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MEMBER I.C.P.A.

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TOLEDO, OHIO, JUNE-JULY, 1972

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Operation Identification Comes To Toledo



As this is being written, details are being resolved so that "Operation Identification" will be available to the citizens of Toledo in early July. Previous articles in The Shield have acquainted its readers with the program and its acceptance and success in other parts of the country. There is only one reason why the plan may not be as successful here - COMPLACENCY - and we need your help to defeat that evil!

The idea was introduced in Monterey Park, California, in 1963 by their Chief of Police Everett Holladay (pictured above). Since then 4,000 households have participated in the plan and only three of those have been burglarized. In 7,000 non-participating households, over 1,800 burglaries were committed during the same period.

New Orleans inaugurated "Operation Identification" in April, 1971, and it had an immediate effect upon the burglary rate. The statistics indicated a constantly decreasing burglary rate for several months. Further, the one burglary from the participating households was solved with the apprehension of an underworld "fence" who had \$100,000 in stolen merchandise in his residence. Because a television set had been marked with "Operation Identification" numbers, officers were able to immediately identify it as stolen property and book the subject. The rest of the items being held until further identification was made. Such a plan can be

equally effective in Toledo but only if each of us participate and urge friends and neighbors to participate.

We are attempting to make your participation as simple as possible by utilizing fire stations as the distribution point for the engravers. The plan is equally simple: You pick up the tool at the fire station where you are assigned an identifying number which is to be marked on your valuables. You have two days to use the tool in your home and then, upon returning it, you receive decals to place at your doors which indicate "All items of value on these premises have been marked for ready identification by law enforcement agencies." In a nutshell, the idea is to persuade burglars that breaking into your home would be too unprofitable to be worth the increased risk. The idea works!

Thanks to the financial backing of the Toledo Association of Insurance Agents, there is no charge for your participation in the service. The Association has long advocated proper marking of valuables for ready identification and are extremely interested in being a part of a public service program which discourages burglary. CHEC (Citizens Helping Eliminate Crime) appreciate this financial support and continues to provide the necessary information and workers required to bring the program to the people of Toledo. The Toledo Police Department has been very cooperative and helpful

in bringing "Operation Identification" to Toledo. Chief Duck and Deputy Chief Davey have suggested many ideas which are being incorporated to increase the effectiveness of the program. Fire Chief Eulan Tucker has indicated his desire that the fire-fighters cooperate with Toledo citizens in reducing burglary in this way. All is being readied for the July count-down.

The program will be a huge success if YOU participate and a big flop if YOU don't. We don't know of a situation more similar to the "You - can - take - a - horse - to water - but - you - can't - make - him - drink" saying that has been with us for years. The question is, do YOU really want to protect your valuables and reduce burglary in Toledo? We believe that you do.

By James Guest, 243-7161

Chief Speaks Out



The Honorable Francis C. Restivo
Presiding Judge
Toledo Municipal Court
Safety Building
525 North Erie Street
Toledo, Ohio-43624

Dear Honorable Judge Restivo:

In reviewing the rise in Serious Crime and Class 1 Offenses, I have noted several matters.

First, that there is a direct correlation between drug use and the rise in the above listed type of offenses particularly in regards to offenses against property.

Second, we have noted that many defendants being charged with such crimes as robbery, burglary, grand larceny and fraud are being released the morning

following their arrest on their own recognizance or minimal cash bond.

I understand that the present theory of a bond is that the amount of the bond should only be determined by the probability of the person appearing before the court at a later date. However, I submit for the court's determination that in the case of drug users there is another important factor which, in my opinion, should be considered; namely, the factor that we are returning to the streets a person who has a serious medical and psychological problem which requires the commission of these offenses in order to satisfy their drug need.

This results in the particular individual being placed back into the main stream of society with the same problem he had before an arrest was made; a need to commit the serious offenses in order to satisfy his drug habit.

Therefore, I am proposing for the court's consideration that thought be given, and hopefully action taken, to provide for a test for the establishment of drug use and where the results are positive in that respect; that consideration be given by the court to this factor in determining the amount and type of bond. Further, a medical procedure be established whereby the particular individual would be channeled into a rehabilitative process before their initial release from custody. I feel that any procedure which does not provide for such steps is placing an undue burden upon the community.

Under the present arrangement the Police Division spends many hours and sometimes months in preparing a case and making an apprehension only to have the individual back into society the following day continuing his anti-social behavior which is reflected in the ever increasing crime spiral.

Respectfully,
Robert J. Duck,
Chief of Police

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The 28th Class

The academy doors open - the men file in stride - to learn to uphold their Oath of Office with pride.

The men accepted are from all walks of life

Each to be taught a new kind of strife.

A struggle to adjust, a struggle to cope with a new kind of motto - to protect, serve and to trust.

The rookies are trained in all phases of their job

Whether it be accident, fire or mob.

Three months of training and graduation is here.

Diplomas are presented and street duty is near.

Their uniform new - all shiny and bright

The badge so gleaming - it shines in the night.

The rookies get started walking a beat prepared with great knowledge for situations they meet.

Foot, car or wagon, these men were selected

To keep our great city safe and protected.

Five years are now passed and our men served well.

One, in line of duty, has fell.

The strength of his devotion is courage to the rest

For each man of his class to strive and to progress.

A straight forward line you all must walk

Never overbearing in action or talk.

To be uprighteous in thought, word and deed

A dedicated officer to people in need.

Protection to all is the goal of each man

But protection to the officer is held in God's hands.

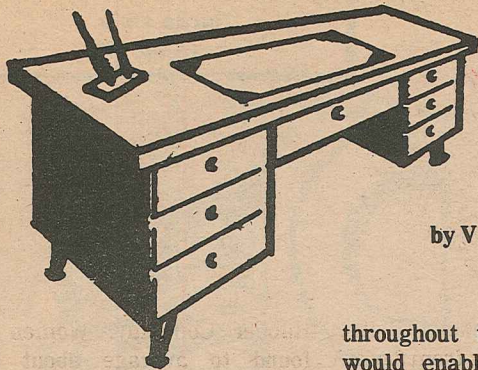
We all need help in some sort of way

So to these men and all I humbly say

May St. Michael The Archangel guard each in his care

For it's the wife of a Police Officer who's offering this prayer.

from the EDITOR'S desk



by V.J. Krajewski

Now that the City Administration has finally passed its operating budget for the fiscal year 1972 the men of the Police Department awaited the word as to what, if any, extra monies had been appropriated for equipment for the coming year. As usual we were told that the city is a little short on funds and because of this they would be forced to reject a number of requests for additions and improvements within the division. This polite form of refusal has become commonplace within the past years. The city continually seems to come up a little short when it's time to improve and modernize both the Police and Fire Divisions although this group of 1200 people has the responsibility of protecting 394,000 people and an unknown dollar amount of property.

In the past two years the city has put on a good case to prove that they were in trouble financially and that belts would have to be tightened if they were to operate in the black. No one has ever been able to prove that the money situation was as bad as the administration said but no one really believed things to be financially unsolvable. To add rays of sunshine to this bleak fact is an announcement from Washington, D.C., that the Federal Government is considering passage of a bill which would aid financially troubled cities.

Rep. Thomas L. Ashley announced that the Federal Government was considering passage of a Federal Revenue Sharing bill which would give Toledo \$6.5 million in the first year of its existence. This amount is to be given without reservation as to usage or requirements for its use.

If Toledo were to receive the original amount announced it would be interesting to see where this money will go. Mr. Ashley had no information on when the bill would be signed by President Nixon but he expressed hope that it would be this year. If this money becomes available to cities

throughout the United States it would enable many of them to start new programs and/or enlarge present ones.

Considering the over-all state of the economy the past few years many of our cities, Toledo included, were unable because of a lack of funds to start new programs or continue those already in existence. The bill before Congress is a blessing which will enable many U.S. cities to improve themselves in the eyes of their citizens.

Even with the amount of money the Federal Government is giving the cities the officials of them have a certain duty to their citizens; and that is the careful, calculated expenditure of these funds on worth-while projects.

We can only hope that when Toledo receives any of the Federal monies Mayor Kessler and Mr. Daken will exercise a careful judgment in what areas the money will be spent.

The past administration, of which Mr. Kessler was a member, left something to be desired in regards to the priorities used on the expenditures of city money. We can only hope that the \$6.5 million, if received, will be better controlled. Since Mayor Kessler has already publically stated that any money received would be spent on high priority municipal projects he has already committed himself in the proper direction. We can only hope he continues in this direction.

The Shield would like to offer its congratulations to Mr. Donald Shanteau on his new position as Toledo's Safety Director. I'm sure that his new position will be quite different in relation to duties that he will be responsible for.

We're also sure that Fire Chief Tucker and Police Chief Duck were glad to hear Mr. Shanteau's statement that he will rely on their years of experience and judgment in their respective fields to oversee the safety division. We also hope that any changes that are made within the police department are done only after careful thought to the consequences to the officer on the street. From the experience in city affairs that Mr. Shanteau has acquired during his employment we are sure that he will not make the same mistakes that a past director made who thought he knew everything concerning the police and fire departments.

Broadway's Comments

by Harry Broadway



HARRY BROADWAY

City income tax revenue for 1971 fell short of it's estimated goal. Total 1971 revenue was \$24,468,555, but if you compare 1970 to 1971 you will find well over a million dollar gain. To all T.P.P.A. members please submit your ideas for new contract proposals.

On May 4th meeting was held with other organizations and administration officials to rewrite the rule book.

May 9th Mayor Harry Kessler presented a Proclamation to the T.P.P.A. in honor of Peace Officer Memorial Day.

May 11th T.P.P.A. board meeting was held.

On May 13th the Variety Show was held and as last year it was a sell out.

May 14th Chief R. Duck, Dep. Chief Oehlers and myself were guests of W.T.T.O. Radio for a 3 hour talk program.

May 15, Peace Officers Memorial Service were held, a very good turn out by all, a big thank you to every one, and a special thank you to all surrounding police departments who attended. Lunch was served after the service at T.P.P.A. Recreation hall, for about 250 people.

On May 18, the regular meeting was held. June is time for election of three officers - good luck to everyone.

On May 26. Four state officers went to Mansfield, Ohio for a state meeting of the O.U.P.A. The State Convention will be held in Toledo June 22nd, to the 24th.

May 31st 1st V.P. Ed Fugate went to Dayton, Ohio for further checking on one man patrol operations. Two other organizations went also and one gentleman from the administration, to put it in simple words "Dayton is not in favor of one man patrol crews."

June 1st and 2nd I went to Cincinnati Ohio to study the one man patrol with two other organizations and one official for the administration. Cincinnati is not a one man police operation but a combination of one and two man crews as we are now. One of their Asst. Chief's stated he has changed his ideas and his thinking toward two man patrol cars. They have 1004 men and 300 civilians. We have 680

men and about 50 civilians. They have 77.6 sq. miles we have 86 sq. miles, they have 452,000 people we have 380,000 people.

