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

February 1, 1961

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The life of a law enforcement officer is one fraught with daily risks, and his acts of everyday bravery--for which he is often poorly compensated--are accepted as routine by much of the public he serves.

In line with this, it is most discouraging to read of officers who, while trying to carry out their sworn duty of upholding the law, have been set upon by groups and mobs and severely injured or mauled.

For example, in a midwestern State, two police officers attempting to make an arrest were surrounded and assaulted by a dangerous mob. While the officers were being beaten, not one citizen could or would muster the courage to assist them or even to call for additional help so the men could be properly defended. In this instance, the officers were able to battle their way to their car and radio for assistance. The tragic consequences which might have erupted otherwise are terribly apparent.

Such utter contempt for the law and its enforcers is shocking and intolerable.

Mob action is as unpredictable and vicious as a tornado. It has the potential of unleashing concerted fury which can be animal-like in its intensity.

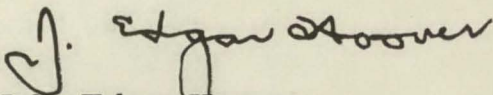
As a newspaper in the area of the attack so cogently pointed out, "It is a basic obligation of both morality and citizenship for all law-abiding citizens to come to the aid of the police in the discharge of their duties." I could not more heartily agree with this statement and would encourage all editorial writers to continue to vigilantly fulfill their duty of condemning and shaming all who would participate in such disgraceful demonstrations.

Some judges are making examples of irresponsible hoodlums who assault police officers, and rightly so. In other instances, courts are meting out stern justice to contemptuous, insolent individuals who defy the law by refusing to aid embattled police officers where the law so provides.

Making examples of such persons will instill respect for the law enforcement officer in a certain class of so-called "citizen" who has shown disrespect in the past.

If unrestrained attacks on law enforcement officers and unrestrained mob action are countenanced by good citizens, then no member of the community is safe for no one knows when he may be the next victim of mob violence.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a stylized "H".

John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

New Orleans Police Use Tactical Unit To Prevent Crime

by SUPT. JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO, *New Orleans, La.,
Police Department*

In traffic law enforcement, we oftentimes hear the term "selective enforcement." When used in this field, the term indicates that we exert our principal traffic enforcement efforts where and when accidents are occurring and against the predominant violations. We seldom hear the term, however, where major criminal offenses are concerned. Yet, selective enforcement is just as applicable and just as necessary in the area of criminality as it is in the traffic field, and we must apply such tactics against the criminal element the same as we do against traffic law violators.

Selective enforcement against the criminal and criminality, in many ways, parallels those methods used against the traffic violator and traffic accidents. And, of course, we can also find similarities between various other phases of the traffic and crime problems. The same commercial section of our city which generates heavy vehicular traffic

and its accompanying accidents also provides ideal targets for attack by burglars and thieves. The open highway which invites high speeds and provides the potentiality for traffic fatalities can be likened to large sums of money being handled by armed guards; the money is a prime target for a hoodlum and the armed guard provides the potentiality of a gun battle and possible death to innocent persons.

Poor road surfaces and dilapidated vehicles can be likened to the slums of our cities where many habitual criminals are bred. The same poor street lighting which contributes to traffic accidents also contributes to on-the-street criminality. Many a motorist is a safe driver only through fear of enforcement efforts; the same is true in major crime. On the other hand, there are many safe drivers who would drive no differently in the complete absence of enforcement, and there are persons who would commit no crimes even in the complete absence of police officers.

Just as we have a specialized traffic patrol which we move periodically as our statistical data indicates, then we should also have crime-fighting units which can be moved about from time to time as the needs arise. Here, as in our traffic situation, there are two aspects of the problem—that which is current and will yield to enforcement efforts, and that which is continuing, requiring long-range planning and more complex treatment than mere police law enforcement.

In both fields, solutions can be aided through the proper use of available police statistical data.

Increasing Demands

Through recent years, we have experienced an ever-increasing public demand for police service in matters which in the past went completely unreported or were handled by other agencies. These increased demands on our departments have caused too much of a drain on our uniformed patrol services. In our city, this vital force, by 1957, had become a complaint-answering service which



Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso.

was regarded as a bottomless source of manpower for any and all unplanned events requiring policing.

In years gone by, many specialized units had grown up in the department, and with each came a further reduction of our first line of defense—the uniformed patrol. During the late summer of 1957, the decision was reached that all efforts would be made to bolster our uniformed patrol force and return it to its original status. We then began filling all existing vacancies in our districts. (The city is divided into six police district areas which comprise the patrol bureau.) This was a long-range program, however, and by spreading the available manpower throughout the city, we were not having an immediate effect on the crime problem which continued to grow throughout the year of 1958. Our cadet classes averaged 25 officers, and when one considers that each of the three platoons in each district was short of required manpower, he can readily see that 25 men represent a very thin line when spread over the sprawling 360 square miles of area which make up the city of New Orleans.

Planning Unit Formed

On June 26, 1957, shortly after being graduated from the 59th Session of the FBI National Academy, I was chosen to serve the city of New Orleans as deputy superintendent of police, and Information Officer A. A. Theriot was appointed deputy chief for administration. Col. Provosty A. Dayries was superintendent. It was realized that an

immediate solution to the problem of mounting criminal activity would have to be conceived. A planning unit was set up, and a series of staff conferences held to study available statistical data and receive comments from all levels as to the problem and possible solutions.

Police management came to the conclusion that some additional measure was needed to stop the criminal until our patrol force could be brought up to strength adequate to cope with the situation; hence, the birth of the original tactical unit. It was intended to be a quick-striking, highly mobile, versatile, and supplemental arm of the uniformed patrol force for use in areas of high crime incidence, on other special assignments, and available for emergency duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The unit was used on major incidents, on traffic assignments, on stake-outs, and on special assignments when other units were not available. Officers of the unit were also used, from time to time, to fill in during shortages in other branches of the department.

Major crime in New Orleans in all categories continued to rise through the end of 1957 and into 1958. The unit was not accomplishing the task for which it was created, and in May of 1958 it was deactivated. The failure of the unit was no fault of its young and inexperienced officers who had performed in an excellent manner. It is our opinion that there were two reasons for the unsuccessful operation of the original unit—the organizational position in which the unit had been placed allowed too many other branches of the department to utilize the services of the officers in too many varied duties, and the unit was not large enough.

Needs Multiply

We learned much from the operation of the first unit and, therefore, cannot say that it was a complete failure. Although it was deactivated, the commanding officer and one clerical officer were retained for the purpose of maintaining the statistical records of the unit and to assist the patrol bureau on special assignments, such as planning for special events and stake-outs of establishments which were prime targets for thieves. We felt there was still a great need for an arm of the uniformed patrol force to be used in an all-out attack against criminals, vagrants, and floaters in the city. The idea to reactivate the



***Assembly of the New Orleans Police
Department tactical unit.***



Lt. Henry Morris, commanding officer of the tactical unit.

unit remained foremost in the minds of top management personnel.

A growing municipality, an ever-increasing police problem, and a force composed mostly of youthful and ambitious, though inexperienced, officers were the problems which faced the New Orleans Police Department at the close of 1958. A reduction in monthly salary brought about by the lack of a State appropriation in the summer of 1958 caused the retirement of approximately 12 percent of the experienced members of the department between July and December. Add to this the fact that during 1958 major crime increased 20 percent and one can get an idea of the task facing the department. Major offenses during 1956 were 16,734; during 1957, 16,791; and during 1958, 19,252. Police incidents handled, including the investigation of the aforementioned major offenses, totalled 154,322 in 1956; 157,197 in 1957, and 169,111 in 1958. Incidents requiring police service grew from 111,000 in 1948 to 169,000 in 1958, but there was no appreciable increase in the authorized strength of the department.

In December 1958, after an analysis of the activities of the original tactical unit, top management agreed that it should be reactivated. We felt, however, that our idea to staff the unit with all new patrolmen, fresh out of the Academy, was somewhat radical; that is, until we traveled to another city in January 1959, where we were allowed to study the operations of the highly successful task force of that department. To our surprise, we found the task force staffed completely with new men whose efforts were guided

by ambitious, energetic, experienced ranking officers and detectives.

The tactical unit was reactivated on February 4, 1959, when Cadet Class No. 13, consisting of 31 patrolmen, none of whom had any police experience whatsoever, was graduated and assigned in total to the unit. Lt. Henry Morris, who had commanded the original unit, was named commanding officer. He was a veteran of 12 years of service, most of which he spent working in the Sixth Police District, the toughest in our city. We then selected four sergeants and two patrolmen, who, in our opinion, were the best in the department, and assigned them to the unit. Two of the sergeants worked in uniform as field supervisors and advisors, the other two worked with the experienced patrolmen as followup teams to pursue to completion any cases developed by the new officers. The unit was placed under my direct command and was not to be utilized by any other branch of the department.

We feel that this small group of officers is primarily responsible for the decrease in crime which we experienced every month in 1959. Since the inception of the new unit, crime each month has been below the same month of the preceding year, and in some instances, the figures have been below those of the same months of 1957.

