by administrators of the police departments for developing procedures for future operations.

Spare switchable main station transmitters and receivers are available for both police and fire de-



Auditorium which can be divided into three classrooms by closing folding walls.

partments so as to provide practically uninterrupted communications. Automatic standby emergency power is provided for all transmitters, receiving locations, dispatchers and telephone room.

In radio engineering activity, this department also maintains a traffic lane controller. This consists of a system of controlling fire or police emergency lanes in all sections of the downtown area. Each lane may be turned "red" individually or simultaneously. This is accomplished by one pair of telephone wires between Armour Center and the downtown section.

The future for the police and the citizens of Memphis looks bright. In the words of Commissioner Armour: "Our prayers to develop a continuous training program for police personnel which provides knowledge, skill and technique to protect the lives and property of our people, and to increase the efficiency and professional status of our department have been answered." (*Photo of aerial view courtesy of E. H. Jaffe, Memphis, Tenn.*)



DANGEROUS TRAILERS

A northeastern police department recently alerted its officers to the dangers of the enclosed trailers which can be rented from service stations and rental agencies for the purpose of hauling small objects. One of these small trailers, which are utilized by attaching them to automobiles, nearly caused the death of a child in the community.

A group of children playing near one of these trailers playfully imprisoned one of their companions in the conveyance and left him there. A passer-by heard the child's cries for help and released the youngster who had almost suffocated. The commissioner of police noted that most of these trailers do not have an inside release and have no vents to allow air into the trailer so that if a child should be accidentally or purposely imprisoned while playing, there was the possibility of his being suffocated if not found in time. The commissioner issued an order instructing all renters of this type of vehicle to safeguard them either by the installation of mechanisms with which they could be opened from the inside or to otherwise secure the vehicle so that children could not obtain entry. *Crimmel, 10/21/59 SAC Buffalo*

OTHER TOPICS

Chief of Police Assumes Key Role in the Community

by CHIEF OF POLICE WAYNE W. BENNETT of the
Edina, Minn., Police Department

At a recent meeting of chiefs of police, the question was asked, "What is the role of the chief of police in the community?" There were many interesting and constructive ideas expressed, but many chiefs really did not know what to say as they had not given the matter any thought—they were too busy doing the job. Perhaps some of the areas I have covered in this article will serve as suggestions regarding the role of chiefs of police.

When a chief is appointed, he assumes office with the taking of an oath to protect property and persons and to enforce the laws of his community, State, and Nation to the best of his ability. The essence of his responsibility is contained within the oath. To further assist him in the performance of this task, he is placed in command of one or more persons to carry out this assigned responsibility which is accompanied by certain authority. What the chief does from this point on will determine whether or not he fulfills his role in the community in the position entrusted to him.



Chief Wayne W. Bennett.

He is now in command and must assume the obligations of command functions. He will have public relations problems and personnel problems from a different angle than he has ever viewed before. He has decisions to make that someone else had the responsibility to make before him, and he finds that while it is easy to be critical of other top people, he is now the prime target of the public and the men of his own department who had varying loyalties prior to his appointment. How well these loyalties will be transferred to him depends on his leadership, decisions, direction, discipline, and other factors which will affect his command ability. He will soon discover that he has two distinct problems with personnel groups: those he inherited and those made of his own choosing.

Many times the reason a change was made in the top command position determines the degree of inherited problems; whether it was by retirement, resignation, death, or firing of the predecessor can make a difference. Each department will have different circumstances. One chief I know made the following statement to the members of his department shortly after he was appointed:

I have been appointed in command of this department. I know and understand fully that all of you through the years have become loyal to ideas and persons within and outside the department. I do not intend that you should immediately transfer these loyalties to me. I intend to earn your loyalty, just as your predecessor earned your respect and loyalty. All I ask is that you be flexible enough to try to understand my ways which will be different, of course; also, I will try to be flexible enough to try to understand the methods you have become accustomed to before me. I look forward to working with you to the end that, together, we will provide better and better service to the people we serve.