They have a six channel operation, we have one channel presently in use. Each officer has a small portable radio pinned to his shirt.

They have a central Police Department and five other districts, we visited District 3 which is 21 sq. miles, that afternoon they had 13 police cars in the field one and two man patrol for 21 sq. miles, meaning about 1 1/2 sq. miles per unit. Cincinnati keeps their police cars two years.

June 15th is the regular meeting of the T.P.P.A. June 24th is the T.P.P.A. Picnic. Come have fun T.P.P.A. members and family.

Letters To The Editor

May 10, 1972

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the "Guard of the Day" sweat shirt. It was a very nice surprise.

I took it all the way to Washington, D.C., but didn't get to wear it.

Tell Officers Hogle, Sass and Kaminski "Hello" for me.

Sincerely,

Lisa Wallace

Westwood School
P.S. My Mom likes the way the shirt washes up.

Dear Editor:

Last evening while watching the news, and ready to fall asleep, I suddenly had such an eye opener that I immediately switched stations to prove to myself that what I had seen was really it!

It is shameful to see some of our police officers in such a shabby unkept manner. To my knowledge, the uniform and appearance of the Toledo Police Dept. was to be changed. Quick action was taken in the "dress" dept. concerning the "uniform look", but has anyone looked any further than the neck down? Does anyone "upstairs" realize that the appearance of any person starts with the face and hair? The incident I'm referring to was the night of May 25th. The officer shown involved in an incident had so much hair on his neck and face that if he hadn't had a police officer's hat on he would have resembled something loose from the zoo, and another thing - why do some have the privilege of not

wearing ties, and all others still must keep theirs on, and why do some wear hats and others not?

I'm no prude, and even feel that in some cases this long hair is possibly helpful to some of our police officers in their work, but let's "face" it (if we can), isn't this supposed to be a police department with highest respect, where you would expect a neat, trim well-groomed officer to appear on the scene? I truly believe some of our men are not going to a job daily, but to a masquerade party. I also feel that these men (?) and a few others would feel the same as the people seeing them if they were to stand for 8 hrs. and do nothing but stare into a mirror. The sight should sicken them, especially in uniform.

It's been mentioned here and in some states being used, the police dog, but if this happened in Toledo how would anyone know who was to wear the leash?

I really feel a lot of these guys have carried this too far, and if they had any respect for themselves they'd "trim up". It used to be that anyone in long hair, peace emblems distributed about, were first pinches. Isn't there anything our Captains, Lieut., and Sgts., can do to help clean up our streets, or do they feel this is the beautification society needs? If nothing else keep them inside or out of sight, and let the clean looking, well groomed, well respected man the dept. can be proud of out with his fellow public. I'm married to a police officer, but he fills the shoes of the latter, and we're proud of him.

A police officer's wife

TO THE EDITOR

I am thoroughly nauseated and disgusted with the wanton attacks against the Federal Bureau Of Investigation and the late Director, J. Edgar Hoover by certain politicians, hate groups, and syndicated columnists such as Mr. Jack Anderson.

The F.B.I. is the most thorough and most respected Law Enforcement Agency in the world due solely to the dedicated efforts of Mr. Hoover.

I would bet my last dollar that these same people if they, or their families, were accosted, swindled, raped, robbed, maimed, or worse would yell bloody murder for Law Enforcement.

The SECRET files of the F.B.I. which Mr. Anderson amazingly has at his disposal, (Top Secret, Confidential, etc.,) should not in reality disturb American Citizens if they have a clear conscience. I

(Cont. on Page 3; Col. 1)

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(Continued from Page 2)

personally would have no fear if there were a file at the F.B.I. Office in Washington, D.C., with the name Charles E. McCawley attached.

It amazes me how Mr. Anderson can accuse the F.B.I. of violating the citizens personal and/or private affairs by compiling a file of his or her activities or how he can criticize the methods used in compiling this data.

I believe any reasonable or prudent citizen of this country can comprehend that for any Law Enforcement Agency to operate with efficiency, whether it be National, State, or Local, records must be kept. Many of these records are never released to the general public for various reasons.

I am curious, (if these are official F.B.I. records), to know by what authority Mr. Anderson had in releasing them publicly. Also how did they reach the hands of Mr. Anderson? (I am sure if they are authentic the late Mr. Hoover did not walk up and hand them to Mr. Anderson).

In my opinion any group or individual attempting to destroy any branch of Law Enforcement is unbeknowningly aiding the Communist Party - U.S.A. or is Communistic. Let me refer back ten or so years when Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev visited this Country and made the statement, "We will defeat you from within". I can think of no better way for this threat to be put into reality than to allow the public's image of Law Enforcement to be destroyed.

The only fear the American People should have of the F.B.I. is if the position of Director should become political, as Law Enforcement and Politics can never be mixed. For nearly fifty years Politics was kept out of the F.B.I. let us hope and pray it keeps out for another fifty.

Thank you,
Charles E. McCawley
6040 Colchester Rd.
Oregon, Ohio

Just a little news item...to show the friendliness which was extended to a visiting Liemen Soccer Team from Heidelberg,

Germany, (who were touring the United States) by Toledo's finest.

On Sunday, April 23, 1972, the Liemen Soccer Team played in an exhibition game with the Toledo All-Stars High School team. On Monday, April 24, 1972, during a visit to the Top-of-the-Tower President Harry Broadway and Edw. Fugate presented the boys with Policemen's Honorary membership cards and Safety Director Don Shanteau presented the players and coaches with a silver dollar. The one desire the boys had was to get an American cowboy hat and an American Flag lapel pin. The greatest thrill was at McDonalds where they were served lunch and later when President Broadway and Edw. Fugate presented each member with a cowboy hat and flag lapel pin, in turn the coaches and Vice President of the league presented Officers Broadway and Fugate and Safety Director Shanteau the Official Soccer lapel pin.

Chief Oehlers and Ron Jackson from the Human Relations Bureau (Police) had made arrangements for a bus so the boys could enjoy a tour of the city where they visited the American Motors Corp. and Buckeye Brewery, their hospitality will never be forgotten.

On returning to the Y.M.C.A. the boys sang a song which when translated went something like this "Heidelberg is where I was born, but Toledo I would like to live," which I believe speaks very well for the Police hospitality.

Safety Guards For May

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE GUARDS OF THE DAY FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1972:

TONY ALLEN, ROSARY CATHEDRAL; TIM CAURGO, MONAC SCHOOL; PATRICK HEIDEMANN, MAYFAIR; DAWN WIENER, OTTAWA RIVER; MARY GARGAC, FALL MEYER; THOMAS HERNANDEZ, SS PETER & PAUL; DAVID KELLY, MONAC; MICHAEL HALL, MAYFAIR; THERESA LEWINSKI, IMMACULATE CONCEPTION; ROBERT SHURTZ,

LARCHMONT; DONALD CANTWIL, OUR LADY OF LOURDES; TWINS - ANNETTE & DANETTE, ROGERS KLEIS SCHOOL; LAUREL GRUBINSKI, HEATHERDOWNS; and WILLIAM WAGNER, OLPH.

Also during the month of May your Safety Education Department escorted 153 Safety Patrollers from Toledo and Northwestern Ohio on a four (4) day trip to Washington, D.C., and Gettysburg, Pa. We departed on May 4, 1972, in four chartered busses, toured Washington, D.C., and Mount Vernon on May 5 and 6. Arrived in Gettysburg, Pa., on May 6, toured the battlefield and returned to Toledo on May 7, 1972. This trip is sponsored yearly by the Toledo AAA and gives many youngsters a chance to view the nation's capital and see many interesting and exciting things that perhaps many of them would never have the opportunity to see. The three officers came back very tired but also very warm inside being able to assist the many fine young people of the Safety Patrol during this time.

Officer Bob Hogle

The Badges And Shields Of The Toledo Police

By John J. Connors
Bailliff's Office

On May 5th, 1919 workers at the Willys-Overland Co. went on strike. They were joined early on May 6th by workers at the Auto-Lite all of whom struck for a 44 hour week.

On May 13th, following a meeting with the Mayor, 3,500 Liberty Loan Salesmen (wearing their salesman's badge) began to walk the streets throughout the city in an attempt to calm the citizens who feared that a riot might ensue.

On May 30th Mayor Cornell Schrieber had 200 Emergency Policemen sworn-in, the number later reaching 700. They were mostly business men, as had the similar force been during the 1877 railroad strike, and they were to obtain their own badges and weapons and patrol the city in



cars. The Emergency Police worked in 4 hour shifts from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. and they went on guard duty at Willys-Overland on June 2, 1919.

On the evening of June 3rd, a riot broke out near the old No. 14 Fire Station at Lagrange and Everett Sts. Two persons were killed and ten injured. Shortly thereafter U.S. District Court Judge John M. Killits swore-in 116 Deputy U.S. Marshals and 270 Special Court Officers who took over the duties of protecting the factories and who continued until about December 15, 1919.

Toledo Emergency Police were again called upon by the Mayor on July 4th, 1919, to patrol the City of Toledo while almost the entire regular Toledo Police force attended to the immense crowd at the Willard-Dempsey Fight. They were also called up for a short time on September 23, 1919, during a crime wave.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

The accidents in which the deaths and injuries occurred, together with noninjury motor-vehicle accidents and fires, cost the nation in 1970, at least \$27,000,000,000.

These costs include: Wage losses due to temporary inability to work, lower wages after returning to work due to permanent impairment, present value of future earnings lost by those totally incapacitated or killed, \$7,200,000,000; Medical fees, hospital expenses, \$2,900,000,000; Insurance administrative and claim settlement costs (claims are not identified separately but losses for which claim payments are made are included in other items

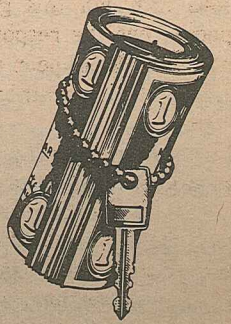
in this table -- see note below), \$5,900,000,000; Property damage in motor-vehicle accidents, \$4,700,000,000; Property destroyed by fire, \$2,263,000,000; and Money value of time lost by workers other than those with disabling injuries, who are directly or indirectly involved in accidents, \$4,000,000,000.

Women drivers get about 10,000 miles more wear out of a set of tires than men do, according to a study by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Women were found to average about 30,000 miles on a set, while men averaged about 20,000 miles, with some getting as little as 12,000.

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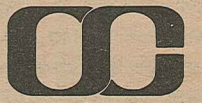
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Cheaters Of Welfare

Taken from the Congressional Record

Regardless of the form of cheating, the end result is an unnecessary and onerous burden on the taxpayer.

We have been talking about cheating on welfare for years. One of the causes for some of the cheating was HEW's regulation, issued in Jan. 1969, which instituted the simplified method of eligibility determination. However, cheating is not just something of recent origin. Nor is cheating confined to any particular geographic region in the country. To the contrary-it is nationwide.