Although the unit represents merely 4 percent of the total personnel of the department, during 1958 it accounted for 15 percent of the total arrests effected by the department.

Method of Operation

There are many factors which we feel contribute to the success of this unit and the following is offered as a résumé of the method of operation of the unit and the reasoning behind particular phases of the operation.

The tactical unit (with the exception of field supervisors and followup teams) is composed of all new police officers, this being their first assignment upon graduating from the Academy. In our opinion, youth is a prime requisite for such duty. The young officer does not have the same family obligations as the older, more experienced officer. Consequently, the younger officer is able to devote full time and attention to his police duties. Youth is further required because of the physical demands of the job. A new officer has the vigor needed to do a good job in the field of operations wherein the tactical unit works.

Our field supervisors serve as advisors to the new men in all instances where the officers are not completely sure of their contemplated actions. This method of operation, in our opinion, frees the young officer of the burden of having to make decisions on whether or not to charge a subject. We feel that in some instances such procedure prevents the release of suspects who might be sharp enough to outtalk an inexperienced officer. It also, in some cases, prevents innocent unfortunates from being arrested.

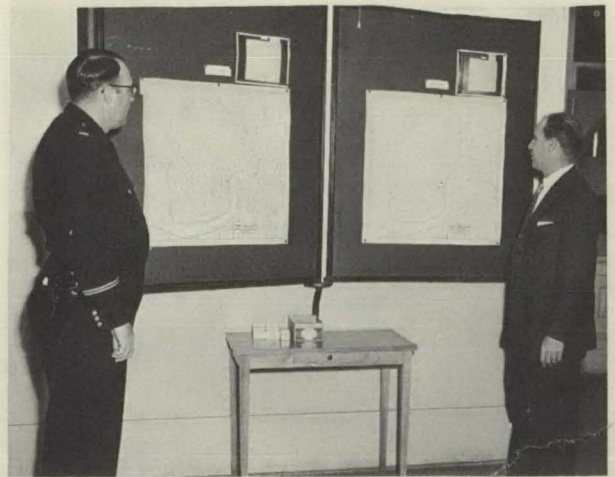
The young officers are not burdened with the responsibility of preparing reports on cases they develop. All reports are prepared by our follow-up teams who are more proficient in this phase of the job. We feel that a great saving of time is realized through the use of this technique, and the young officers are free to continue their aggressive on-the-street work. However, they are afforded the opportunity of getting experience in the fields of followup investigation and report writing because we use a technique of rotating young officers as partners in followup teams when a regular member of a team is off duty.

All officers (except the followup teams) work in teams in uniform and marked patrol cars. The field supervisors work alone in uniform and marked cars. The use of uniformed officers in marked patrol cars contributes greatly to a vitally important aspect of law enforcement—the omnipresence of police officers. This is especially so when, based on statistical data, the entire unit is moved to various locations in the city during one tour of duty.

Color Coded Maps

The daily assignments of the tactical unit are based on current spot maps and monthly machine-records statistical data. The New Orleans Police Department operates a teletype network with transmitters and receivers in all branches of the department. Bulletins of all major incidents, including brief résumés of all offenses investigated by the department, are sent over the teletype system as soon as possible after the incidents occur.

Clerical personnel in the unit post the spot maps on a daily basis from these bulletins. A separate map of the entire city is maintained for each major offense category. The pins on the maps are color-coded to show hour of the day of the crime incident, and this time matter is separated into three categories according to the hours



Daily assignments are based on readings of spot maps indicating crime incidents, areas, and type of crime.

of duty of our uniformed patrol service: 7 a.m. to 3 p.m.; 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.; and 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., except burglaries which are separated only into two time divisions, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.—in other words, daytime and nighttime burglaries. A spot map is also maintained to show residences of subjects arrested for major offenses. The pins on this map are color-coded to show the type of crime for which a subject is arrested. We feel that through the use of daily bulletins supported by monthly statistics, we are able to place our tactical unit as a selective enforcement group against criminals where it is most needed.

All members of the unit are directed to devote all of their time to the questioning of persons, both pedestrians and occupants of vehicles. In connection with the latter, the unit accounts for nearly all traffic enforcement by nontraffic personnel of this department. Officers are further directed to make as many contacts as possible during their tour of duty, again contributing to the "omnipresence of the police."

Our reasoning behind the technique of devoting full attention to pedestrians and occupants of vehicles is quite simple. Only a small part of cases cleared by arrest results from police officers' discovering a crime in progress. In our city, the odds against such occurrences are even greater. Because of the vast area which we must cover (360 square miles) we have to rely completely on radio patrol. A police officer traveling in a car will rarely discover a crime in progress. However, very few crimes are committed by criminals within the same building where they reside. This means

that the criminal must use sidewalks and streets en route to or from the scene of a crime. Here, our chances for apprehension improve tremendously.

Armed robbers must carry their weapons; thieves and robbers must carry their ill-gotten wares from the scenes of their nefarious acts; and the majority of our criminals are vagrants subject to arrest for vagrancy violations at all times. By increasing the pressure on the vagrants and floaters in our city, we feel that we are removing them from the streets before they are able to commit crimes of any consequence. Many suspects are being arrested in possession of stolen property, including automobiles. In some of these cases, the subjects are arrested before the matter is reported to the department by the person who was victimized.

The beats for the patrol cars of our tactical unit have been prepared for each district and coded to facilitate the daily assignment of officers and to enable us to change our locations of operation through our radio network without divulging them to unwanted monitors of our radio. We also have worked out a coded system of line patrol

to be used during major occurrences in any part of our city.

Officers of the tactical unit render assistance to the other branches of the department in the handling of emergency calls only, such as prowlers, burglars, armed robberies, etc. We feel that this unit has been a highly successful selective enforcement tool, which we are not going to permit to become bogged down in routine matters. We intend to maintain the present pressure on the unwanted criminal element in our community, and, if humanly possible, increase it.

We feel that because of the increasing demands being made for municipal police services, selective crime prevention programs are a must, and that the latitude, flexibility, and freedom of operation as set up in our organization provide the city of New Orleans with the best type of patrol we can offer.

More men and more equipment would be a simpler answer, but knowing that most departments have to make do with what they receive in their budgets, we submit for consideration that the tactical unit is practical and workable, and we highly recommend it to other departments.

FBI OFFERS POSTER COMBATING CHILD MOLESTERS

In an effort to combat savage attacks on children by sadists of all kinds, the FBI has available for distribution to law enforcement officers, civic clubs, schools, and other groups or individuals interested in fighting this problem copies of a poster designed to alert children to this menace.

The poster, which is 8 by 10½ inches in size, is primarily for younger children and is a line drawing which can be colored by them with crayons, water colors, and other paints. The poster depicts an evil man hiding behind a tree with a bag of candy as he eyes an unsuspecting, innocent child approaching him on the sidewalk.

The dangers of child molesters can be forcefully brought home to younger children with this poster and suitable comments by law enforcement officers, teachers, and others.

Copies of this poster may be obtained in large numbers, free of charge, by writing to Director J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. The FBI encourages the use of these posters.

UNKNOWN VICTIM OF SHOOTING IDENTIFIED VIA SPEEDPHOTO

At 11:25 a.m., on July 30, 1959, the fingerprints of an unidentified male who had been shot to death and who was approximately 32 years of age were transmitted to the Identification Division of the FBI via the Speedphoto Transceiver.

The Homicide Division of the Houston, Tex., Police Department requested a fingerprint search in the Bureau files in an effort to establish the identity of the unknown deceased. As a result of the search, which was immediately begun upon receipt of the fingerprints on the Speedphoto, a positive identification was made against a master print in the main files.

It was ascertained from a study of the arrest record of this individual that he had been arrested in 1953 and again in 1959 for investigation and a misdemeanor charge by Houston police authorities. Personal data indicated the victim was born in Louisiana in 1929.

Within 50 minutes after the FBI received the transmission, the Houston Police Department was telephonically advised of the identity of their unknown deceased.

POLICE TRAINING

State of Missouri Takes Step Forward in Police Training

by COL. HUGH H. WAGGONER, *Superintendent, Missouri State Highway Patrol, Jefferson City*

Recognizing that mode of travel, communications, electric power, and procedures of daily life have balanced the standards of living and reduced the distance between rural sections of the State and heavily populated urban areas, Missouri has taken a progressive step in the training of law enforcement officers. In this modern age, the county sheriff, the small city policeman, and the town marshal deal with every law violation known to their fellow officers in the city. These men must be trained and capable of handling their office and police routines with the same dispatch and efficiency as the urban policemen and their departments.

Acknowledging the need for trained law enforcement in each and every locality, the Seventieth General Assembly of the Missouri

Legislature allocated funds to the Missouri State Highway Patrol to establish a law enforcement school and make police training available to all enforcement officers in the State.

This school for sheriffs, police, small town marshals, and other peace officers is believed to be unprecedented in that funds for its operation were allocated by the State, and it apparently is the first of its kind in the Nation.