Needless to say, there was a good feeling left within each individual of that organization, regardless of previous apprehensions and loyalties concerning the new appointment.

The manner in which the chief commands and leads his personnel is one of the key secrets to his success, for the actions of those who work under him make or break him. But there is a difference

between commanding a police department and commanding a force of people in industry. A police department is quasi-military in nature; it has rank; its personnel wear uniforms; and they have authority under law to regulate people. The department operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and this requires delegation of authority and assignment of responsibility commensurate with the authority, since it is impossible for the chief to be ever-present, although his directives and policies must be omnipresent at all times.

If the chief is to assume the end responsibility, and he will rise or fall on what he does with this responsibility, then it necessarily follows that his orders must be followed. Therefore, another key to success in his role is the discipline of his men to follow his command. This requires not only the wise leadership of the chief, but the proper issuance of policy, followed by directives of change and, most important, a follow-through to make certain it is being done.

It is unfortunate that police chiefs do not have more final authority in the selection of their personnel. In many cases, their hands are tied by limitations of wages and other regulations, which sometimes hinder the hiring of efficient police personnel. Since the chief must depend on the actions of his personnel, he should have a hand in the selection. Proper methods of advertising for personnel, proper wages, and the careful selection of the individual are some of the most important keys to his successful role in the community. Residence requirements are not conducive to the selection of good personnel; neither are low salaries and other restrictions.

Professional Training

If the chief is a good leader, commands well and has good personnel, his next key to success is training. We can feel proud that the police field has lifted itself, "by its own boot straps," with assistance from quarters on the professional level. We must necessarily give proper credit to J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI National Academy, of which many chiefs of police are graduates, for the initiation of a school of police training on a level which has commanded the respect of lay people and police officials alike. The teachings of the students of the Academy and the influence they have in advancing the standards of our field are felt everywhere in the Nation. The area schools in which the FBI, State bureaus, and highway patrols

have played such an enormous part are a vital force in our local police training.

The desire for training indicates two things: the recognized need for it by the individual policeman, which is the most encouraging phase, and the important role which chiefs have in inducing our schools of higher learning to provide a course of police training which culminates with a degree in police administration. Many chiefs have been successful in this regard, and several colleges and universities do provide credit courses leading to degrees in police science and police administration. This is one of the biggest steps toward professionalization in police work, but more is needed.

Operations Analyzed

It is the chief's role to constantly analyze the operations of his department and adopt new techniques and methods which will further the degree of service his department can provide to the community. How well the chief can outline the real purpose of his department and indoctrinate this purpose in his men in terms of the right kinds of service to the public is another key to his success.

The chief should constantly check his field operations and keep all the personnel possible out of the office, because the police are not measured by the number of men at desks, but by the number of men the public sees in action.

The chief should analyze his department from the standpoint of manpower and equipment because this is what he has to work with. He should direct all facilities toward providing the best possible service. He will be surprised to find how much better he can justify an addition to the budget if he can show concrete evidence of accomplishments rather than depend on figures showing an increase in crimes and traffic arrests.

The chief should be flexible in his ideas, yet at the same time provide constant direction toward the only thing that a police department has to sell to the public—service. Service must be expeditious, efficient, and courteous.

Prevention Role Hampered

The modern police officer is automatically tied to another role in the community by the services he renders—the role of crime prevention. Indirectly, the number of traffic and criminal arrests and the amount of preventive patrol which a department is capable of providing are deter-

rents to accidents, traffic violations, and crime.

Prevention is a nebulous area of action because there is no yardstick to measure what is prevented—the only thing measured being what is not prevented. If, however, all the police were suddenly removed from the streets, there would be a terrific increase in accident toll and criminal activity. The field of prevention is as wide open as the exploration of space. The limitations are principally the lack of manpower to do the job and the lack of present-day knowledge of the means to accomplish it. Within the first limitations, however, police can be pioneers in overcoming the second.