One of the most bizarre incidents to come to our attention involved a refusal by welfare workers in Alameda County, Calif., to provide information to their own director regarding the number of county employees who were also receiving welfare aid. The director was simply trying to do his job and determine whether persons were on his welfare rolls who should not be there, but he had to go to court to fight an injunction, sought by his own employees, to prevent his obtaining from them the information about his own program. As it developed, one of the county employees receiving AFDC, according to the Oakland Tribune of May 15, 1970, was a full-time, senior social worker whose total income was almost \$14,000. She was placed on AFDC by another social worker so that the county would be liable for a lion's share of the \$300 a month it is costing to keep her son in a private boy's home.

Can you imagine that? Welfare workers putting each other on welfare and then refusing to divulge it to their supervisor even when specifically requested to do so. The whole sordid matter was documented in the hearing before the Committee on Finance on welfare reform in 1970.

A reporter from the Colorado Springs Sun set out to determine whether any dishonest person could secure welfare payments. As a result of her experience, she found that almost anyone can get on welfare. All she needs is a good imagination, a convincing personality, and a cooperative social worker, which is easy to find.

The reporter used a false name, an address where she does not live and listed two children whom she does not have. When the social worker asked about her husband, she said he had deserted her unexpectedly. On the basis of nothing more substantial than her own declaration, which was

purposely false, the reporter was told by the social worker that she would have little trouble, and would be receiving a check for \$175 in about 10 days. The worker then volunteered food stamps and rent. The reporter then went to the food stamp center, where for 75 cents she received \$42 worth of food stamps without any questions being asked.

The social worker scheduled a home visit with the reporter, but canceled it, and substituted a letter notifying her that her application had been approved. In addition, she even offered free Christmas presents for the reporter's non-children. About a week after completing the application for welfare, a check for \$175 arrived. This check was mailed to an address where she did not live, to help support two children she does not have. The check, food stamps, and cards were made out in her fictitious name.

There was a woman in Louisiana. She came in planning to go on welfare for herself and her children a fifth time and she succeeded in getting on welfare five times. But in the course of it she ran into one of the aides who had processed one of the first four applications with the result that this matter came to the attention of the office, and they got out a search warrant and learned the truth. She had five social security numbers, she had five driver's licenses.

Her neighbor was on welfare two times but planned to go on three times. The neighbor had three driver's licenses and three social security numbers.

The recently completed quality control review of the April-June 1971 AFDC caseload in the District of Columbia, showed that 6.2 percent, or approximately 5,200 AFDC recipients were totally ineligible for benefits and 20.5 percent or approximately 17,000 recipients, were receiving overpayments.

Mr. George Berlinger, who was appointed New York Inspector General for Welfare in August 1971, mentioned the following cases which had come to his attention:

A woman receiving \$241 a month declared that her husband had deserted her. Investigation disclosed that the husband still lived at home, earned \$4.28 an hour and owned a 1971 Mercury. The family had received \$5,663 in Aid to Dependent Children payments.

A similar case involving an

"absent husband" who is actually living with the family and earning \$132 a month. The family had received \$9,458 in Aid to Dependent Children payments over the last 38 months.

A Bronx woman who had been receiving \$274 a month for Aid to Dependent Children while working and earning \$135 a week. Total overpayments since May, 1966, when she was placed on the rolls, were \$17,509.

In 1971, Richard Smith, a welfare worker in Prince Georges County, Md., noticed three different applications for emergency welfare assistance submitted by women whose children included twins. The results of his investigation was the discovery that an organized ring had been cheating the county out of about \$40,000 in food stamps and welfare benefits.

The investigators learned that women applying for welfare exchanged wigs among themselves in order to change their appearance and often gave non-existent addresses when they applied for welfare help.

Mr. Smith said:

Most of our clients are still honest, but for someone who is criminally inclined and wants to pick up \$200, it (welfare fraud) is cheaper than bank robbery, it's easier to get away with, and it involves a lesser charge if you are caught.

At the root of the fraud in Prince Georges County is the co-called declaration- or simplified method-system of applying for welfare and food stamp benefits-especially as this system relates to emergency or immediate assistance. The aim of emergency assistance is to provide immediate help for those who need it, such as people who have been evicted from their homes, or who are disabled, or who have no money to feed their children.

Alerted by the recurrence of twins on applications for welfare, Mr. Smith decided to check the recent emergency applications in the county. He discovered that over a 12-day period, the department had received 12 different applications from people who brought notes from their landlords saying they had been evicted. Seven of the 12 cases involved women with twins.

Letters were sent to the 12 people at the addresses listed on the applications. All the letters came back stamped "addressee unknown." Mr. Smith alerted his supervisors, who instructed the welfare workers to check carefully all persons who applied for emergency aid. Several times, when women did apply for emergency benefits, and welfare

workers explained that the names and birthdates of their children would have to be verified through hospital records, the women walked out of the office. Mr. Smith said that-

The welfare office will not detain or arrest an individual until it is absolutely certain it can prove fraud.

A special review of AFDC in New York City in 1969 disclosed that 9.4 percent of the sample were ineligible and eligibility could not be determined in 1.4 percent. It was also found that 6.9 percent of the families, though eligible for AFDC, included one or more family members who were improperly included in the payment because they were not individually eligible.

The principal reasons for ineligibility were:

First, that the AFDC children were not deprived of parental support or care as required for eligibility. This group comprised 6.4 percent of all sample cases, and

Second, that the families' income or financial resources exceeded agency standards. This group comprised 3 percent of all sample cases.

Ineligibility was found to have continued for periods of more than 6 months in 57 percent of the ineligible cases. Overpayments were found in 29.9 percent of the sample cases.

In February 1971, it was disclosed that 12 Californians, all fully employed, had applied for and received welfare payments merely to demonstrate the ineffectiveness of the simplified method for eligibility determination. One of the 12 had applied for welfare under four different names at the same welfare office on the same day and was approved. This group had formed an organization called Cheaters, Inc. and had hired a lawyer to protect themselves. In testimony before the Senate Finance Committee on February 1, 1972, an actual case evaluation study done in California in 1970 proved that fraud existed in at least 15 percent of the cases. Also, it proves how easy it is to obtain public assistance in California under the HEW rules and regulations, a person with four children, all females, went to the welfare office, applied for assistance and filled out a form stating that her four children were all males. In spite of the fact that the four female children were standing beside her and it could clearly be seen that they were not of the sex the woman has said they were, the worker asked no questions about the children, accepting the statement of the applicant without any reservations.

Three persons were arrested Friday for allegedly engineering a scheme which bilked the state welfare department of as much as \$40,000 in the past four years.

Benjamin Brown, an assistant state's attorney, said at least eight persons were named in 68 indictments handed down late Thursday and more indictments were expected next week.

The scheme involved persons applying for welfare payments under false names and addresses in Baltimore, Brown said, with one individual getting more than \$2,300 a month and another \$1,700 monthly.

Because the investigation is continuing, officials declined to say how the scheme came to light. The indictments by a special session of the grand jury capped a four month investigation.

Brown, who noted the scheme did not appear to involve the collusion of state employees, said that after the receipt got on welfare rolls, his checks came to false addresses, where they were picked up by members of the ring and cashed.

Nevada has dropped 22 percent of its welfare recipients-about 3,000 men, women and children-on grounds they've been cheating the state to the tune of about \$1 million a year, according to Welfare Director George Miller.

Miller yesterday said the recipients, including 889 family units, were cut off relief rolls as they were discovered.

The fact that a door-to-door check of aid recipients in Nevada was being conducted was not disclosed until it was completed.

Miller said he believed Nevada is the first state to make such a check and that similar ones would turn up even more cheating in other states. "The other states are in much worse boats, they just haven't found out about it yet. The only reason Nevada could do is that it's small enough to take an inventory," Miller said.

Miller blamed the cheating mainly on a federal rule that allows applicants to get aid merely by declaring they meet all qualifications.

Most of those cut off failed to report other income sources, unemployment benefits or that there was a man living in the home, Miller said.

Most of those declared ineligible-658 families of the 889 families-came on welfare after the start of the declaration system in June 1969, he said. Payments to the now ineligible families have averaged \$87.20 a month.

The bulk of those found ineligible were in Nevada's two urban areas, Las Vegas and Reno. The rest of Nevada is mainly rural "and it's hard to cheat in the rural areas because everyone knows everyone else and what their facts of life are," Miller said.

We all know what has been happening in the aid to families with dependent children-AFDC-program over the last 4 years. The 100-percent growth since 1967 has threatened to bankrupt the States, and it certainly has not helped the Federal budget. What is most

(Cont. on Page 5; Col. 1)

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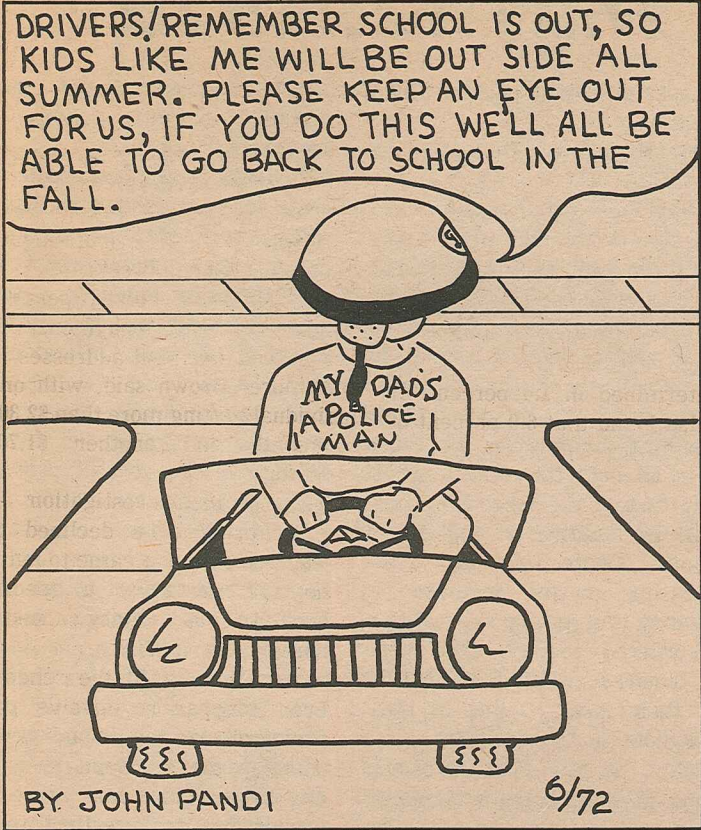
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(Continued from Page 4)

alarming about this explosive growth is the large number of cheats and ineligible who get on the welfare rolls. Once these people get on welfare, it is usually very difficult to get them off-sometimes next to impossible.

The program to assist families with dependent children has gone astray so badly that the children are described as its victims, rather than its beneficiaries. It is this program that has mushroomed without planning, grown like Topsy, until it has caused the entire program to take

on the appellation of the "welfare mess."

Another type of cheating occurs when grown children persuade their aged mother or father to transfer or assign property to them, thereby depleting their resources and making themselves eligible for old-age assistance.