The Missouri State Highway Patrol Academy is located in Rolla, Mo. The large two-story building on 6½ acres with classrooms, sleeping quarters, dining halls, and kitchen will accommodate classes of 60 men, their instructors, and service personnel.

Plans for the operation of the school were formulated by a joint committee of the Missouri



Missouri State Highway Patrol Academy.

Sheriffs Association, Missouri Police Chiefs Association, and Missouri Peace Officers Association in conjunction with the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Without regard to population, locality, or the number of police officers employed, almost 500 invitations were mailed to police chiefs, mayors, sheriffs, and municipality managers. Since classes are limited to 40 men, it was suggested that the number of applicants from each department be limited to one until such time as all departments have an opportunity to send a representative.

Upon announcement of the program, letters of acceptance to attend the training school immediately began to deluge general headquarters of the State Highway Patrol showing that, in general, peace officers in Missouri have every desire to further their training to become more competent in their work.

The Seventieth General Assembly of the Legislature also passed a bill requiring Missouri sheriffs to photograph and fingerprint all persons arrested for a criminal offense. To train these officers in the proper methods of fingerprinting and photography, the first training session was limited to sheriffs, deputies, and assistants.

Applicants to the police school are required to be in good physical condition, free from communicable diseases, and able to participate in physical activities. If in doubt, applicants are asked to submit to a physical examination at their own expense.

Schooldays at the academy started September 13, 1959, continuing through November 21. Reconvening January 3, 1960, they will continue until such time as all applicants for training have been afforded the 2-week training session.

Courses Offered

The curriculum for the special sheriffs' school included 54 hours of instruction in fingerprinting, photography, and records. Curriculum for all law enforcement officers includes 116 hours of instruction in 25 different subjects. Among the most important to the trainee are: public relations, criminal law, law of evidence, arrest, search and seizure, traffic control, accident investigation, collection of evidence, motor vehicle law, care of equipment, firearms training, sex crimes, and first aid. That the officer may better serve his fellow citizens, an important course in Missouri history and geography also is included. Since the peace officer is



Col. Hugh H. Waggoner.

always in the public eye, subject to criticism and condemnation, a practical course in the training deals with personal conduct both on and off duty.

Cost of Training

There is no cost to the trainee for food, lodging, or equipment used during the 2-week training period. The cost has averaged about \$75 per man for the 2-week period. The student or his department furnishes transportation to and from the school and necessary clothing.

Classes begin at 8 a.m. each day after a hearty breakfast. The final class of the day is in the evening, ending at 9:30, and lights are out at 11 o'clock.

The academy is staffed by Missouri State Highway Patrol personnel consisting of a lieutenant, a sergeant, and two troopers. Civilian personnel includes the chief cook and assistant, three dishwashers, and two janitors.

Favorable comments regarding the school, both from students and the departments they represent, have been gratifying. The primary goal of this school is to improve police service and to better qualify those in police work to do their duties. They not only improve by virtue of the instruction they receive, but also have an opportunity to broaden their views of police work through their association with officers from other parts of Missouri.

LEARN

A law enforcement officer, on the other hand, engaged in a life-or-death gunfight must cope with

personal physical factors unique in handgun shooting. Many gun battles occur while officers are afoot pursuing criminals or when a chase is climaxed by a combat situation, which is far removed from the ideal shooting conditions prevailing on the competitive or practice range. Rapid heart-beat, hurried and irregular breathing, large and small muscle tremors will combine to make accurate shooting extremely difficult. Even if physical exertion does not precede the gunfight, the same physical reactions will enter into play to a lesser degree in a combat situation as the result of the emotional tension alone—either, of course, can lead to disaster.

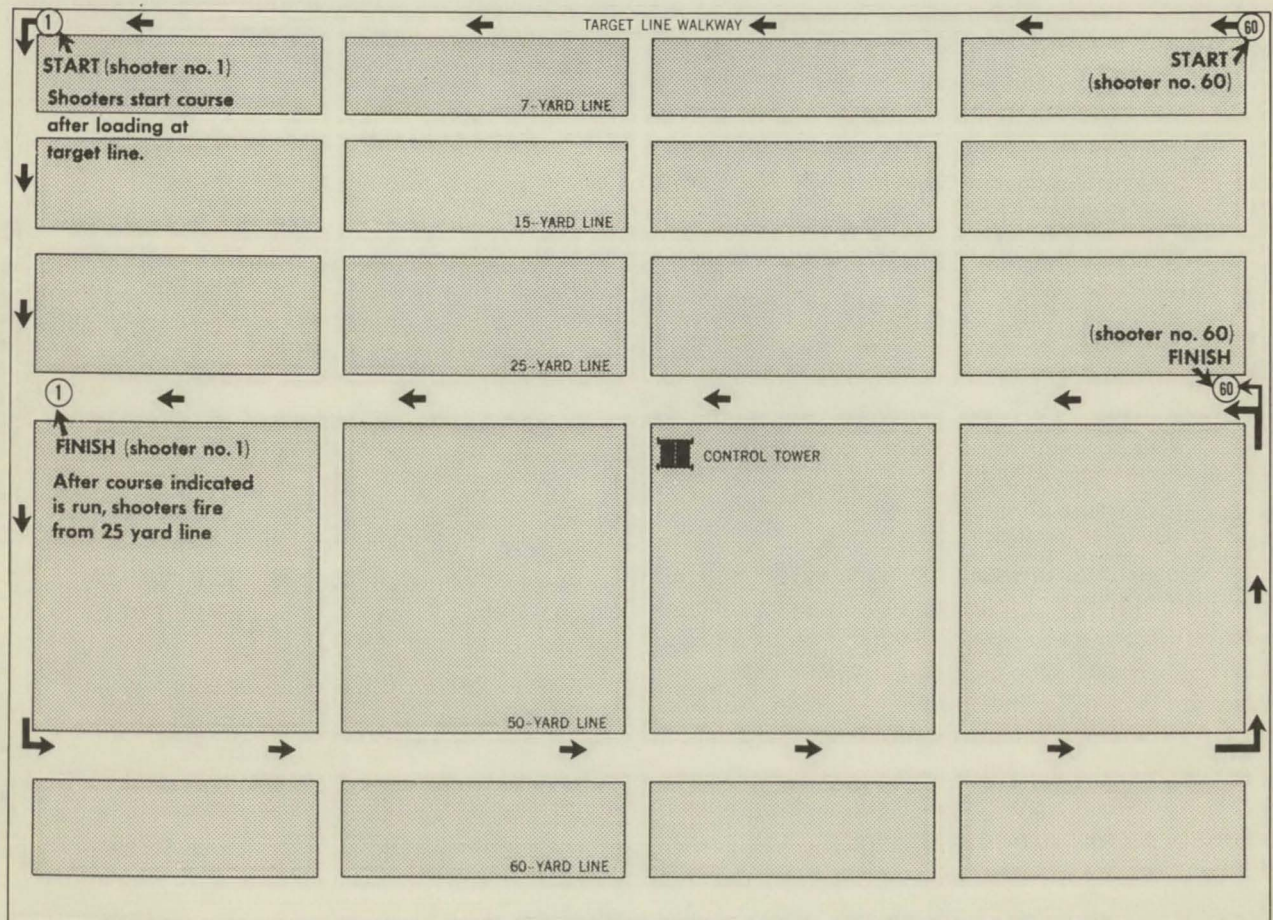


Chart of range showing path traveled by the relay.



Kneeling position.



Crouched position.

To show Agents and law enforcement officers their individual physical problems after exertion, or while under tension, a course was instituted in 1958 at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Va., involving shooting after strenuous activity. It is an advanced revolver course for the shooters who have mastered target and combat shooting and who are aware of their ability under normal shooting conditions.

Shooting is double action and fired at a range of 25 yards after the shooters have run 235 yards at a moderate pace with loaded revolvers in their holsters. Ten shots are fired at a bobber target, the first 5 from a point-shoulder, semicrouched position, and, after reloading, the second 5 are fired from a kneeling position.

There is no mandatory time limit for the two positions or for the completion of the course; however, the shooters are urged to fire quickly as if they were in a combat situation and being fired upon by the criminal. They are informed of the time elapsing in 5-second intervals.

Results of the above course have indicated that shooters in excellent physical condition fire rapidly and have only a slight decrease in proficiency after exertion. On the other hand, shooters who are not in good physical condition have a much greater reaction to exertion. Generally, they fire slower, and accuracy is decreased considerably. Comparative accuracy has decreased in these latter cases as much as 80 percent.

Shooters who experience severe reaction to exertion have difficulty in assuming a crouched position in the point-shoulder position. Those who have

excess weight find breathing is difficult as they bend from the waist. Leg and arm tremors also make it difficult to maintain a solid position, and accuracy suffers. Officers who have participated in the course are overwhelmingly in favor of using the supporting arm to steady the shooting arm in the kneeling position.

Experience in exertion shooting vividly points out that the tighter the grip, the tighter the groups of hits on the target. Attempting to reduce arm tremor by relaxing the grip results in wild shots. Waiting until the sights stop moving as a result of tremor and heavy breathing will only delay the shots, for similar heavy tremors continue in the vast majority of cases. Tremors continue with some shooters for as long as 2 minutes, which obviously is too long to delay shooting when in an unprotected position.