The chief has a direct responsibility to train and require that whatever personnel he has do the job they are capable of doing. No department or community can afford an officer who sees nothing, hears nothing, and does nothing. The police must be strong in their belief that they can always do much more.

The chief of police is finding more and more that another key role is in the field of public relations. Traditionally, a policeman is two people in one. He should be friendly and popular on the one hand, and constantly step on people's toes in the enforcement of his duty on the other. How an officer who conscientiously performs his duty can be popular and socially acceptable at the same time is a difficult task confronting the chief.

Usually, police actions are more acceptable to the community if the police make every effort to get their story to the public through the press, radio, television, open house, school classes, civic organizations, and a multitude of other ways available to them.

One of the best means of good public relations is the direct service the department provides. This is contrary to the opinion of many officers who seem to feel that press releases are the best means. If efficiency of service is maintained, the best public relations system in the world—the "grapevine"—will keep the department in an enviable position. If the service is poor, the same communications system may place the department in an undesirable position.

Every police chief should have some training in public speaking because he will find it a great asset. Armed with training, a knowledge of his work which cannot be seriously disputed by the lay person, a department record of efficient service, plus some theoretical approaches and flexibility of thought, he will command public esteem

and support for manpower, equipment, and financial needs, as well as support against unjustifiable criticism.

Ethics in Police Work

A most important role of the chief of police is the furthering of police ethics.

As a chief of police, demand, first of all, men of ability and then men of loyalty, with a close relative importance to each. No chief desires "yes" men, but he must have loyalty to the department above loyalty to self. In the field of ethics, every chief owes it to himself, to the people who work under him, and to the community to see that there is not a single instance of malpractice. We must reflect character, wisdom, sense of service, and leadership.

The police chief has a serious obligation to his community in the role of coordinator during a disaster. While it is additional work for him, it may be advisable that the police chief also be the director of civil defense or at least that he work closely with the person who does hold this position. The director of civil defense has a wide latitude of authority during periods of emergency, and it might be wise that it be kept in the official circle of authority for the sake of the security of the community. The modern weapons of warfare make it mandatory for the police to be ready to accept the responsibilities of evacuation, if necessary, of wide areas of populations, the prevention of panic, the security of the vital public utilities of our areas, and to withstand the pressures of these times of stress and tension. It is quite obvious that they cannot do this alone, with present forces, and thus the use of reserve civilian components, which many police departments have as a part of their total operation, is made necessary.

Finally, the chief must not overlook the necessity of developing individual leadership traits. He must be strong against the pitfalls of his departmental operations. He must stand firm against the misuse of badge or uniform by members of his department for personal gain of any type. He must not show favoritism, and he must insure that all people are treated equally under the law.

He also should develop leadership abilities among the men in his department, for this is the grass roots of good law enforcement. In short, the chief must have the strength and the courage to do what he feels is right and promote good citizenship by the example he sets.

Hamilton County Police Association Plays Vital Role

by **RAYMOND E. CLIFT**, *Member of Education Committee, Hamilton County, Ohio, Police Association*

"Attention all cars and departments . . . this is an all-county broadcast. . ." When that message goes out in Hamilton County, Ohio, all police radios are immediately flipped to the frequency of the broadcasting unit with the result that more than 1,500 policemen are immediately brought into the hunt for a criminal. The operation is all part of the countywide quadrant system recently put into effect by the Hamilton County Police Association through its cooperative system with all police agencies.

Organized more than 20 years ago, the Association is considered a model for police cooperative systems in the United States. Its founders stated, on September 23, 1937, that this organization was formed for the primary purpose of promoting and bettering police work, cultivating friendly and cooperative relations among law enforcement agencies, collecting and circulating valuable and useful information, encouraging the enactment of laws, furthering the benefits to the citizens, and aiding law enforcement officers in the apprehension, prosecution, and conviction of law violators. The extent to which that purpose has been achieved is indicated not only by the association's accomplishments, but also by the 50 different law enforcement organizations which now make up its membership.