Cheating is also involved when a man who is employed under the WIN program forces his employer to discharge him because he deliberately breaks too many dishes, if he is a dishwasher, or deliberately causes the factory machinery to break down, if he is a factory employee. Since he is not a

voluntary quitter, he may return to the welfare rolls with no diminution of his benefit.

One of the worst types of cheating is the situation where the father either is not married to the mother, or, if he is married, he deserts or abandons his family. This situation exists in 55.8 percent of the AFDC families, according to the 1971 AFDC study issued by HEW. Six out of seven of the fathers of such children provide no support of any kind to the children they have sired.

Any good welfare reform measure should remove from the rolls the vast number of recipients who have no business being there in the first place. If we do this, then, in my judgement, we can afford to do a better job of caring for those truly needy persons, for whom the welfare program was designed. We could provide for them far more liberally with the additional funds by eliminating the ineligible and the cheaters.

We owe much to the taxpayers who pay for the welfare system. Equally important, we owe it to the recipients themselves who often fail to get their full entitlement of benefits because of the big payments going to the cheaters.

Frankly, those who decry the verification of need to establish eligibility for benefits, those who would prevent the search for cheaters, and those who would cloak the welfare system in secrecy under color of privacy, in reality do not represent the best interests of the truly needy. Rather, they would have us continue a program which rewards and encourages the dishonest, the cheat, and the malingerer—those who have brought discredit to the welfare system. They make it difficult for us—who want to help—to exercise greater compassion for the destitute, the infirm, and the orphaned.

We firmly believe that the American tax-payers whose own activities and incomes are closely scrutinized by the Federal Government through the tax process want to help their fellow Americans who, because of peculiar misfortunes, are unable to help themselves. But the American people do not want their hard-earned tax dollars squandered under a program which openly condones corruption. We must go after the welfare cheat just as we go after the tax cheat. In this respect, there is no reason to make the American taxpayer a second-class citizen, while the welfare cheat is made a first-class citizen.

Fellow Police Officers

John Pandi is looking for a person to take over a deliver route for the Police Shield. If you or your wife are interested drop John a note in the "Shield Box" behind

the Sergeant's desk. All route men are compensated for their work.

If you are interested in working to make the Police Shield a better paper, if you have ideas for stories in coming issues, if you have ideas which may benefit your paper come to a meeting concerning The Shield on Tuesday June 20, 1972 at 7:30 p.m. at 916 Adams St. Refreshments will be served. Drop us a note if you plan to attend so we can plan of the amount of refreshments needed.

June 24th, 1972 - 11 a.m. til 7 p.m. - T.P.P.A. annual picnic. Bring your family.

Distances "Shrinking"

The Interstate Highway System, designed for safety and speed, is "shrinking" distances between cities by reducing travel time for motor vehicle trips, a Federal Highway Administration report reveals.

Many trips which were avoided not too long ago because of the distances involved are now practicable since they require less time when Interstate routes are used.

A 2,830-mile journey from New York to Los Angeles, which took 79 hours of travel in 1956 when Interstate mileage was negligible, can now be made in 62 hours by using Interstate routes in the same general corridor. The 17-hour reduction permits a motorist who drives 8 or 9 hours a day to cross the country in two fewer days.

The savings in travel time are not limited to long trips but are reflected in trips of varying distances over the Interstate System. An average ten percent cut in travel time has been achieved between cities because of the Interstate routes already opened to traffic.

The report points out that speed, which determines travel time, has increased from an average of 36 miles per hour in selected corridors in 1956 to 46 miles per hour today in the same corridors that included portions of completed Interstate. When the Interstate is fully completed within these corridors, the average speed, excluding any stops, will increase to between 50 to 60 mph, cutting travel time still further.

On long trips, the report states, a distance of about 365 miles could be traveled safely during a 10-hour day in 1956. Now a driver can travel the same distance in 8 hours on Interstate routes, and add another 100 miles by driving 10 hours.

Reduction in travel time not only enables a motorist to complete a trip in less time or to travel a greater distance in the same time span, it pays off in direct economic benefits. Truck time saved by using the Interstate, estimated at

\$5.56 an hour, will total \$45.8 billion from 1956, when the system was begun, until 1979, when it is expected to be finished.

If a value were placed on the time saved by auto drivers and passengers, the benefits would climb substantially. Assuming their time is worth an average of \$1.50 an hour, the total saved would increase to \$212 billion. At \$3 an hour, which is close to the nationwide average wage, the time saving benefits would climb to \$377 billion for the 23-year period.

Numerous examples of reduced travel time are cited in the report. Some of them follow:

In 1956, a typical driver could travel from Washington, D.C., to Toledo in about 14 hours. Today, he can drive to Chicago in the same time.

An overnight stop was necessary in 1956 for the 18½ hour trip from Washington to Atlanta. Now it can be made in one day if the motorist wants to travel 12½ hours.

The 461-mile journey from Pittsburgh to Chicago required 13 hours and 10 minutes in 1956. Today, it can be traveled in 8 hours and 35 minutes.

It took 36 hours and 15 minutes in 1956 to make a 1,303-mile trip from San Antonio to Minneapolis, via Dallas, Oklahoma City and Kansas City. Now because of the availability of freeways, this trip can be made in 27 hours and 25 minutes.

A trip from Washington, D.C., to Boston required 13 hours and 40 minutes. Now it can be done in 10 hours.

Driving from Chicago to Salt Lake City in 1956 took 38 hours and 45 minutes. Now it can be made in 14 hours and 45 minutes.

The reduction in travel time stemming from the Interstate System is making educational, recreational and cultural opportunities more accessible to the American people than ever before.

The Interstate has opened up new travel vistas. Trips that were not even considered not too many years ago, because they were too far at that time, are now being made in comfort and relative safety.

Because of the Interstate System, Americans can now visit recreational and vacation areas that in effect were barred to them previously. Beautiful national parks and forests that they had heard or read about but were unable to visit are now within driving distance.

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MEMORIAL SERVICES

Memorial Services May 17, 1972

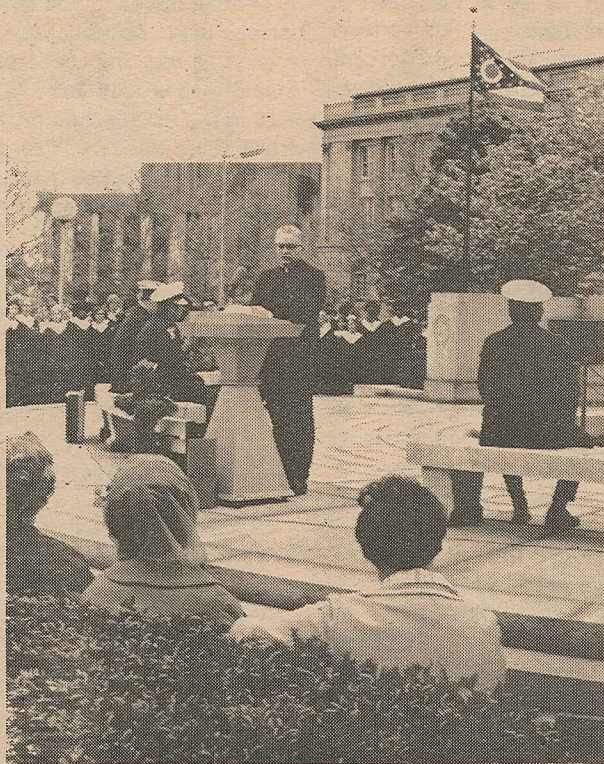
The Toledo Police Patrolmen's Association had its second annual police memorial on May 17th, 1972. The memorial was attended by many area law enforcement officers as well as Toledo Police and Toledo citizenry. This day was overcast and cool, but the spirit of those present conveyed a warm unity and the memory of our past departed brothers gave hope for a bright future.

The DeVilbiss choir gave excellent musical accompaniment to the ceremony. Father Kontz blessed the event with his spiritual guidance and wisdom. The American Legion Police Post lent its dress uniformity and military touch to the solemn event. Taps were sounded by Sgt. Fred Freer which added the touching note.

Chief Robert Duck delivered a fine speech and President Harry Broadway acted as moderator. Vice President Ed Fugate along with Sgt. Achter, Lt. B. Thiel, read the role of fallen brothers. President Broadway and Vice President Fugate also gave red carnations to the widows and members of our departed heroic brothers.

It was comforting to know that out of the nine city fathers, this reporter could spot only one present for the 25 minutes of ceremony honoring those that died serving their city.

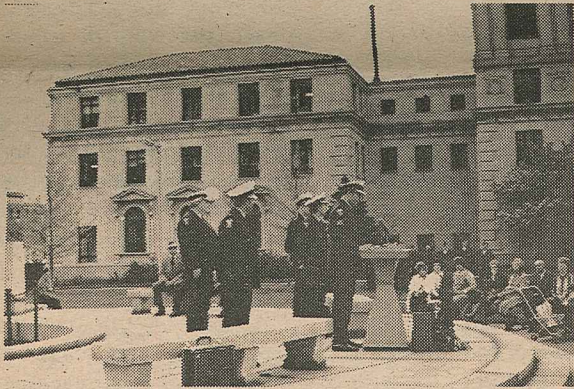
To all in attendance, including Mrs. Carol Pietrokowski, Safety Director Shanteau and other dignitaries we say thanks in helping us remember our dead.



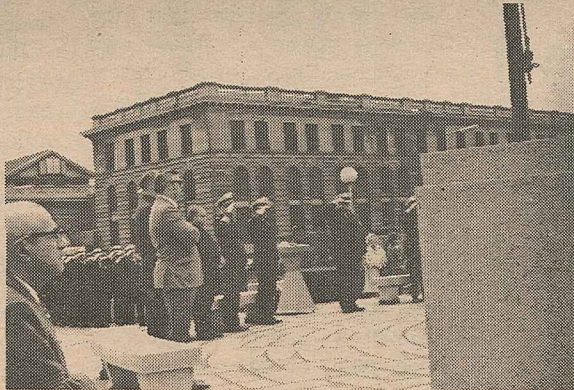
Fr. Kontz addresses crowd



Above: DeVilbiss Choir Sings



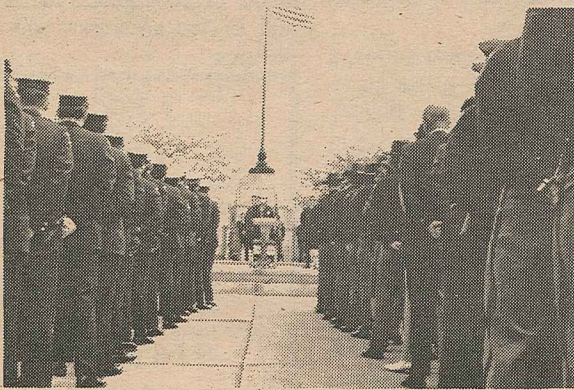
Sgt. R. Achter reads roll of fallen brothers.