Exertion greatly affects small muscle groups in hands and fingers. Difficulty in reloading after exertion is in direct proportion to tremors caused by the activity. Shooters who suffer heavy reaction to exertion experience trouble in guiding the round into the cylinder openings.

In general, it has been found that shooters who are proficient combat course shooters and who are in excellent physical condition experience only a slight loss in speed and accuracy after exertion; however, an officer who is in only fair condition and who has difficulty in combat shooting courses under ideal conditions has poor results firing after exertion. The course reveals to shooters their individual need after exertion for more shooting practice and additional physical conditioning.

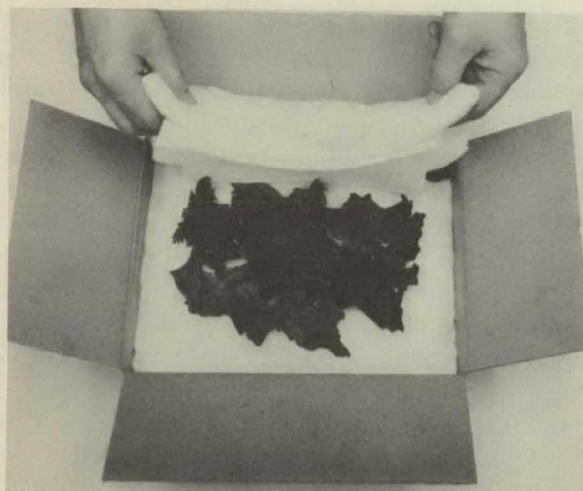
SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Charred Documents Frequently Provide Valuable Evidence

The criminal, in his attempt to destroy documentary evidence linking him with a crime, often will toss the incriminating document in a fire, feeling confident that it is forever destroyed. The thinking investigator, however, can make important discoveries in his search of the living room fireplace, the backyard incinerator, or the fire-swept wreckage left by the arsonist. Charred documents of evidentiary significance often can be partially if not entirely deciphered by laboratory experts.

To assure successful results in the examination of charred documents, certain conditions must prevail. The pieces of paper must be large enough to contain significant portions of the writing, sketch, map, etc., in order to form an intelligible message or to enable identification of the original markings thereon.

The possibility of developing the original message depends on the condition of the material recovered. The extent of disintegration during burning is governed by the intensity and duration of the heat and the physical and chemical characteristics of the paper and writing or printing matter used. If combustion is complete, no message can be developed since the remains consist largely of powdered ashes. There may also be instances of evidence being fragmented beyond restoration to legibility by wind or water.



Proper method of packaging.

Charred documents may be found in separated sheets or fragments but more often in warped, fragile layers. If found in layers, they should be left intact, and no attempt should be made to separate them. Extreme care is necessary in order not to destroy them during recovery and subsequent transmittal to the FBI Laboratory.

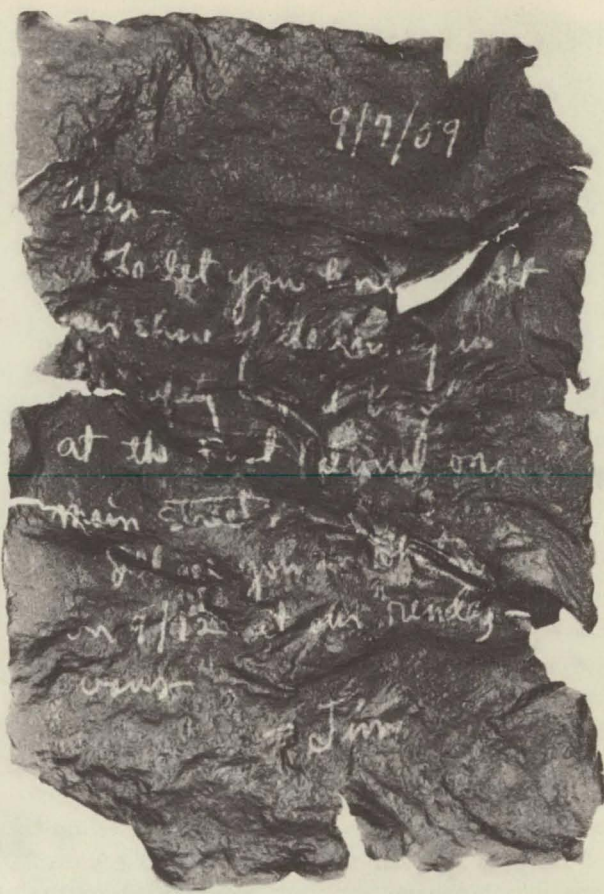
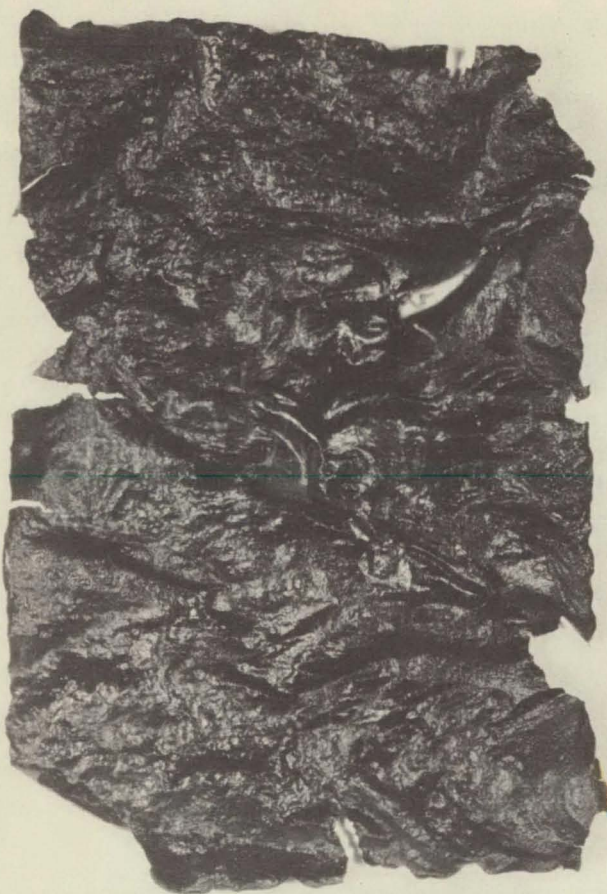
A rigid box of appropriate size, preferably made of corrugated paper, should be used to hold the evidence for transmittal to the Laboratory. Place a layer of cotton in the bottom of the box as a cushion with a sheet of soft tissue paper over it. The tissue prevents the charred paper from being snagged in the cotton fibers. A stiff piece of cardboard should be cautiously inserted under the charred evidence and by this means the fragile sheets and fragments may be carefully lifted all at one time and placed directly in the box prepared beforehand.

Next, place a sheet of soft tissue over the charred evidence and then another layer of cotton. Cotton should be used to fill any remaining spaces in the corners or sides of the box to prevent movement of the evidence within the box. Care must be used to make certain that no pressure is exerted against the charred evidence during packing. The package should then be wrapped securely and marked "Fragile."

Since successful results of the FBI Laboratory examination are dependent on the condition of the charred evidence when received, the proper packing of the evidence cannot be overstressed. On a number of occasions in the past, poorly packed charred evidence has been received in such disintegrated condition that it was valueless.

Laboratory Procedure

Before attempts are made in the Laboratory to develop or decipher any message or markings on the charred evidence, steps are taken to make the fragile layers less brittle. This can be done with reasonable success by applying a plastic spray or by placing the material in a special humidifier. This causes the evidence to become gradually moistened and less fragile.



On the left is a charred document photographed in ordinary light, while special lighting was used for the picture on the right.

After the evidence has been thus treated, attempts can be made to develop or decipher any message or markings it may contain. Various methods may be used, the choice depending on the condition and type of charred evidence.

Methods Used

The use of infrared photography is one of the methods which has been most successful. Another technique is to place the charred document in contact with a photographic plate. Allowing it to remain in contact for several days may result in the transference of the message onto the plate.

Experimentation with photographic filters and the use of lighting from various angles in photographing the charred documents may also result in successful development of any writing or marking on them. Another method involves the application of various chemicals to the charred paper

to cause an increased contrast between the writing and the areas of the paper which contain no writing.

If the material consists of charred currency, it should be sent to the Currency Redemption Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Department of the Treasury, Washington 25, D.C.

Charred Government bonds should be sent to the Division of Loans and Currency, Bureau of Public Debt, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Ill.



SEASONAL CRIME

Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) tend to rise during the darker or winter months of the year. More hours of darkness providing more opportunity are a contributing factor.