Originally, affiliation with the Association was limited to mayors, safety directors, and city and county police in the Hamilton County area, but that has been changed to include all related law enforcement organizations. Thus, Federal police agencies, judges and prosecutors, State police, railroad officers, park police and private detective agencies are now included, as well as some honorary memberships of sheriffs and others in counties adjacent to Hamilton County. Many of these later additions, however, do not have full voting membership in the Association, being in the status of "associates" only.

The Association was incorporated under the laws of Ohio in 1944, and it has a full complement

of officers and directors much the same as any other successful corporation. Chief William J. Krueger, head of the Amberley Village, Ohio, Police Department, is president of the Association, and has been acting in this capacity during the past three years. Assisting him, as vice president, is another chief, Nicholas Nimersheim, of the Deer Park, Ohio, Police Department. Lt. Ben Hites, of Cincinnati, is the long-time secretary; Capt. Pearl Hollis, Reading, Ohio, is the treasurer; and Lt. Weldon Julien, Silverton, Ohio, is the sergeant at arms. A board of nine directors, elected at large from the membership, counsels and directs the officers, while the working bodies of the Association consist of six committees dealing with finance and auditing, membership, legislation, relations with mayors, and press and public relations. A minister is chaplain of the organization.

The Association meets in the evening on the second Thursday of each month, and has been doing so without exception for the past 23 years. Meeting places vary from month to month, with each department, or group of departments, taking a turn at being host to the members. A schedule for this is worked out in advance and each member unit knows 2 years ahead of time when its turn to serve will come. Traditionally, the combined



Raymond E. Clift.



Chief William J. Krueger.

railroad police units act as host for the Association's annual picnic, this being the only nonbusiness event of its kind that the organization conducts.

With the kind of efficient setup that the Association has, it follows that much good could be achieved by it. Major accomplishments, dating almost from the inception, have been realized year after year.

Achievements Attained

In 1938, for example, a general alarm system, affecting roadblocks by police forces throughout Hamilton County and adjacent cities in Kentucky and Indiana, was put into effect. In the same year, countywide pistol matches were begun to sharpen this most important skill of the modern policeman and to further the aim of friendly competition among the member units. The matches have served their purpose and have achieved so much public notice that this activity now receives the "lion's share" of police news in the daily newspapers. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover wrote a letter commending the Association for this police effort.

OCTOBER 1960

In 1939 the organization promoted the founding of the first group of schoolboy patrols in the unincorporated parts of the county to protect children at rural school crossings. It later established and promoted schools for training civil defense volunteers, even sending a member to Europe to study this problem. Much good in the Ohio Valley Civil Defense protection was the direct outgrowth of this action.

The Hamilton County Bureau of Records, an agency located in the sheriff's office for the quick identification of wanted persons, was established in 1951, followed by the establishment of the Hamilton County Police Academy and then the radio alarm hookup. Each of these operations has aided materially in uplifting the quality of police work performed in Hamilton County.

Cooperation Enhanced

As President Krueger points out, "The modern, scientific innovations that we have effected in police work are important in themselves, but the most important thing of all is the spirit of cooperation with which our departments work. When we all work together, we can't fail, but if we're indifferent to each other, and uncooperative, we're whipped before we begin."

Considering the success that it has attained, it is evident that the Hamilton County Police Association is truly a model for countywide police cooperation in the community's endless war against the criminal. As such, we highly recommend it to other metropolitan police groups throughout the country.

LATIN-STYLE RUSTLING

Westerners are not the only law enforcement officers having problems with cattle rustlers. A touch of the Old West was recently discovered in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico. Investigations disclosed that a man and woman cattle thief team was operating quite successfully in the area. Their modus operandi was very simple. The woman would approach a local cattleman and engage him in an amorous interlude while the man was busily occupied in selecting and stealing one or two head of cattle. Following this procedure, the unscrupulous team would transport their ill-gotten cattle to another part of the island for sale. The operation was lucrative but short-lived; the thieves were identified and the theft of cattle stopped.