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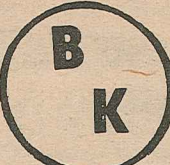
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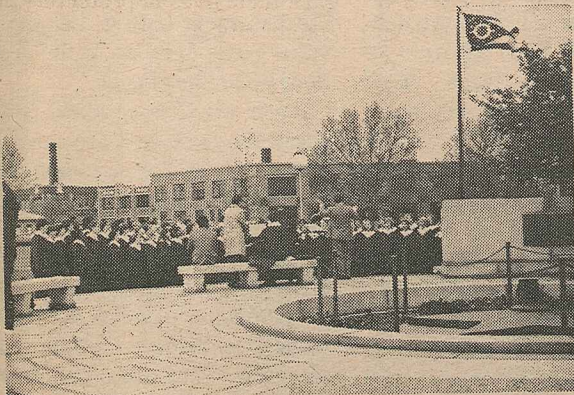
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The second annual variety show of the Toledo Police Patrolmans Association was staged in two performances on May 15th, 1972. The matinee and evening performances were well received by all those attending.

This year's show was co-chaired by Vice President Ed Fugate and John Connors. (See Picture) The show, as last year's show, was a sellout success.

The Roy Radin Revue contained

the famous Tiny Tim, the ever popular Ink Spots, the Wallace Brothers, and many other fine acts.

The chairmen of the show wish to thank all of those who supported the show and especially those policemen who volunteered to work the show. (See Picture)

In attendance at the evening performance were Safety Director

Don Shanteau and Chief Robert Duck, as well as Professor James Telb. They heard President Harry Broadway give a very short but interesting talk. He also gave away several bouquets of flowers to various mothers in the show as the show was held on the eve of Mothers Day. For anyone who may be interested Harry Broadway has many pictures of the show.

Again we wish to reiterate our thanks for everyone's support including the photographer Tom Purcel who spent many hours during the day and evening taking the pictures.

Next year will really be a biggie.

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A Lawyer's View

By Gerald S. Lubitsky



In the past few years there has been a great deal of confusion surrounding the subject of what is a legal search. One of the important sub-areas of this topic are searches associated with otherwise legal traffic arrests.

A comprehensive discussion of this area is set forth in the case of *Amador-Gonzalez v. United States* (391 F2d 308) (United States Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit - 1968). (Note - Ohio is part of Fifth Circuit)

In this case the syllabus of the court sets forth the following: "Defendant was convicted in the United States District Court...under a two-count indictment charging unlawful importation and knowing concealment of narcotics, and he appealed. The Court of Appeals...held that heroin taken from defendant's automobile following his arrest for a minor traffic offense by a police officer was seized from defendant in violation of protection Fourth Amendment affords against unreasonable searches and seizures, where offi-

cers appeared to be in no danger, and defendant was outside his automobile at time of search...and one of officers acknowledged that he was in fact looking for narcotics, and therefor heroin is inadmissible."

This case demonstrates the very important principle that affords individuals protection from general or exploratory searches even when they are incident to a lawful arrest. The search must have some relation to nature and purpose of arrest.

In the *Amador-Gonzalez Case* the Court also held the confession of the defendant was also inadmissible. The theory behind this holding is: that the confession was the "fruit of the poisonous tree".

The Court asked itself the following question. "Do the police have the right to search the person or automobile following a lawful arrest for a traffic violation?" The answer is an unequivocal "No!"

The only exception is if the search was incidental to the arrest. "Since incidental searches are limited to fruits of the crime or instrumentalities used in the commission of the crime for which the arrest is made, there can be no lawful incidental search following an arrest for a (minor) traffic violation." An exception to this is a case that involves intoxication, where the police are permitted to search defendant's car for open bottles of liquor or beer. But any search for an unrelated offense is unconstitutional and therefor illegal.

Crime Rises 11%

Taken From Law Officer

The FBI has released statistics showing that both the crime rate and the annual volume of major crime rose substantially in 1970.

Atty. Gen. John Mitchell issued a statement with the figures pointing out the 11-percent increase in number of crimes over the previous year is slightly lower than in 1969, when crime rose 12 percent. He also stressed that crime in large cities rose by only 6 percent, after having risen 9 percent in 1969 and 18 percent in 1968.

However, the totals showed a continued steep rise of major crime in 1970.

According to the 1970 figures, 5,568,200 major crimes

were reported in the United States -- an increase of more than a million over the 4,466,500 that were reported in 1968, the last Democratic year.

The crime rate also increased in 1970, with 2,740.5 major crimes reported per 100,000 residents. In 1968 the rate was 2,234.8 per 100,000.

The most discouraging figures were for robberies, which increased by 17 percent over 1969, and specifically bank robberies, which were up 29 percent. Rape increased by only 2 percent, murder rose by 8 percent, aggravated assault by 8 percent, burglary by 11 percent, larceny by 15 percent and auto theft by 6 percent.

Crime by women was shown to be rising sharply. Since 1960 arrests of women for all crimes increased by 74.4 percent compared with 25.7 percent for men. However, arrests for prostitution declined by 43.6 percent.

Although the great bulk of crimes occur in cities, the rate of increase was higher in the suburbs and rural areas. In cities of 250,000 or more population, crime rose 6 percent. In the suburbs the increase was 14 percent, and rural areas experienced a 15 percent rise.

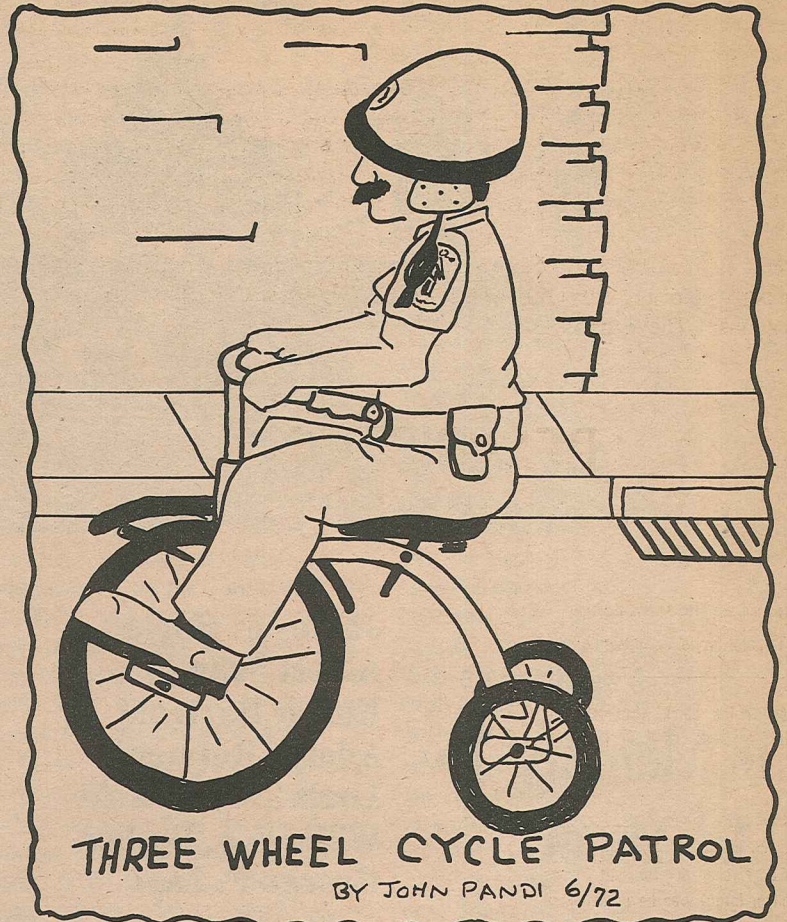
Advice From Experts On How To Foil A Mugger

In preparing this story, Senior Editor Gerald Moore found that there was one thing on which muggers, their victims and police agreed: a person can drastically reduce his chances of being mugged by taking certain precautions. The following guide contains some tips on how to foil a mugger.

ON THE STREET: The most important rule is to be alert. Take notice of who is on the street near you, which way you can run and where you might get help. A mugger's best weapon is surprise, but if you are prepared you may surprise him. If you walk briskly and with confidence, he is inclined to avoid you altogether. Looking as though you half expected to be "hit" is almost an invitation.

Dark streets and lonely or unfamiliar neighborhoods are obviously bad bets. If you think you are being followed, change direction as often as possible. Head for a lighted area where there are

FAR FETCH BY JOHN PANDI



people. If the person continues to follow you, run and scream when he gets close. Noise is a good defense. Watch for a lighted window, then wave and shout up at it as though someone were there watching you. Don't worry about appearing foolish.

Always walk in the middle of the sidewalk, halfway between the car line and the building line (both are good hiding places for muggers). If you are afraid of a particular block, walk in the middle of the street. Notice people who pass you. Muggers often walk past their victims, then turn and grab them from behind.

Have bus tokens and keys ready so you will waste no time fumbling. Don't take shortcuts through parks, tunnels or deserted buildings, even if it is raining. Don't lay your handbag or packages on your car while unlocking the door. Try to avoid walking beside empty parks. Parks make good escape routes for muggers.

One of the most useful things you can do is to know your neighborhood. Know where police call boxes are, where the all-night cafes are located and which buildings have doormen. And, be alert.

OFF THE STREET: Half of all muggings take place in hallways, elevators, basements and actually inside houses and apartments. Ironically, a victim often delivers himself to a mugger in the basement by failing to check whether his elevator is going up or down. If

the elevator has no indicator and you want to go up, stick your foot in the door, reach inside and press the basement button. Let the elevator come back up to the ground floor before getting on.

If you are driving alone, always check the back seat of your car to make sure no one is hiding there. Keep your windows up and all the doors locked.

Taxi and bus drivers are often willing to wait until you are inside your building if you ask them to. Subway entrances call for extra alertness. They are often crowded and provide an easy way for the mugger or purse-snatcher to get lost. In the station try to stay in sight of the change booth attendant. Don't ride the last car if you can avoid it.

IF YOU ARE ATTACKED: Don't resist. The odds are stacked against you. Give up your valuables. They can be replaced. You can't.

The exception is a situation in which you feel your life is in danger. Then if you must fight, fight dirty.

Aim for soft, sensitive places such as eyes, throat, pit of the stomach, kidney, groin, kneecap and instep. Don't try to bash the mugger on the head. It won't hurt him. If you kick, don't lean away from your target. You'll lose your balance and soften the blow. A policewoman suggests: "Scream bloody murder, shove your handbag in his face, use your umbrella as a bayonet, scratch his eyes out with your keys - then run." If a mugger's hand is over your mouth and you can't scream, make a fist with your middle knuckle pro-

(Cont. on Page 9; Col. 1)

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(Continued from Page 8)
 truding and ram that knuckle into the back of his hand. He should release his grip long enough for you to sound off. Another good tactic if you've kept your balance is to stamp down with all your weight on his instep and "grind like a cigarette."