Lab Examination of Typewriters Used in Crimes

When a typewriter is used in connection with a crime, the investigating officer's problem is to locate the typewriter used, as well as to identify the subject. How can the laboratory examination of the typewritten material assist the investigating officer? In most instances, the examination of the typewritten material results in the determination of the style of type on the questioned document. This usually identifies the make of typewriter used in preparing this document. There may be some cases, however, where a style of type designed by one typewriter company is used on a typewriter manufactured by another company, but these cases are rare. In the FBI Laboratory, this type style determination is made by comparing the typewritten document with the Typewriter Standards File. Many of the standards maintained in this file contain information as to the dates the type was used, models on which used, and dates of any changes made in the style of type. This information may be helpful to the investigating officer by narrowing his search to a certain make and model of typewriter of the correct approximate age.

With the assistance of this information, the investigating officer locates a suspect typewriter. What is the next step? He must obtain adequate known samples of the type on the suspect typewriter for comparison with the questioned typewriting. Unless the questioned material is extremely long, specimens in the complete wording of the questioned material should be obtained. In any instance, the known specimens should contain sufficient comparable words and letter combinations so that the relationship of adjacent letters can be determined. There should also be sufficient typewritten material to show the normal variations which are present in material prepared on the suspect typewriter. These specimens should be prepared, some with a light touch, some with a medium, and some with a heavy touch.

The officer should also obtain carbon samples in both upper and lower case of each character on the keyboard. These specimens are obtained by placing a sheet of carbon paper, carbon side down, on a piece of bond paper. Pick up both pieces

of paper together and place them in the typewriter with the bond paper toward the typist. When these papers are in place in the typewriter, the carbon paper will be in front of the bond paper. The ribbon should be removed from the typewriter or the ribbon control should be placed on white or in the stencil-cutting position. Now when a key is struck, the type will strike the carbon paper which takes the place of the ribbon. Specimens prepared in this manner present a clear impression of the type faces on the typewriter.

The known specimens should be submitted to the Laboratory for examination and comparison with the questioned typewriting. Provided there are enough significant characteristics in the questioned material, the examination will result in a determination as to whether or not this suspect typewriter was used in preparing the questioned material.

Is it possible to identify two typewritten documents as being the work of the same individual? In rare instances it may be possible. However, this is usually not the case because in most instances there are insufficient significant characteristics in the typewritten material which can be attributed directly to the typist.

Age May Be Determined

Occasionally, the problem of the age of the typewritten document presents itself. Can the age of the typewritten material be determined? This depends on each individual case. In numerous instances, the FBI Laboratory has been able to determine that typewritten material is not as old as it purports to be by showing that it was prepared on a typewriter equipped with a style of type which was not designed until after the purported date of the document. In some instances, it is possible to date approximately the time of preparation of a typewritten document by comparison with a large volume of typewritten material known to have been prepared on the same typewriter as the questioned document. This material must predate and postdate the purported date of the questioned document. By studying the development of certain defects in the typewriting and determining the period during which these defects are approximately the same in the questioned and known material, it is possible to determine the approximate age of the questioned material.



OTHER TOPICS

(This is the second of a two-part article focusing attention on the menace of organized crime and suggesting some means of combating its encroachment on American communities.)

Police departments in every section of the country within recent years have evidenced an intensified interest in the field of criminal intelligence as a means of coordinating all available information concerning hoodlum activities under one command and in order to facilitate a concentrated and unified attack against these nefarious elements. The approaches to this problem have differed with the needs of the communities served by the various departments. In some localities, the responsibility for analysis of underworld movements and liaison with other law enforcement intelligence officers may be reposed in a single individual. In some of our larger cities, police departments have active intelligence divisions which number among their important functions the analysis of all pertinent data regarding underworld figures.

Other Unit Functions

In a large eastern city, the detective bureau of the police department maintains an intelligence squad which keeps files on racket figures and makes periodic checks regarding their travel, associates, and activities.

In addition to its detective bureau, this department provides intelligence functions by means of plainclothes officers whose primary concern is investigation and control of vice—including numbers, bookmaking, traffic in illegal alcohol, and prostitution. The chief inspector's squad operates throughout the city, and the district squads operate within their own territories. Statistics are kept in each division and forwarded to the office of the police commissioner. With these statistics, the commissioner compares efficiency and performance in each district. This comparison and the overlapping jurisdiction of the various squads act as incentives to the districts in enforcing the

Cooperation Vital in Meeting Threat of Organized Crime

law, and the ranking officer of each district is held accountable for any apparent failure to enforce the law.

In order to cloak their activities more effectively, personnel of the plainclothes squads are constantly rotated. This results in a wider acquaintance with the hangouts, personalities, and modus operandi of those engaged in organized crime throughout the city.

Another typical criminal intelligence operation may be found on the west coast where one large police department organized an intelligence unit in 1956. This unit is presently headed by an inspector and includes four additional inspectors, one policewoman, and a stenographer. In addition to criminal intelligence matters, it has the responsibility of providing for the safety of visiting dignitaries and other duties.

In the Southwest, another large police department has a criminal intelligence section which is part of its special service bureau. There are seven detectives assigned to this section, and they are primarily responsible for obtaining, assembling, and disseminating criminal intelligence data to various other bureaus and squads within the police department, as well as to interested outside agencies.

The number of State and local law enforcement agencies currently performing investigations or setting up files for criminal intelligence purposes is indicative of recognition of the increasing need for this type of operation. Some departments, particularly in small communities or relatively sparsely settled areas, repose this responsibility in a single officer. There are other agencies which have well-organized criminal intelligence organizations, but consider their existence as confidential within the ranks of law enforcement.

Associations Cooperate

In addition to the work of individual departments, there are law enforcement associations in every section of the country which meet regularly

and provide for the exchange of information of current interest concerning criminal operations. These associations have served as a useful starting point for cooperation and mutual assistance in unifying law enforcement elements against organized hoodlums.

Gathering Intelligence Data

As recently as 10 years ago, there were few departments in which it was considered important enough to justify the use of urgently needed manpower for intelligence-type operations. It was later recognized as unfortunate that the files of many agencies did not contain intelligence data on notorious hoodlum activities simply because the officers acquiring such data in the course of their duties did not record it unless it was pertinent to the prosecutive matter at hand. In attempting to set up intelligence files, it has frequently been found necessary to canvass officers who have had lengthy experience in the area in order to elicit on the basis of their recollection the desired information.

It is now the practice of some of the departments having separate intelligence units to require that all investigative matters having a possible relationship to organized hoodlum activities be referred to the intelligence units where pertinent data is abstracted and filed or appropriately indexed so as to be readily available.

In a midwestern police department, the intelligence unit maintains a running file on "sightings" of significant underworld figures. All officers are alerted to the identity of the particular individuals in whom the intelligence unit is interested, their underworld associates, addresses, hangouts, physical descriptions, descriptions of automobiles, and other pertinent data. Each time an officer recognizes one of these individuals, the "sighting" is recorded in the intelligence unit. A periodic review of these files gives a rather complete picture of the activity of each hoodlum in the area.

The mere collection of information concerning hoodlums is a futile task, however, unless supplemented by a forward-looking program for concerted action. There can be no set formula for putting such a plan into practice because conditions in each community determine the approach which will be best for that area.

All information concerning illegal operations and notorious individuals can be systematically sorted and copiously indexed for future reference. Specially selected officers experienced in this field can act as coordinators to review the material, looking for gaps which will be filled in through appropriate inquiry in the interest of completeness. It will then be possible for these coordinators to carefully analyze the operation for the purpose of identifying the leaders, their immediate subordinates, and those who serve at the working level. A careful review of this data may reveal soft spots or vulnerable areas in the criminal organization which might be the basis for a concerted attack through the imaginative use of existing statutes.

Law enforcement personnel having access to criminal intelligence data, in addition to a thorough knowledge of applicable local statutes and regulations, should be well acquainted with the jurisdiction of other investigative and regulatory agencies so that prompt dissemination can be made of data which may lead to prosecution or suppression of illegal activity.

As an example, the FBI developed information concerning an illegal gambling operation in a western State. Through the assistance of the police department intelligence bureau, this place was specifically identified as a lodge located some 15 miles north of a small town. Thereafter, further details concerning this establishment were ascertained through cooperative sources. Information available to the FBI was promptly disseminated to county prosecutive officials and to the police department. On August 18, 1959, the county district attorney raided the lodge, confiscating a large quantity of crooked gambling equipment estimated to have a replacement value of between \$10,000 and \$20,000. Several gamblers and other well-known persons from the area were arrested, and 11 guilty pleas resulted. One of the men arrested in this raid had on his person almost \$3,000 in cash which was confiscated by the raiding officers. On January 19, 1960, U.S. Internal Revenue Service confiscated all of these funds under a tax lien to satisfy income tax claims outstanding against this individual.

Cooperative Services of FBI

I. The FBI Laboratory.—There are available to all regularly constituted law enforcement agencies

in the United States the up-to-date facilities of the FBI Laboratory which can be invaluable in processing evidence both for the purpose of investigative leads and to serve as the basis for expert testimony of FBI Laboratory examiners in local courts.

On February 1, 1960, a raid on a numbers headquarters was conducted by the State police in an eastern State. Two women were in the building at the time and were charged with operating a lottery.