760, Newsletter, San Juan

Writing Standards Must Be Admissible for Court Testimony

Underlying each investigation is the possibility of future trial action. Where the authenticity of disputed documents may be at issue, the matter of the admissibility of handwriting standards to be utilized as a basis for expert testimony should be considered.

Under the older rules of common law, only that writing relative to the issues in the case and already in evidence could be used as a basis for handwriting testimony by an expert. Today, most jurisdictions admit irrelevant writings as standards for comparison; however, their genuineness must be satisfactorily established. It is usually discretionary with the court or other trier of facts to admit the genuineness of the standards.

Examples of some items encountered by experts in the FBI laboratory which may not be relevant to the issues and which may be admissible as known handwriting standards are those documents already before the court as a part of the record in a case, such as bail bonds, appeal bonds, appearance bonds, applications for continuances, signatures on affidavits, depositions, etc.

There are a number of classes of documents not ordinarily relevant to the case which may be acceptable to the court as handwriting standards. Exhibits which were written in the presence of a witness or which were prepared voluntarily for a law enforcement officer are readily admissible in most jurisdictions. Documents which have been admitted by the accused as genuine or which he cannot deny as his writing through estoppel usually are admissible as handwriting standards of comparison.

In addition, it is possible in some jurisdictions to establish the genuineness of a handwriting standard through testimony of a witness who claims to be familiar with the writing of the accused. This situation often arises in those instances where the witness has occasion to frequently see the writing of the accused, either through family relations, or business and social contacts. Of course, for this class of standards, as in others, the genuineness of the writing must be established to the satisfaction of the court.

If the investigating officer has collected documents bearing the purported writing of the ac-

cused for use as known standards, the problem of authenticating them may be greatly simplified if the officer exhibits them to the accused and he admits they were written by him. In many instances, because the documents are unrelated to the case, an otherwise uncooperative person may admit that they contain genuine samples of his writing.

The question is often presented to the FBI Laboratory as to whether books of account and regular entries made in the course of business are suitable as handwriting standards of comparison. While they are generally admissible to show the transactions recorded in the records, it is still necessary to effectively establish the entries as genuine samples of the accused's handwriting in order to use them as a standard.

For investigative assistance, law enforcement officers occasionally request comparisons between questioned writings and signatures on fingerprint cards maintained in the identification records of suspects. If expert handwriting testimony is contemplated following such comparisons, consideration should be given to the admissibility of the fingerprint card signatures as handwriting standards. Witnesses to the subscribing of the signatures should be obtained. In criminal cases, it is possible that the signature on the fingerprint card obtained in connection with the arrest of the defendant for the crime currently charged may be admitted as a handwriting standard. In most jurisdictions, the signatures on fingerprint cards pertaining to prior arrests are not admissible as handwriting standards since they may be considered prejudicial; however, they are admitted infrequently. In such instances, the court usually requires that the signature be photographed or removed from the fingerprint card and no reference made on direct testimony to its origin.

Occasionally the document examiner learns at the pretrial conference that the prosecution is unable to establish the authenticity of some of the documents he used as handwriting standards during examination. In some such instances, it is possible the document examiner will be unable to furnish any testimony, since all of the standards submitted for examination might be necessary to substantiate the opinion rendered.

Early in the investigation, the investigating officer should be alert to the problem of the admissibility of handwriting standards. This may be vital to subsequent testimony of the document expert.

SERVICES OF IACP

(Continued from page 5)

initial and continuing; police organizations with pride, efficiency, and public respect, and the best equipment and procedures with which to work.

Someone once said that law observance is liberty. There have been no truer words spoken, for when the mass of a population refuses to accept properly enacted laws voluntarily, the first step is taken toward the wrenching of the power from the people to govern themselves.

Bulwark Against Crime

To insure popular cooperation with our laws and with our enforcement procedures, we must have just and equitable legislation. We must have also impartial, efficient, and practical enforcement, for today our liberties are threatened with a menace far worse than that which faced us before and during World War II. Lawlessness in all its disquieting forms strikes repeated blows against the security of our Nation and of those which have chosen to array themselves with us. Crime is costly; crime divides communities and nations; and crime is always a deterrent to our democratic way of life.