The police do not recommend karate, judo or carrying illegal weapons. They point out that

success in karate or judo depends on surprise, an advantage you obviously don't have. Unless you know exactly what you're doing, weapons carried as defense may be wrested away and used against you. The police do recommend keeping a shrill whistle attached to your key chain, in your hand or an accessible pocket. If you have to search for it at the bottom of your handbag, it will do you no good at all.

Biddy's Bits

By Biddy Gilly

Shirley Sparks has worked in the Record Bureau for the past 5 years. This department has all the records, files, and warrants on any person that has been arrested both locally and State-wide. This type of work is very serious and in order for someone to do it they need training in the techniques and procedures used in this department.

Shirley is one of nine children, their Mother died when she was young. Because of this loss some of the family responsibilities were on her shoulders. Since all nine members of the family did graduate from High School, some of the credit should be given to Shirley for this accomplishment as she became the mother of the house at a very early age.



This early training has reflected on her ability to do her work. The work in Shirley's department consists dictation, sending information regarding warrants to other States, to the F.B.I. in Washington. This information, regarding people, must be accurate since lives and years spent in the penitentiary could result from the information, with many of these records used for Grand Jury trials. Shirley is very active in her Church. She was elected The Woman of 1970 and 1971 by the members of A.M.E. Zion Church. This was given for outstanding work in her neighborhood as Wife and Mother.

With all the outside activities, Shirley still has time for her family, including cooking as her husband Ronald can testify.

Shirley has made many friends at the Police Department and they all wish her the best of everything - Including her Promotion.

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Convention Hall?

What Toledo doesn't need is a beautiful, sparsely used, expensive to maintain Convention Hall.

Toledo needs a new Municipal Court Complex combined with parking places for off-street parking. When the Safety Building was built some 50 years ago it was large enough to handle the labor pains of a new city but now the population and public offices have increased but the building is still the same.

There have been pictures in different papers showing how overcrowded the first floor is. These pictures usually show people waiting to get in the Court Rooms, trying to pay fines in the clerk's office or waiting to see the Probation officers. The only space in the building which hasn't been utilized is the hallways.

Whenever another office is needed it means an existing office is made smaller. The only floor at the Safety Building that is not overcrowded is the third, wonder why? The offices on the second floor are so small it's difficult for two people to enter them without bumping into one another. Any offices that are considered large have upwards of eight police detectives working in them at one time.

The Probation Department has more Probation Officers than it has offices, which means that persons in that department have to wait until an office is available for them to use before they can adequately check into a person's background.

Some of the Court Rooms are so overcrowded the Judges can hardly hear the cases in front of the bench. Also many people have to stand as there are not enough chairs to sit on. While working under such conditions how efficient can the City of Toledo be operating.

The tax-payer's money should be used for the people of Toledo, and not for people wanting to use the City. A Municipal Complex with parking in the back would benefit the entire city and the money spent would show the citizens of Toledo the Administration is interested in their welfare.

Very few people have noticed the gardens and small park behind the Safety Building, but when they have to find a place to park their car they notice there is no space available. Parking would be added

for the budget, and its maintenance would be less expensive than the flowers and garden workers.

Citizens Who Care About Youth

January 8th, 1972, marked the beginning of a new experience for the Lucas County Juvenile Court and sixteen concerned community citizens. It was the genesis of a year's commitment via a swearing-in ceremony for the first group of selected volunteers to help fulfill the Courts' goal of reducing delinquency in our community.

The Volunteer Probation Counselor Program is presently geared to give pre-teen and teen-age offenders, referred to the Court, a more complete counseling program based on the concept of highly individualized positive attention. A V.P.C., an official representative of the Juvenile Court, is assigned one probationer to supervise for a minimum of three hours per week. In this capacity, the volunteer is given supervision by the Coordinator of Volunteers, writes brief weekly reports concerning the youth under his or her care, and consults with the Coordinator on a monthly basis to discuss the problems, progress, and goals of his or her probationer.

Philosophically the program operates by trying to make the probation period a positive and rewarding experience in which the child rather than looking upon himself as a criminal can conceive himself as a human offered alternatives to crime. Also the child is offered the opportunity of establishing a relationship with an adult-authority figure who will be consistent with his friendship and concern.

The process for becoming a Volunteer Probation Counselor begins by filing an application with the Coordinator. Upon receipt of the completed application reference and police checks are made; the prospective volunteer is interviewed; and then invited to attend three consecutive compulsory training meetings totaling twelve hours.

Experts from various segments of the justice system participate in these training sessions helping to give the volunteer a more complete view of the people and pro-

(Cont. on Page 10; Col. 1)

DESCRIPTION SHEET

Complete the form below - as soon after a crime as you can; then give it to the police

HAT (color, style, condition) _____

HAIR (color, thick, thin, straight, curly, hair part, style of combing) _____

Does it look tinted-possible the robber wore a wig. _____

EYES (close or far set, color, small or large) was he cross-eyed? _____

NOSE (small, large, broad, narrow, long, short) Look broken _____

CHIN (square, broad, long, narrow) _____

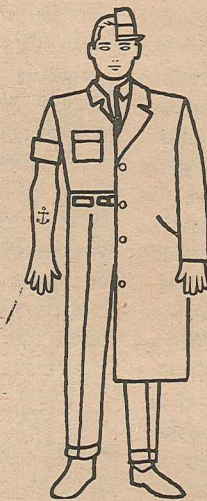
COMPLEXION (light, dark, ruddy, pale etc.) Notice scars (on hands; face; arms, neck) _____

SHIRT _____

TIE or SCARF _____

COAT or JACKET _____

GLOVES _____



SUBMITTED BY _____

TIME & DATE OF HOLDUP _____

TROUSERS - Look for patches _____

SOCKS _____

SHOES _____

Other Miscellaneous Information and Remarks _____

ROBBER'S SEX _____

AGE _____

HEIGHT - Compare him to someone you know _____

WEIGHT _____

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (describe whether slight or heavy build, scars, marks, manner of walking, tattoos, mustache, nervous, calm, etc.) _____

WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT (note whether pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, knife etc. were used by robber) _____

REMARKS (note here anything that the robber may have said, his accent, whether he used any names, his movements, etc.) _____

EXTRA - Listen for any cars which may leave the scene in a hurry. _____

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 2. Cooperate with police officials whenever and wherever possible.
 3. Carry out civil responsibilities to the best of my ability.

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MR. MRS.

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First _____

Middle _____

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Number and Street _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

AGE _____

BIRTHDATE _____

Month Day Year _____

BIRTHPLACE _____

City _____

State _____

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I hereby give the Division of Police full permission to obtain any information regarding any past police record.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT _____

DATE _____

Application Obtained at _____

APPLICATION APPROVED

APPLICATION DISAPPROVED

Signature _____

Bureau of Identification and Records

(Continued from Page 9)

cesses a child has gone through before he or she is assigned a V.P.C. At the first two training sessions referees, police officers, lawyers, CSI leaders, and probation counselors acted as panelists. Use was also made of area psychologists and psychiatrists; role playing techniques, tours of the Court and Child Study Institute, small discussion groups, and advice from other courts already using volunteers. At the conclusion of the training sessions is an impressive swearing-in ceremony presided over by one of our judges who impresses upon the volunteers their duty to counsel a child for at least a year and to aid the Court in upholding justice. Within a few weeks after the ceremony assignments are made and the V.P.C.'s meet their probationers.

Presently forty-five citizens from twenty-one to sixty-four years of age are active volunteers working with children adjudicated as: drunk and disorderly, runaways, unruly, truants, and shoplifters. Obviously their responsibility is not a light or easy one, but they are receiving tremendous satisfaction as individuals. Youth coming through the Court do need the individualized attention of one dedicated person and now with the help of these concerned citizens this need can more easily be filled. The volunteer concept has worked most successfully in the rehabilitation of young offenders in other Juvenile Courts, and hopefully it will also be successful here.

Crime Is Caused By Criminals

From Citizens For Law & Order
By Prof. Fred E. Inbau
and Frank G. Carrington

The PROBLEM propounded by the topic of how to mount an effective crackdown on crime can be brought into perspective by considering two phenomena of the decade 1960 through 1969. They are: (a) during that 10-year period, safeguards for the criminal accused and permissiveness toward lawless, violent acts reached heights in the United States such as no other nation has ever witnessed; and (b) in the same span of time, while our population increased by 13 per cent, serious crimes increased by 148 per cent. The two are not coincidental. In any society, the incidence of lawlessness is directly related to the number of criminally inclined individuals who are at liberty to prey upon others, and it is precisely the permissiveness shown toward criminals in this country which has resulted in their being free to practice their depredations to an unprecedented extent.

Crime is caused by criminals; the fact is as simple as that. When a strong-arm robber slugs his victim in order to relieve him of his

watch and wallet, he has committed a crime. No amount of elaboration on the question of whether or not the assailant came from an environment of poverty or a broken home makes the robbery itself any the less a crime. Likewise, when a youthful demonstrator, intolerant of this country's pace in solving its social problems, throws a rock that strikes a policeman on the head, an aggravated assault has been committed. Apologists for criminal behavior may wring their hands as much as they like about the robber "striking out at a society which has brutalized him" or the demonstrator "merely expressing his idealistic young concern"; the fact remains that both are criminals.

The answer, then, to the question of how to mount an effective crackdown on crime lies basically in first recognizing that crime is committed by criminals, and second, in getting as many criminals as possible out of circulation so that they are no longer free to victimize the law-abiding.

This position is called the "hard line" on crime. It is not fashionable among certain liberal social scientists, who have been characterized by Attorney General Mitchell as being able to "...explain the motivations of the criminal, but who can do little to protect the innocent against the mugger or armed robber." To these individuals, the "hard-liner" is "simplistic," or "lacking in compassion." We suggest that neither of these appellations is valid, and that, instead, he may be better described as one who takes a realistic position with regard to the crime problem.

It is quite true that there is nothing particularly compassionate toward a law violator in advocating that he be locked up; yet it would seem that the worthy object of compassion would be the victim rather than the assailant, the oppressed rather than the oppressor. If a 75-year-old woman on a ghetto street is knocked to the pavement because she has the temerity to struggle with a husky 18-year-old purse-snatcher -- the result being a broken hip which, at her age, may never mend -- the most elementary concepts of fairness would seem to dictate that the victimized woman is more deserving of our sympathy than her attacker.

When liberality dictates that the lawless remain free to victimize others, it is clearly misplaced. This, in short, is the hard-line position that we believe to be both realistic and valid; it favors consideration for the victims of crime and for public safety above that for the offender himself.

The Hard-Line Approach

Let us consider, then, the hard-line approach to the problem of crime in light of our stated aim of suggesting how to mount an effective crackdown on the criminal. First, we shall sketch the dimensions of the crime picture in

this country with special emphasis on the truly intolerable extent to which crime victimizes the poor. Next, we will glance briefly at public opinion about crime -- the line the law-abiding majority of our citizens want taken. We then turn to the specifics -- why we are not safe from the criminal and, more importantly, what can be done about it.