While searching the residence in connection with the raid, police officers discovered three writing tablets and two ballpoint pens in a bedroom. Fifteen sheets of similar tablet paper, each wadded into a ball, were recovered from the backyard. Both of the women denied any knowledge of the material.

On March 22, 1960, a Special Agent assigned to the FBI Laboratory testified in the local criminal court that his examination disclosed the 15 sheets of paper found in the yard came from the tablets in the home raided by the State police. The women were tried and convicted on charges of operating a lottery and conspiring to commit an unlawful act. As a result of this raid, the numbers operation suffered a severe setback.

FBI Agents in a large eastern city began receiving information regarding a local gambler and learned where he was operating. This information was furnished to the gambling squad of the local police department and led to a raid on the gambler's establishment on October 22, 1959. Several charred pieces of paper located in the gambling establishment by the arresting officers were believed to contain records of bets placed with the gambling organization. These charred pieces of paper were sent to the FBI Laboratory where certain writing was developed on many of them. Expert testimony was provided by the FBI Laboratory at the trial of the gambling figures, and the leader of the group pleaded guilty to the charge of maintaining a gambling premise. A week later he was sentenced to serve 1 year in jail and fined \$1,000.

II. Identification Facilities.—There are almost 158,000,000 fingerprints on file with the FBI, and this repository represents a wealth of useful information to law enforcement agencies. This is being utilized regularly by more than 13,000 contributors. Identification records are available on request to duly constituted law enforcement agencies, and a complete up-to-date record is a must

as a starting point in assembling any kind of criminal intelligence information concerning persons believed to be engaged in organized criminal activity. For example, a gambling figure from a western State was out on bond awaiting sentence in U.S. District Court on income tax charges to which he had pleaded guilty. Appropriate stop notices placed in the FBI's Identification Division revealed that, subsequent to the guilty plea, this individual was arrested under an assumed name on gambling charges in a west coast city.

When sentenced to a year in a Federal prison on April 7, 1960, the defendant complained through his attorney that he was not on trial for being a gambler and that such information should not have affected the severity of his sentence. The judge agreed but advised the defendant that he always takes the background of the defendant into consideration for the purpose of sentencing.

III. The Fugitive Felon Act.—Since it is a common occurrence for organized criminal gangs to range across State lines in furtherance of their activities, there have been many instances in which the investigative force of the FBI has been brought to bear on individuals of this type who have fled interstate for the purpose of avoiding prosecution or confinement.

An instance in which the Fugitive Felon Act has been brought to bear on a gang of hoodlums arose out of a bank robbery investigation conducted by the FBI in August 1959. During the course of the investigation, the identities of two suspects were developed. As the investigation progressed, it became apparent that they could not have been involved in the bank robbery, but it was learned that they were actively engaged in a series of systematic burglaries of business establishments and residences in a large eastern city.

This information was disseminated to local authorities who ascertained that the two suspects had fled across State lines. Process was secured under the Fugitive Felon Act or Unlawful Flight Statute, and the two suspects were apprehended by FBI Agents in the Far West in December 1959. Shortly before, they had eluded capture following a gun battle with police officers in a western coastal State. Upon being returned to the city where they had committed the burglaries, these two men were tried and convicted on six burglary charges and are serving lengthy sentences in a State correctional institution.

IV. Training.—In April and May 1959, the FBI sponsored a nationwide series of law enforce-

ment conferences on organized crime and racketeering. One hundred sixty-two conferences were held in all, and 7,515 law enforcement executives representing 3,790 agencies from every part of the country attended. These conferences served a very useful purpose in bringing together the various elements of State and local law enforcement in a unified effort against organized crime.

It is again emphasized that it is only through effective teamwork and mutual cooperation that law enforcement can hope to overcome the hoodlum menace and to destroy effectively the power of organized crime. The vast strides which have been made in recent years in highlighting this problem, in uniting law enforcement, and in the devising of effective procedures to overcome the influence of hoodlums and racketeers are most encouraging.

The criminal empires built upon a tradition of lawlessness and disregard for all human rights have been years in development. By adherence to the traditional principles of law enforcement in our democratic society, we are answering this challenge just as we in law enforcement have met similar challenges in the past. The existing structures of law enforcement have proved their effectiveness in combating crime activities and, through the full utilization of their potential, enforcement agencies, working together, can successfully meet and cope with the crime problem.



FBI BULLETIN DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

Regrettably, because of budgetary limitations of the FBI and the constantly growing demand for the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, it has been necessary to adopt a policy of restricting its distribution in some areas where it is already being received in great quantity.

Those who receive the Law Enforcement Bulletin in areas or localities affected by the restricted distribution policy should share it with their fellow officers. It can be made available to them through the precinct library.

All police officers are reminded that requests for regular receipt of the Bulletin should be submitted only on stationery containing a letterhead reflecting the name of their agency or department. The FBI can then be certain the Bulletin is going to law enforcement officers rather than citizens having only a passing interest in the Bulletin.

Law Enforcement Officer's Pledge

- 1- BE READY to serve the public faithfully and fearlessly 24 hours a day.
- 2- UPHOLD the rights of every individual within the law.
- 3- STRIVE diligently to secure the evidence to free the innocent as well as convict the guilty.
- 4- HONOR his badge - never tarnish it with personal misconduct, on or off duty.
- 5- BE COURTEOUS and FRIENDLY - for most citizens the only contact with law enforcement is to report or seek information.
- 6- AVOID favoritism - race, creed, and influence have no place on the scales of justice.
- 7- ACT as a model to youth - help youngsters to be good citizens.
- 8- KEEP in good physical condition. A healthy body and mind mean better work.
- 9- LEARN MORE about the law enforcement profession - acquiring knowledge is a never ending process.
- 10- BE LOYAL to self, organization, country and God.



Copies of the law enforcement officer's pledge may be obtained in 8- by 10-inch and 20- by 24-inch sizes by sending requests to Director J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Both sizes are available in black and white or in color.



BURGLARS TRACED THROUGH DAMAGED CORN

A justifiably irate Illinois attorney, who does farming on the side, saw a car being driven through his cornfield and immediately jotted down the license number. He turned this number over to the Kane County Sheriff's Office. Deputies from the office traced the number to a 19-year-old youth of Aurora, Ill., who was arrested at his home and charged with malicious mischief for causing an estimated thousand-dollar damage to the cornfield.

Following the arrest, the deputies then searched the young man's garage and found loot hidden there from a number of burglaries. Before the police had completed their investigation concerning this lad, they had identified and apprehended a total of four members of a burglary gang who had stolen property and inflicted damages amounting to several thousand dollars during the course of their crimes.

Albuquerque Police Undertake Project of Rehabilitation

by CHIEF PAUL A. SHAVER, *Albuquerque, N. Mex.,
Police Department*

Albuquerque, N. Mex., is much like any other city with a metropolitan population of over 200,000 people. In the past 20 years, there has been a fabulous growth with the influx of people moving in from every section of the country. At the present time, atomic energy installations and military establishments represent the major part of the growth of the city. Housing developments and suburban shopping centers have changed the face of the area. Miles of new streets have been graded and paved. All facilities of the city have been strained to keep pace with the city's growth. Water and sewage connections have been pushed far out into heretofore desert and arid sections of adjacent land. New deep fresh water wells have been drilled to take care of the thirsty population. Extension of all city services to meet the needs of the mushrooming community has created numerous problems.

Police Problems Faced

With all of these problems, the policing of the city became an ever-increasing difficulty. The police department suddenly found that it was undermanned. The low salaries could not compete with the higher salaries being offered at the various new plants coming into the area, and the already undersized police department began shrinking. Soon, however, the need for a larger police force brought about increased wages and better working conditions, and slowly the department began to increase its personnel.

I feel that it is appropriate to say that a policeman in the beginning is much like any other man starting in any profession which he might choose for his life's effort. He begins fired up with enthusiasm and a sense of responsibility. He has the normal desire to succeed in his job, to improve conditions, and to do a better job for his community. These are normal reactions for those dedicated to law enforcement.

Every city of size has its areas of "skid row." The section of town where the cheap hotels and

"flop houses" are located is generally the area where the rundown bars and saloons can be found, and in these places the dregs of society meet on the same level.

Every police department has its "skid-row" bums and drunks who spend only enough time out of jail to beg, borrow, or steal enough for a drink. For many of these unfortunate persons, the only solid food to pass their lips is cooked in the kitchen of the city jail. Some of these people undoubtedly have no desire to change their way of life. Others have been caught up in a maelstrom of unhappy circumstances and seem unable to free themselves of their surroundings. A few are only beginning in a life of misery and cannot see the rough and rugged path which lies ahead.

Idea of Farm Conceived

With the problem of routine policing problems being brought under control, an idea was conceived within the police department. This is the story of that group of dedicated law enforcement officers of the Albuquerque Police Department who had a vision and a desire to improve the conditions of those unfortunate individuals known as drunks and undesirables from "skid row."