As we stand today at what might well be the crossroads of civilization as we know it, I feel inordinately that the banding together of free people in the field of law enforcement who are working toward uniform measures and mutual understanding is not an inconsequential factor in determining whether we stand or fall.

Looking to the future, we shall continue to strive for increased overall effectiveness whereby all police departments may walk arm in arm to present a more and more formidable bulwark against crime in all its forms. (Photo courtesy of Foster Studio, Richmond, Va.)

DISASTER SQUAD

During the 1960 fiscal year, members of the FBI Disaster Squad were dispatched to the scenes of eight air crashes and also handled the identification of the victims of the crash of a Navy plane at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The bodies of the victims of this crash were brought to the United States for processing.

REPAIR SHOP OPERATOR FOUND GUILTY OF FRAUD

The operator of a small automobile repair shop in Columbia, S.C., often went to junkyards looking for spare parts in connection with his repair work. In the pursuit of this occupation, he also obtained the serial numbers of wrecked cars which he proceeded to use to secure insurance coverage and registration papers. (South Carolina did not have a title law at that time.)

Having the necessary papers to show "ownership," the mechanic would then report these non-existent cars as stolen, and submit claims to his insurance companies to recover the losses, frequently listing cameras and other expensive items purportedly contained in the stolen cars.

Examination in the FBI Laboratory disclosed that the signatures on some of these registration papers were written by the mechanic. An FBI expert testified to this effect in Federal Court at Columbia, S.C., in June 1959. The man was found guilty of using the mails to defraud and was sentenced to serve 30 months in the custody of the Attorney General.

J.P.L. #690
Bufile #26-239002 Subj. - Clyde Arthur Rish, Jr.

IACP STRIDES AHEAD

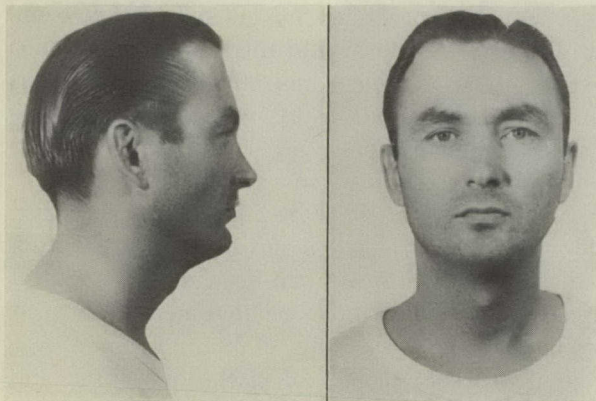
(Continued from page 7)

from countries other than the United States and Canada, planned by the IACP Committee on International Relations and the Training Division. Workshops will cover Organized Crime, Education and Training, Public Relations, Crime Prevention, Communications, Auto Theft, Arson, Legislation and Uniform Crime Reporting. Two of these will be running at the same time, necessitating a choice by the delegates.

Speakers at the morning sessions will include Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, who will address the chiefs at 10:30 a.m., Monday, October 3; Inspector General Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Central Intelligence Agency; Chief Daniel S. C. Liu, Honolulu Police Department; Assistant Deputy Director Barent F. Landstreet, Emergency Community Services, OCDM; and District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, who will welcome the delegates on behalf of the District of Columbia. (Photo courtesy of Chase Studios Ltd., Washington, D.C.)

WANTED BY THE FBI

HARRY WARREN WYATT, also known as **John Anderson, Stanley L. Clements, Brandon Collins, Robert Dowe, Henry S. Goldman, Paul Howard, John J. Jacobson, Vincent H. Kearns, James K. Knowland, Robert Maas, J. Parker, James H. Reed, James Edward Russell, Jimmie Russell, and others.**



Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property (Conspiracy; Bail Jumper)

Harry Warren Wyatt is currently the object of a nationwide search by the FBI on the basis of a Federal bench warrant issued April 8, 1958, at Albany, Ga., charging Wyatt with conspiracy to violate the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute. Wyatt also was indicted by a Federal grand jury on August 8, 1958, at Macon, Ga., for jumping bail.