Before proceeding to this analysis, however, one point must be made. Just because we favor a hard-line approach, it does not mean that we are insensitive either to the factors in our society which breed criminals or to the tremendous importance of the rehabilitation of those who have been convicted and are amenable to rehabilitation. The breeding factors of crime -- environmental, hereditary, educational, social, and economic -- are, of course, elements which go into the making of a criminal. Anyone who is seriously concerned with the overall problem be he a hard-liner or not, must recognize the importance of these breeding factors, and he must also subscribe to the view that once a person has committed a crime every feasible effort should be made to rehabilitate him. But there is nothing incompatible between an acceptance of those two positions and a recognition of the need to make our society reasonably free from criminal harm -- especially between now and the time when we are able to make effective progress toward those two general objectives. Moreover, we must not lose sight of the fact that even if we should develop effective rehabilitation procedures, we will still have a serious crime problem unless we recognize the need for effective criminal sanctions...

The right to be safe from criminal harm -- particularly among the poor and the racial minorities -- has become an illusion. They are the ones who are most often the victims of crimes of violence -- murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. These crimes have increased 130 per cent during the past decade, and the upward trend continues undiminished.

Professor Herbert L. Packer of Stanford University reported in 1970 that street crime victimizes ghetto dwellers at least 100 times more than it afflicts the affluent citizens who live in the suburbs. A recent story, "Black Crime Preys on Black Victims," released by the Associated Press, described the problem:

Between 70 and 80 per cent of major big city crime is harbored in Negro or predominantly Negro precincts. Little is visited upon whites. On police map, the colored pins flock gregariously in ghetto neighborhoods detailing the rapes and robberies.

The undeniable fact is that the poor pay for crime in a most usurious way...

More dramatic than statistics on

crime is the manner in which the lives of all of us, particularly the poor and members of minority groups, have had to be adjusted because of the ever-present threat of violent crime. In most of our cities, the law-abiding citizens have had to surrender possession of the streets after dark to the robber and those who may even bludgeon someone out of sheer delight. Many persons are literally afraid to leave the sanctuary of their homes for fear that they will fall victim to some form of violent attack; and for those who must be out on the streets, protective measures, unheard of ten years ago, are being used. Taxicab drivers, for example, no longer favor their passengers with opinions because the customer cannot hear the driver through the two-inch thickness of bulletproof glass which separates the front and rear seats of most taxicabs today. Bus riders must prepare themselves with the exact amount of their fares because, nowadays, bus drivers do not carry change in order to discourage robberies. In short, we have been forced to accommodate our lives to the specter of criminal terror.

Although the human misery and the physical and mental suffering inflicted upon the victims of crime are the most hideous aspects of the picture, the devastating economic impact of crime, upon victim and nonvictim alike, must also be considered. The total annual price tag for all forms of lawlessness in the country has been estimated to exceed 51 billion dollars. It takes very little imagination to conceive of what could be done with that kind of money toward alleviating some of the social ills that beset this country.

Why is our crime picture as horrendous as it is, despite overwhelming public opinion against lawlessness? The answer lies in the fact that in many -- far too many -- cases, the law-enforcement processes in this country have broken down, with the result that more and more criminals are free to prey upon the law-abiding. This breakdown is threefold, and stems from:

1. Failure to apprehend criminals
2. Failure to convict criminals
3. Failure to incarcerate criminals.

When we analyze each of these failures, it becomes apparent why we are not safe and why a hard line is needed.

The deficiency of failure to apprehend in our criminal justice system is related to the law-enforcement function, but this in no wise means that it is the fault of our police departments. By and large, the caliber of law enforcement, man for man, has never been higher than it is today; yet, more and more often the police find themselves at a tremendous disadvantage in their efforts to apprehend criminals. One reason for this is the shortage of policemen, particularly in the core cities where they are needed most.

The Thin Blue Line

Few major cities have enough men to do the job, and recruitment

is difficult. With crime rising to unprecedented heights, the police line has never been stretched thinner. In addition, and all too often, the already meager police strength in certain cities is being diverted away from the proper police function -- the apprehension of criminals -- to peace-keeping duties at demonstrations, sit-ins, and sundry other "protest" activities. It is axiomatic that a police officer "baby-sitting" at a rally of one sort or another is unavailable to watch for the burglar and the robber and perhaps thus, by the very visibility of his presence, deter the commission of crime.

Another reason for underpolicing in some areas of large cities is the understandable reluctance of police officers to subject themselves to the risk of assassination while on patrol. As this article was being written, four police officers in New York City were shot, two of them dying as a result, simply because they were policemen, although in the minds of the assassins they were, of course, "Fascist pigs".

All police officers accept the risk of being killed in the prevention of serious crime and in the course of apprehending criminals, but it is asking too much of them to incur the increasing risk of an assassin's bullet.

Police are also becoming more reluctant to make arrests at the scene of a crime or disturbance out of fear that they will perhaps attract a crowd and touch off a riot, or for fear that an arrest of certain individuals or groups of individuals will result in allegations of "police brutality" or other false charges.

Court-imposed restrictions of an unrealistic nature -- which in our opinion were not constitutionally or practically required -- serve to further inhibit the conscientious police officer, for instance, the Miranda rule requiring a litany of advice about legal rights before the interrogation of an apprehended suspect can be conducted.

Even if a criminal is arrested, the likelihood is great that he will not be convicted. According to Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas, in recent years verdicts of not guilty in robbery cases have increased 23 per cent, and in burglary cases 53 per cent. The hedge of procedural safeguard, which the Warren Court erected around the person accused of a criminal offense and the efforts of the judiciary to "police the police" have created such a maze of technical requirements for police conduct that, in case after case, obviously guilty persons must be freed because an officer neglected to act with the propriety demanded by the Court. Senator McClellan has characterized this situation as one in which the Court's ruling have threatened "to alter the nature of the criminal trial from a test of the defendant's guilt or innocence to an inquiry into the propriety of the policeman's conduct."

(Cont. on Page 11; Col. 3)

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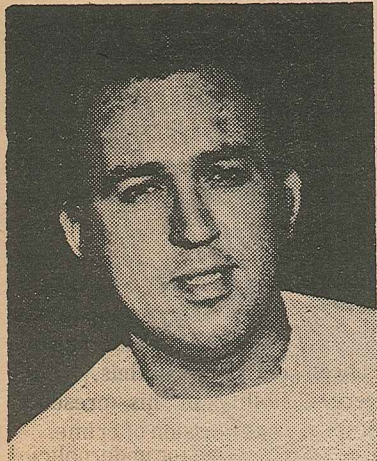
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Drugs And Society:



DR. RICHARD M. DUDA

Drugs & Society: Stimulants

"In today's push and go society, we find many people who are bound to the race for success." "It's a sad commentary to a modern civilization's epitaph.

These were two sentences which were spoken by an oriental physician I met in Southeast-Asia. We were discussing the drug problem in civilian and military populations. One of the drugs we discussed in detail was amphetamine, and amphetamine related drugs.

Last year in the United States enough amphetamines were produced to give 200 tablets to every man woman and child. This amount represents an excessive amount of this drug. In the practice of medicine there are very few actual indications for the use of amphetamines, you may then ask why do people use stimulant type drugs. For one thing most of these medications are thought to curb the appetite. While it is true that they give you the feeling of having curbed your appetite they will not stop you from eating nor will they take off weight. And in actuality the appetite curbing effect lasts only 2 weeks, then the dose must be increased to gain more affect. This cycle of gaining more affect by increasing the dose may lead to addiction without a person realizing what is happening. A secondary affect is the state of well-being one gets from amphetamines. This, in an emotionally disturbed patient, can lead to addiction. Going one step further, if the drug is taken inter-venously in large doses one can "get quite high." As you can see, this type of drug can be quite readily abused.

The long range adverse affects of amphetamine abuse are serious and many.

Mental changes are one very serious side effect. Prolonged use of amphetamines leads to personality changes which may per-

sist for many years after the drug is stopped. The patient may become schizophrenic or paranoid. His manner and behavior become irregular and offensive. The individual will tend to lose insight with reality and even himself. We may see anti-social behavior in such actions as murder, malicious destruction, and perverted sexual behavior.

These personality changes are often unrecognized by the individual himself. Many amphetamine users will become pathological liars, a trait which may never leave. The individual becomes very superficial in his personality and in his thinking. Very often, however, most of the mental changes that go along with amphetamine abuse will regress once the drug is stopped.

Some of the physical changes are quite obvious. The pupils of the eyes become large. The individual will always look tired, even though he may move around as if he has an abundance of energy. The amphetamine abuser talks excessively and rapidly often stammering and forgetting what he was saying. The mouth and tongue will be dry, and for the individual who uses amphetamines inter-venously one can see marks on his arms from the needles. Often when the drug is used inter-venously the dose will be too high. Excessive doses of amphetamine can lead to heart failure and lung failure. The individual will have a shaking of his hands and appear quite nervous.

The blood pressure will be seriously affected as well as many other body systems. In the end what we have is a patient who is mentally sick and physically wrecked. Fortunately many of these effects go away with time, occasionally they do not. Some of the mental affects are so serious that even a well-trained psychiatrist can do very little.

In summary, I want to emphasize that stimulant type drugs, amphetamine being only one of them, are dangerous and can be the downfall of anyone who abuses them. We must be careful as anyone can fall victim to them. The most common way being by taking diet pills - any diet pill can and will lead to addiction.

If You Have Any Comments On the Paper Drop Us a Note.

—The Editors

(Continued from Page 10)

At the core of the barrier which has been erected between the factual guilt of a person and the legal proof of guilt is the so-called "exclusionary rule". This rule, which was made a part of the jurisprudence of this nation by a Supreme Court in 1961, holds that no evidence, regardless of how relevant or probative it may be, can be used against a defendant if it was improperly obtained. For instance, if a dope pusher has been found in possession of narcotics but the search of his person, automobile, or room which revealed the narcotics is held to have been illegal for any reason, the narcotics cannot be used as evidence against him. Thus, the upshot of the exclusionary rule is that the question of actual guilt or innocence is completely disregarded; if the policeman has blundered in the slightest the guilty party must be released -- returned to society, free to continue his career of crime. The same is true of a defendant whose confession is rejected because the police interrogator failed to tell him that he had a right to remain silent, that whatever he says can be held against him, that he is entitled to have a lawyer present, and that if he could not afford a lawyer one would be provided free. Compounding the handicap is the fact that once a lawyer comes on the scene the standard advice is to tell the client to keep his mouth shut.

The Wrong Remedy

If all police work consisted of willful or wanton disregard for the legal rights of criminal suspects, the exclusionary rule might have some validity; but even then, the way to keep the police in line is by direct action against them, and not through the route of setting the criminal free in order to teach the police a lesson. The exclusionary rule works to return the criminal to the street, with an absolute and total disregard for the rights of those whom the newly released criminal may decide to victimize next.

On one recent day in Chicago -- identified in a local newspaper editorial as a red-letter day for convicted criminals -- the following events occurred:

--A 16-year-old killer of another teenager was found guilty of murder. He was placed on probation for five years because it was his "first offense".