It was sometime in 1954 that a few men in the department conceived the idea of acquiring sufficient land to start a police rehabilitation farm to care for those drunks and alcoholics who spent



Chief Paul A. Shaver.

most of their time in the drunk tank of the city jail. The city manager, Mr. Edmund Engel, and the city commissioners thought the plan was a good one, and they encouraged the police department to search for an appropriate site. As in any such case where the city is already overburdened with municipal problems involving the use of limited tax monies, the land had to be inexpensive and necessary improvements would have to be accomplished with prison labor wherever possible.

Site Selected

At first the search for land followed the banks of the Rio Grande River, where lush farms have been tilled for generations by descendants of 16th Century Spanish conquistadores. This well-developed land, however, is some of the most expensive farm land in the country, and for a time it seemed the dream might vanish as would a mist in the summer sun. Then it was discovered that a tract of land was available in the area south of the municipal airport in Tijeras Canyon. Years before this tract of land had been used as a large and prosperous dairy farm. At first glance, the land appeared to be nothing more than barren wasteland and windswept hills, the miles of tumbleweeds piled high over broken-down fences. The land had been idle for the past several years, and what buildings were there were in poor condition. Most of these would have to be demolished. There were, however, a good irrigation well on the property and another small well for domestic water use. This was truly a rehabilitation farm. After a 4-year search, the city had at last found a site which would be suitable for the purpose, and in December 1958, the deal was closed. The cost was \$160,000 for 560 acres of land, wells, and buildings. In addition to the land acquired under fee title, additional land was available to the south. This land was owned by the University of New Mexico and could be leased by the city for a nominal sum.

Work Is Begun

The police department moved in with a large paddy wagon full of prisoner trusties, and the Albuquerque Police Rehabilitation Farm became a reality in the making.

For a month, prisoners transported from the city jail to the farm and back again in the evening did nothing but burn tumbleweeds and repair

fences. The noon meal for these trusties was partly transported from the city jail kitchen and supplemented with some cooking at the farm site. Cleaning, repairing, and painting of buildings that remained followed the demolishing of those not repairable. The land was plowed, irrigation ditches were dug, and the ground was prepared for the summer crops. The Police Rehabilitation Farm, which is snuggled in the foothills of the beautiful Manzano Mountains, became a beehive of activity. City jail prisoners vied for an opportunity to leave their barred and sunless cells to work at the farm.

Result of Efforts

During a short growing season in 1959, the farm produced 25 tons of hay, 500 bushels of corn, 6 tons of kafir corn, cantaloupes, watermelons by the ton, cabbage, chili, radishes, Irish potatoes, green beans, and onions. If one could have seen the land in its original state before the prisoners began their arduous task of improvement, it would be realized that this was a remarkable accomplishment.

Near the end of the first growing season, the city commissioners, the city manager, and other city officials were invited to a luncheon at the farm. The meal which was served at this time was made up almost entirely of products raised at the farm by the prisoners. The menu consisted of southern fried chicken with country gravy, fresh string beans, corn on the cob, snowflake potatoes, and cold watermelon. Fresh milk and butter added to the list of farm-grown products. As the city officials ate and were later conducted on a tour of the farm, they realized that their faith in the Albuquerque Police Department had not been misplaced. The rehabilitation farm could and would be a success. They realized that this venture was one of the programs adopted by the city which had helped to raise it to the status of All-American City in 1958. Additional money was then voted to be used in further development and improvement of the farm.

Besides the farm produce, 600 chickens were raised; 4 steers and 2 heifers, 2 sows and a number of turkeys were purchased, and these were fed products raised on the farm. Plans were laid for acquisition of additional barnyard animals. It now appeared feasible that all of the food required for use in the city jail could be raised on the farm by the prisoners themselves.

In connection with the current year's production, the United States Soil Conservation Service has been assisting with various tests and advice, and it is planned that there will be crop rotation and the planting of those crops which can be turned under for fertilization to improve the soil. At the present time, it is anticipated the produce raised will be used to feed the prisoners on the farm and at the city jail. In time, it is hoped that the farm will produce most of the food needed for this purpose, thus making it self-supporting. However, this was only the byproduct of the farm itself.

Main Issue of Project

The original goal of rehabilitation of the prisoners was still the main issue. Additional property improvements were necessary, however, since the prisoners were still being hauled to the farm each day, and valuable time was lost in this transporta-

tion. In order to be a complete success, those prisoners chosen for work at the farm would have to be quartered there. First of all, the old living quarters were overhauled and made into a kitchen, dining room, and office. A new water system was installed, and a sewer system, including fire plugs and cesspool, to care for 200 persons was completed.

Next, a dormitory was needed. Building materials were stockpiled, and the various talents of the city police and prisoner trustees were put to use. The result was a new, modern dormitory which would accommodate 100 prisoners. This fine building was constructed under the supervision of the city maintenance department and, except for electrical, plumbing, and heating work, represented the labor of prison trustees.

Other improvements consisted of the building of a new chicken house and necessary runways; the corral was repaired and repainted. Three hundred young trees were set out. A hotbed was



One of the crops under inspection.

built for the production of seedling plants. A complete laundry was set up in one of the rehabilitated buildings. This was an important improvement, since it provided for constant clean clothing for the prisoners after showers in the dormitory. A new reservoir was dug to provide better irrigation facilities. The Public Service Company of New Mexico brought powerlines a distance of 3 miles to the farm.

During the current construction of a vast network of freeways being built through the city, numerous buildings and dwelling houses were necessarily purchased on the right-of-way. One of these dwelling houses was found to be in excellent condition and would serve nicely as a residence for the farm superintendent. It was discovered that the house could be moved to the farm site at a cost of \$1,500. The house was moved and renovated, and it is estimated that the house alone is now valued at over \$12,000. By having suitable living quarters, the farm superintendent could now reside on the premises and actually provide 24-hour supervision if necessary.

For several years, the city park department has maintained a small nursery to provide for trees and other nursery stock used in the city parks. It was now proposed that the Police Rehabilitation Farm be used to provide adequate nursery stock for this purpose. Since there was adequate land available, this proposal met with instant approval, and a large tract was set aside for planting of all types of trees and shrubs. One plot was set aside for planting of grasses which can be used to keep the city parks and municipally owned golf courses in top-notch condition. This project alone will eventually be worth the original cost of the land.



Barracks at the rehabilitation farm.

In addition to its other features, the farm is a natural refuge for wild fowl such as quail and dove, and, since no hunting by anyone is allowed in the area, it is hoped that the wild fowl will multiply rapidly. This may even become a natural breeding ground for wild game birds, and surplus birds might be "planted" in some areas of the State where, due to over-hunting, predatory animals, and lack of food and water, the game birds have disappeared.

Firearms Range Constructed

Since the city now owns a large tract of land, much of which is not suitable for agriculture, it is felt that this would be an ideal site for a police academy and firearms range. For the present, half of the prisoner dormitory is closed off and is being utilized for training of police recruits in a 13-week recruit training program. A huge, modern firearms range has been constructed, primarily with the use of prisoner trusty labor. There are a 5-lane practical pistol course, which can also be used as a double action course or bull's-eye course, and, in addition, a regulation bull's-eye course, which can also be used as another 3-lane practical pistol course. Well-built target sheds, ammunition reloading and storage sheds, office space, and gun cleaning rooms have been constructed. A wide concrete runway has been laid along the entire length of the range from the bull's-eye course to the rifle range. An observation tower has been constructed to provide constant range supervision, and work is now underway to provide a sound system over the entire range. The city street department has laid asphalt walkways on each of the ranges, and it is hoped that grass can be planted this year on the backstops and between the asphalt walkways. Over 300 young Arizona cypress trees have been planted all around the range to provide shade and a windbreaker. When completed, this firearms range will be second only to the FBI ranges at Quantico, Va.

Plans for Police Academy

Plans are now underway to construct a separate building which will be used as a police academy. This building will be used primarily for recruit and inservice training, and it is hoped that this project can be completed at a very early date to facilitate such training.

It is still too early to see any real results of our efforts to rehabilitate the prisoners in need of such treatment. Many of the men working at the farm have commented that for the first time in years they have experienced a feeling of well-being. They have had a chance to work in the sun and eat regularly and their outlook on life is being changed. There are still the "repeaters" coming back time and again; however, a full program of treatment has not yet been attained.

Agencies Assisting Project

Recently, the New Mexico Commission on Alcoholism offered to help in the program. Alcoholics Anonymous stands ready to assist in any way possible. Church groups provide religious services and literature. Additional help in many forms is becoming available. One of the greatest problems yet to overcome is the working out of a solution as to the length of sentences meted out by the municipal courts. The New Mexico Commission on Alcoholism has advised that a minimum of 30 days is needed to work with the men. Others might require 90 days. Eventually, it is hoped that the police department, municipal courts, and the other agencies working on the program can solve this particular problem. Obviously, it is of no value to send a man to the farm for days simply to keep the city jail from being overcrowded. It was not intended that the farm be used as an overflow detention center, but rather as a place where every person who has reached the depths of despair might find his way back to a place in society.