The Crime

Wyatt and a confederate admitted in a signed statement the passing of fraudulent checks in the Albany, Ga., area. The modus operandi consisted of the preparation of worthless checks for several hundred dollars which were given by Wyatt to his accomplice, who, in turn, deposited them in bank accounts previously opened with small amounts of cash. A few days later, all but a few dollars would be withdrawn and neither Wyatt nor his associate would return to the bank.

Wyatt's criminal record dates to December 1943, when he was arrested for a violation of the Selective Service Act in that he failed to report for induction. He was convicted on this charge and sentenced to 5 years in a Federal correctional

institution in addition to being fined \$1,000. In April 1949, he was sentenced to 1 year in jail and 5 years on probation on an armed robbery charge in San Francisco, Calif. When arrested following the robbery, he allegedly admitted that he was absent without leave from the Armed Forces.

Caution

Inasmuch as Wyatt has been involved in robbery in which a gun was used, he should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

Harry Warren Wyatt is described as follows:

Age	37, born April 30, 1923, Akron, Ohio.
Height	5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 11½ inches.
Weight	153 to 165 pounds.
Build	Slender.
Hair	Brown.
Eyes	Blue.
Complexion	Medium.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Automobile salesman, cab driver, insurance salesman.
Scars and marks	1-inch cut scar middle forehead.
FBI Number	4,055,345.
Fingerprint classification	16 0 29 W MOM 18 I 17 U 000

Notify FBI

Any person having information as to the whereabouts of this fugitive is requested to immediately contact the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.

★

LATENT FINGERPRINTS

During the period from July 1, 1959, to June 30, 1960, inclusive, a total of 8,931 latent print cases were received at the FBI for examination. Of these, 138 were received from Federal agencies other than the FBI and 2,674 from State, county, or municipal law enforcement agencies.

Master Confidence Man Keeps Record of Successes

Time and place, age or physical condition mean little to a man bent on illegal pursuits. One such individual, a 69-year-old confidence man, has an extensive record for confidence games dating from 1913. Through the years, he has been arrested and incarcerated on numerous charges of swindling across the country from California to Washington, D.C., and in Canada and England.

An important part of his modus operandi is his proficiency at using a British accent which he, undoubtedly, acquired when serving a 6-month sentence in 1922, following an arrest by Scotland Yard for obtaining money under false pretenses.

His scheme involved ascertaining from reference books in libraries and directories of foreign corporations the names and some background information on officials of a British firm, as well as the names of the American representatives of these firms. He would then telephone a firm in the United States connected with the English firm and represent himself as an official or as a relative of an official of the firm. He would advise the individual whom he was calling that he was in this country representing the British firm and would state that he had lost his

July; - Federal Harold Brokaw

wallet or was unable to get a check cashed or some similar "tale." He would thereafter request that a certain amount of money be sent to him at Western Union, with no identification required, which he promised to repay as soon as he arrived in the city to which his call was directed.

During his later activities, he maintained meticulous records which included the data on each person he had contacted, the date on which the contact was made, and the alias which he used. His records also itemized the amount of money received and the places where he obtained it.

It was determined from a review of these records that he had used 289 different aliases during one 5-year period and had successfully obtained \$24,731.93. (He did not keep any records of the numerous persons he called who did not "fall" for the scheme.) The FBI was able to prove that he perpetrated nearly 200 swindles in violation of the Fraud by Wire Statute.

This racketeer and faker was last apprehended on February 4, 1959, on a probation violator's warrant, at which time he admitted dozens of additional fraud by wire violations which netted him more than \$6,000. On March 13, 1959, he was sentenced and placed in the custody of the Attorney General for a period of 2 years, following a hearing concerning the revocation of his probation.