--A 17-year-old pleaded guilty to setting fire to a police car, striking a policeman, throwing rocks and bottles at policemen, and grabbing a policeman's gun while resisting

arrest. He, too, received probation. This was his "first offense".

--Three Black Panthers pleaded guilty to buying machine guns and hand grenades for the party's arsenal. Each one was given three years' probation, even though two of them had been fugitives and one had been convicted of assault and battery growing out of the shooting of a policeman.

These cases are illustrative of one of the reasons why the streets are no longer safe.

Contrary to the general belief that since crime and population have both increased considerably within the past ten years our state and Federal penitentiaries must be bulging with inmates, the number of prison inmates is just about the same, if not slightly less than it was in 1960. Twenty-nine states have experienced a decrease in prison inmate population as of March 1971. Consider the situation in three of our largest states. In New York, the prison population in 1960 was 17,207; last March it was 14,554 -- down 2,653. In Pennsylvania there were 7,802 prison inmates in 1960; in March 1971, there were 6,422 --down 1,380. In Illinois, 9,064 in 1960; 7,206 in March 1971 -- a decrease of 1,858.

The Federal inmate population decreased by 3,699 during the period 1960-1967, the latest year for which officially released figures are available.

Thus we see one of the most logical reasons for rampant crime. Even after they have been convicted, criminals are returned to the streets because some judges simply will not incarcerate them, no matter how vicious or depraved their crime.

The answer to what can be done lies, in our opinion, in a massive outpouring of active citizen concern and involvement. The attitude of the law-abiding majority (and again we stress the fact that this majority crosses all lines of color and class) is definitely hard-line,

June-July, The Police Shield/Page 11

but it must be translated into action. When that is done, the crime picture in the United States will improve.

Protecting the Police

1. In the area of failure to apprehend criminals, there must be massive citizen support for the policeman when he is doing his job properly. This will create a climate under which police recruiting will be enhanced and officers will not hesitate to do their job for fear of civil suits by vocal pressure groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union and other "police watcher" organizations. A strong public sentiment against civilian review boards, and demonstrable public outrage against attacks on the police -- as opposed to grumbling in country club locker rooms and at cocktail parties -- would do more toward overcoming the problems of shortages of policemen and "underpolicing" than any other single thing.

2. In the area of failure to convict criminals, public outcry and pressure are necessary to curtail drastically those contrived "rights" of criminal suspects which serve only to protect the guilty without any compensating benefits. This can be done without diminishing the basic rights of all citizens. For instance, the Fourth Amendment's guarantee of freedom from unreasonable search and seizure must be preserved, but it can be done without the use of exclusionary rule that turns so many guilty persons loose; moreover, it is ineffectual, anyway, as a police disciplinary measure.

The exclusionary rule should be removed from our criminal justice system and replaced by procedures for dealing directly with the officer who willfully violates a person's Constitutional rights. Great Britain has never had the automatic exclusionary rule as we know it, and that country has never been turned into a police state.

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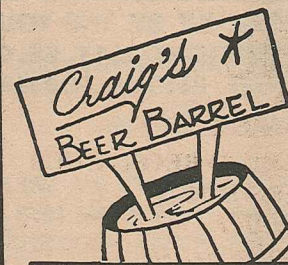
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The Image of Police

by
Lieut. P.J. Moore

The Image

What about it? What is it? Who cares? Recently, my wife had occasion to be in the beauty shop getting her hair done up for the holidays when she overheard a conversation between two of the other ladies in adjoining hair dryers. It was appalling to her!

Later, in the doctors office she was again a captive audience to a long and lengthy discussion on policemen in general. As I have an aversion to doctor's offices approaching that of a mortuary; I waited in the car. How I wished I had been there to listen firsthand to this intelligent debate. It seems that the police were being defended by an older man, who happened to be a City worker and a slightly younger man who said he realized what policemen went through and that he wouldn't have their job for all the tea in China plus twice whatever their wages were. They were pitted against two very vociferous and, according to them, very knowledgeable women who were firing away incessantly. Both of these incidents prompted my spouse to inquire of me what did we do to defend ourselves.

I promptly replied that people are apparently prone to either suicide or homicide and sometimes both and that they resent interference on the part of the

police. Traffic laws and the fracturing thereof account for the largest confrontation, as it stands, between the police and the public and most of this is very unpleasant for all parties involved. In order to fulfil the apparent need of one to rationalize their mistakes most people "blame" the police listing prejudice, mistaken identities, quotas or any of several other reasons why they were singled out for their respective citations.

Another thing that makes me wonder what people think of us is the fact that one complainant said "If I was white I wouldn't have got this ticket" and the very next person stated "If I was black I wouldn't have gotten this ticket." Naturally, many people base their own failures on the feeling that belonging to a certain group subjects them to cry number of misfortunes in the normal course of their lives. They accept certain things as fact, regardless of the circumstances and, in their own minds, they feel they are right no matter what.

In November, I had occasion to witness two young white policemen working over an older black man that had been struck by an auto driven by a young black lady. The actions of the two officers saved the life of the man as it turned out but the only concern of the bystanders at the scene was the fact that, upon arrival, the Ac-

cident-Investigation Squad first talked to a young white couple briefly and told them many thanks and sent them on their way. They happened to be witnesses to the accident who, by stopping and becoming involved, cleared the black girl of a probable traffic manslaughter charge. The crowd already was formed and one woman screamed "if they was black they'd be on their way to jail" as she presumed they struck the man. When she learned they were witnesses and that the other party involved in the accident was also black she evaporated. Incidentally, the story of the two officers saving the man appeared way back in the newspaper on about page 13 - 4 days later.

In years past I have noted that the news media have gone to extremes in painting a dark picture of the lawmen both in this country and abroad. Everything from kill crazed cops on TV to drug pushing fuzz on the take in New York.

Who cares about those guys who put on the blue "monkey suit" 5 days out of 7, go out and respond to every call promptly, and do their "thing" in the interests of public safety? Who cares if these same men, on their way home, at the store or whatever while off duty, either note and report any suspicious activity or make arrests or preserve life or protect property?

With notable exception however we must say that Dragnet and Adam-12 to mention two of the many "good cop shows" have contributed a good deal towards a favorable image of the "thin blue line" that stands between society and the jungle. We might sue some of the others; Time, Life, Laugh-In, etc., for alienation of affections and we could win but we would prove nothing of value.

So many people are ready to step on the police - some for real; most for imaginary reasons. To the general public we seem to be a necessary evil - one that they are required to put up with. Don't cross them and they won't cross you seems to be aprapo with many.

Where do the answers lie? Perhaps we should get into the same vein as the Fire Department. In al-

most every instance most people at the scene of a fire or medical emergency are glad to see the arrival of the firemen. That, of course, is because the firefighters deal directly in the saving of property from a common foe; fire or the saving of lives from the common enemy; death.

We deal directly with people, their feelings their frustrations, etc. We are unique in that our competition consists only of people who are either have or are about to do something wrong. They are never happy to see the police.

What can we do? Become involved; care. Have you ever imagined yourself in the position of those either aggrieved or in the place of the perpetrators? We must do what we must do but we can do it with fairness but firmly. Are the black people so ready to accuse us of prejudice if we concern ourselves with their problems? Let's clean up some of those neighborhoods that need it - Report violations to the respective authorities; Health Department, Welfare Department, or whatever.

Explain those traffic citation don't just say "Tell it to the judge." Smile a little! It doesn't hurt a bit, although I have been accused of enjoying myself when I've done that! Above all, don't agitate the receiver using such remarks as "Here's a Christmas present" or "If you weren't such a dummy you wouldn't have gotten this."

To cite some other examples of how one might become interested but not involved - call a cab or tow for someone who'd you'd normally pass by - take that person home if he's not in trouble yet - or buy him a cup of coffee. Let your ear get bent if you really have the time. Do a good deed a day just as the boy scouts do; you'll be surprised at the feeling you get and the pleasant memories you'll have! Sometimes all a person wants or needs is sympathy and/or a little help. At an injury accident for example. A bystander does traffic while another renders first aid and the officers call for tows and begin the report while the passersbys do the work. Or a suicide takes place and the officers prowl about the house leaving the body untended

while the grievied people stand by and watch, or the officers just tell the people to "get out" or "clear the scene". There are as many examples as there are situations. The number unlimited.

What about the image? We should all be concerned with our image as our entire future depends on it whether we like it or not. We need the cooperation of the people we represent. Without it we are lost as are they.

What is our image? In a word: poor. We have been depicted as everything from depraved maniacs to nit witted pigs. With time and effort we can change this picture but it will be work!

Who cares? We do!

(Continued from Page 11)

The Business of the Community

3. In the area of failure to incarcerate, there are those who believe that the sentencing process is nobody's business but the judge's. This is not true. It is the function of a judge to sentence a convicted criminal; but the sentence itself -- the determination of whether or how soon a potentially dangerous felon will be released into the community -- is clearly the business of the community whose safety is involved. Just as the President, a governor, or a state or national legislator is accountable to the people in the final analysis, so is a judge whether elected directly or appointed by elected officials. In this area, citizen concern can be translated into action, as has been done already in several jurisdictions, by citizens' groups who follow a judge's sentencing record and then report, pro or con, to their fellow citizens.

Our suggested solutions to the crime problem are admittedly "hard-line", but we believe that such an approach must be taken. If crime is to be significantly diminished, the concern of the law-abiding citizen will have to be translated into constructive action. Lawlessness threatens to engulf this country, and a firm stand is necessary to stem the tide. Non-partisan educational groups can be formed to inaugurate and follow through on projects that will harness citizen support for proper, non-abusive law enforcement. Particularly in the appellate courts it has been found effective to file "friend of the court" (amicus curiae) briefs in support of the law enforcement side of the question in important criminal law cases. With citizen action such as this on the scene against crime, the future is encouraging.

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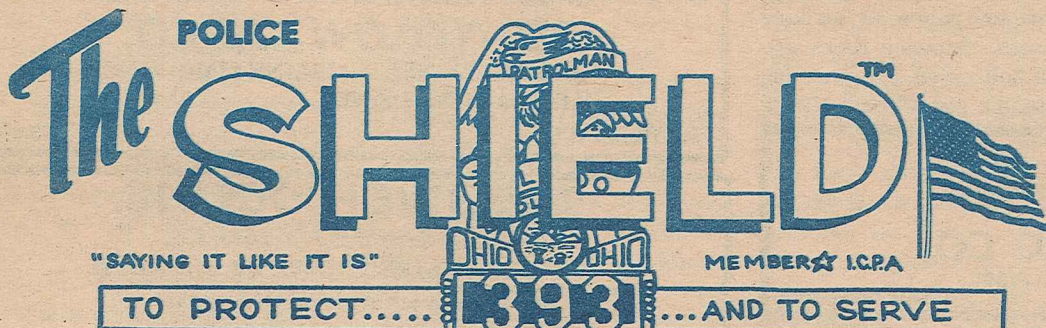
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