Administration of Farm

From an administrative standpoint, a police lieutenant has been designated as superintendent of the farm. His background enables him to supervise properly the planting of crops, caring for animals, and otherwise general operation of an institution of this sort. He has two police officers assigned full time to work at the farm and they, likewise, have had the necessary experience to enable them to carry out their duties. There is a jailer on duty around the clock at the dormitory, and the dormitory itself has been constructed to provide adequate supervision of the prisoners while they are not actually working. The farm is a minimum security institution with no bars or



Superintendent's residence at the farm.

fences to keep the inmates there. There have been few attempts by the trusties to escape.

One man is assigned full time to the police firearms range and, eventually, at least one and possibly two others will be permanently assigned to the police academy. It is anticipated that there will be a continual recruit and inservice training program within the Albuquerque Police Department.

The Albuquerque Police Rehabilitation Farm has been in operation a little over a year. Improvements are being made every day. The end results may not be apparent for many years; however, there must be a beginning to every venture. It is recognized that a rehabilitation program of this sort is not an easy task, nor is it necessarily one which is the responsibility of the police department. There is, however, a moral responsibility of every police officer to do what he can to provide better police service to his community and to aid those who are in need of his assistance. The drunk arrest will outnumber every other type of arrest by many times, and the easy way is to throw the drunk into a drunk tank and keep him there until he has served a jail sentence, only to begin the cycle anew as soon as he is released. The Albuquerque Police Rehabilitation Farm is our way of extending the police service to provide additional measures to help those in need.



INKING FINGERS

In taking fingerprints, care should be exercised to ink evenly each finger from the tip to below the first joint and from side to side.

WANTED BY THE FBI

ROBERT JOHN BRADEN JOHNSON, also known as Bob Johnson, Robert Johnson, Robert John Johnson, Robert John Brady Johnson, "Jake"

Interstate Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

The Crime

On the night of May 11, 1957, Robert John Braden Johnson was reportedly drinking intoxicants at his Jacksonville, Fla., home after having a family argument with his common-law wife. Shortly thereafter, while Johnson was in the front yard of his residence with his four youngest children and his common-law wife, he allegedly shot her several times. She staggered into the house to avoid her assailant, but he followed her and shot her several more times while she was lying helplessly across a bed. The victim lived for approximately 20 more minutes after the shooting and reportedly identified her attacker as Johnson. By that time, the subject had disappeared from the scene of the crime.

Process

A Federal complaint was filed before a U.S. commissioner at Jacksonville, Fla., on September 6, 1957, charging Johnson with interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder.

At the time of the shooting, the subject was self-employed as a junk dealer and a painter. Johnson is reported to drink intoxicants frequently, usually preferring wine, and it is said that he becomes very

belligerent when drinking. It is reported that he is a gambler, favoring the rolling of dice. Johnson's arrest record, dating back to 1944, includes arrests for disorderly conduct and vagrancy, being an inmate of a gambling house, assault, and assault and battery.

Caution

Johnson is reported to carry a knife and should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

Robert John Braden Johnson is described as follows:

Age-----	43, born March 15, 1917, Trenton, Ky.
Height-----	5 feet 8 inches.
Weight-----	159 to 179 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Black.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Dark brown.
Race-----	Negro.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Junk dealer, truck driver, painter, farm laborer.
Scars and marks---	Scar on forehead, 2-inch scar on right cheek, scar on left shoulder, scars on back, both arms and right leg.
FBI Number-----	535,748 B.
Fingerprint classification-----	16 M 5 U OOI 9 Ref: 5 I 17 U OOO 18

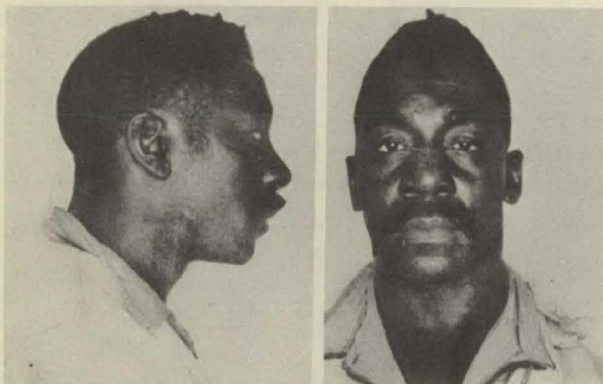
Notify FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI Division, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.

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SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

Violations of this statute are within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. Some of the more common violations are failure or refusal to register, failure to keep local board advised of changes of address or status, failure to report for physical examination or induction, and failure to carry certificates of registration and notices of classification.



Robert John Braden Johnson.

Yale University Offers Traffic Fellowships

The Bureau of Highway Traffic at Yale University has announced the availability of fellowships for the 1961-62 academic year to be awarded to qualified graduate engineers who are citizens of the United States and would like to enter the profession of traffic engineering as a career.

The fellowships cover a full academic year of graduate study, starting in September 1961 and terminating the following June. They provide a living stipend of \$1,400, disbursed at the rate of \$175 per month for a period of 8 months, while a student is enrolled. The fellowships also provide the tuition of \$1,000, which amounts to a total value of \$2,400 for each fellowship. The fellowships are made available to the Bureau of Highway Traffic through grants from the Automotive Safety Foundation, the Esso Safety Foundation, the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, and the James S. Kemper Foundation.

The Bureau also offers tuition scholarships to qualified municipal and State highway engineers who will receive financial aid from their employers while undertaking the graduate work. This arrangement is considered by many employers to be a form of inservice training.

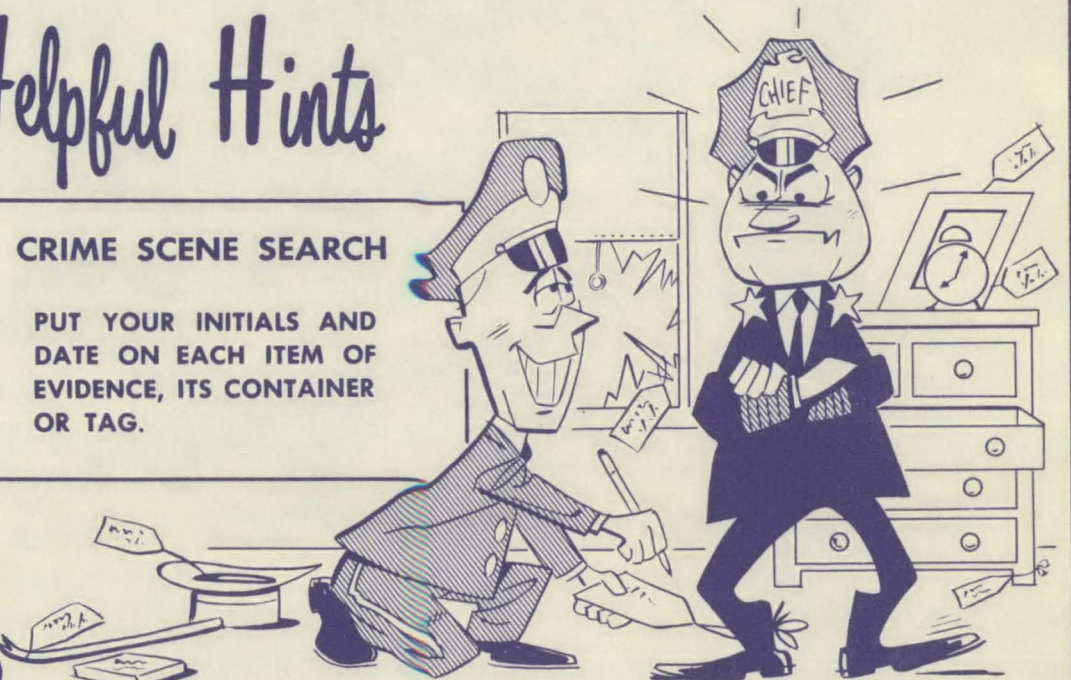
The Bureau has trained approximately 600 professional traffic engineers. Most of these graduates hold responsible traffic engineering positions in city government and State highway departments, as well as commercial agencies. The academic year of traffic engineering study consists of two full semesters of classroom work, laboratory and individual research, required reading, field problems, and seminars. The courses include: (1) Traffic characteristics and measurements, (2) traffic regulations and control devices, (3) highway planning, (4) highway location and geometric design, and (5) highway administration and finance. Experts in traffic and related fields from all over the country are invited to speak as guest lecturers at frequent intervals.

Applications for admission and further information may be obtained by writing to Mr. Fred W. Hurd, Director, Bureau of Highway Traffic, Strathcona Hall, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Fellowships and scholarships are awarded to those applicants with highest qualifications. The closing date for filing applications is March 1, 1961. Previous experience in traffic work is not essential to become a successful candidate for a fellowship or scholarship when other qualifications are indicated.

Helpful Hints

CRIME SCENE SEARCH

PUT YOUR INITIALS AND DATE ON EACH ITEM OF EVIDENCE, ITS CONTAINER OR TAG.



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Frank De Martino
198 Woodside Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

Questionable Pattern



This most unusual and questionable pattern is classified as a loop with a ridge count spread of from 4 to 9. Due to the formation found on the right side of the impression, this pattern is referenced to a whorl.