Bufile #87-24637

Helpful Hints

INCRIMINATING EVIDENCE

SEARCH FOR SHOE PRINTS
IN A DARKENED ROOM BY
SKIMMING A LIGHT OVER
THE SURFACE.



FBI

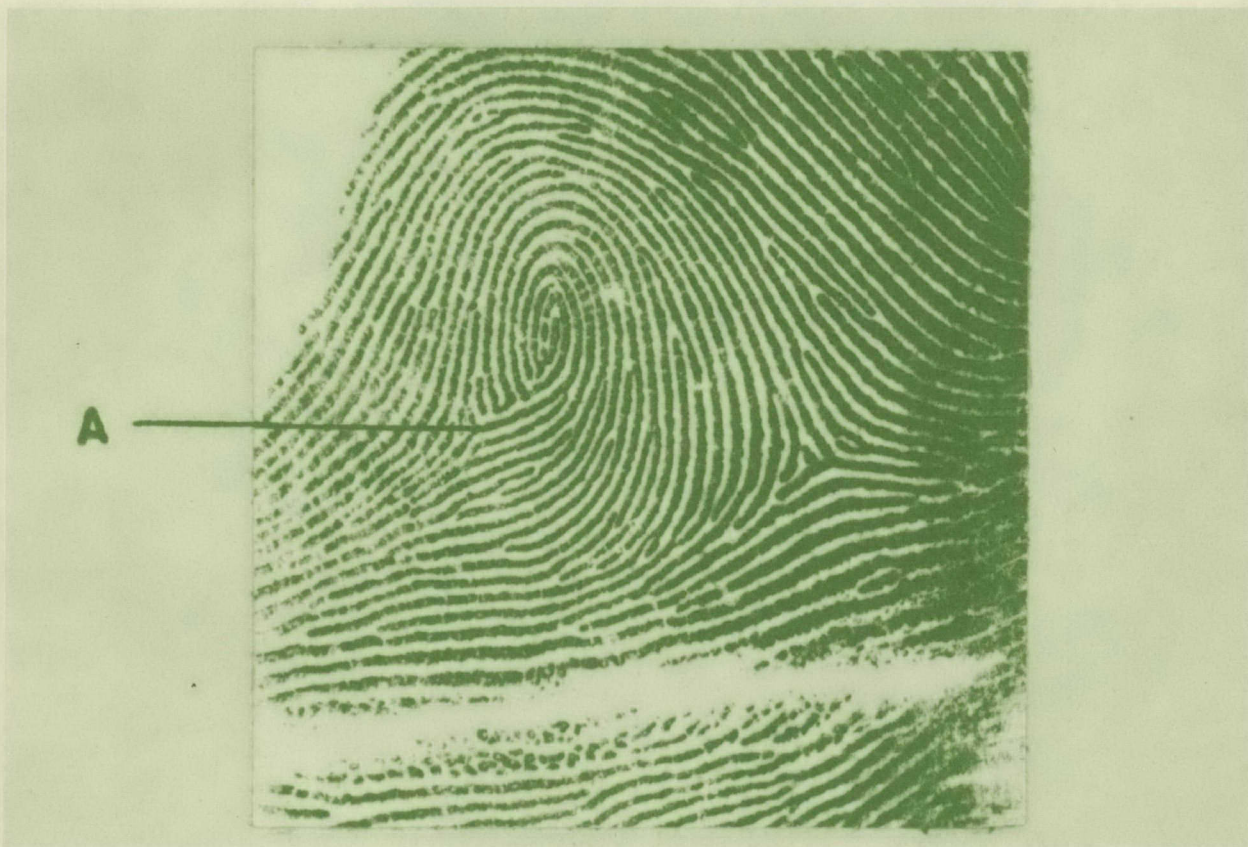
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern



The questionable pattern presented here has the appearance of a whorl. However, upon close examination, it will be found that all possible recurves in front of delta formation A are too pointed and sharp to be considered as sufficient recurves. Thus, the impression is classified as a loop with 15 counts and is referenced to a whorl.