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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

TO MY MIND, COMMERCIAL JINGLES, station breaks, and panning television cameras are incongruous with the dignity and solemnity of courtroom procedures.

Most Americans agree with the honored concept that no one is free "to obstruct or to contaminate the pure stream of justice." It is a remarkable tribute to our society that, in exercising the many freedoms we enjoy, the people have never lost sight of the need for a counterbalance of rights—the assurance that the practice of one right shall not infringe upon nor invade another.

The administration of justice is one of the more basic constitutional guarantees. It must be allowed to proceed without obstruction from any source. Yet, an integral part of our way of life is the public's right to know. The obligation and privilege of keeping the public fully and promptly informed fall to the practitioners of another of our most cherished constitutional freedoms—freedom of the press.

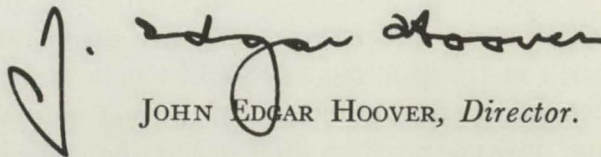
The framers of the Bill of Rights saw freedom of the press as a necessary prerequisite to effective democratic action. The true worth of this priceless safeguard has been proved time and again. Democracy, as we know it, could not exist without it. Lives of Americans, generation after generation, have been the richer for it.

Even so, freedom of the press in its broadest and most liberal interpretation is not an unlimited and unrestrained right. From the beginning, responsible journalists, while acclaiming and enjoying press privileges, have always recognized their obligations to other free institutions.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

A free nation is a progressive nation. Over the years, progress in news reporting has kept pace with the rapid advance of our society. Now, through the medium of television, the public's right to be informed may be accomplished "live and on the spot." This achievement, while greatly enhancing and widening the scope of press coverage, has created some new and provocative problems, particularly within the realm of our judicial processes. Some televised accounts of courtroom trials and other incidents bearing on individual rights raise the question of just where the public right stops and public curiosity commences.

In the interest of fair judicial procedure, advocates of courtroom television may want to refer again to the ethical canons of both journalism and law. Otherwise, where the administration of justice is concerned it may be necessary to revise the popular Broadway slogan, "There's No Business Like Show Business."

J. Edgar Hoover

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

FEBRUARY 1, 1964.

Tracking Prison Escapees Is an Art

LT. HENRY V. AYALA

Correctional Officer, Bureau of Prisons, Florence, Ariz.

A seasoned officer relates some of the techniques and skills used in tracking escapees from the Federal Prison Camp near Florence, Ariz.

THE MIDSUMMER EVENING was hot and dry. The sun was fading slowly over the wide, flat Arizona desert. But for the shouts and talk from the inmates within the Federal prison camp where the day's recreational period was in progress, all was still and quiet.

Inside, a lone figure stealthily sidled up to the 8-foot high steelwire fence forming the inner perimeter of the compound. The man glanced furtively about, crouched momentarily, and then leaped high, grabbing the top strand of barbed wire guarding the top of the fence. He quickly swung his lithe frame up and over, landing lightly on his feet. He sprinted toward the outer fence, leaving telltale footprints in the broad sandtrap circling the inner fence and separating it from the outer barrier. With a running jump, the prisoner scaled the second fence, dashed across the second circumferential sandtrap, and disappeared into the creeping darkness.

The Prison Camp

The Federal Prison Camp at Florence, Ariz., is located in the desert valley. Nearby are hard, rocky volcanic hills, mountains, sandy terrain, irrigated farms, highways, and railroads. Rattle-

snakes, scorpions, and centipedes are prevalent in the valley and hills. There is an abundance of many different varieties of cacti, but very little rainfall and few waterholes.

One of the means of security we have is to make several counts of the inmates daily, especially during the nighttime hours and following recreational periods.

The escapee was discovered missing during the first count after the recreation period and just as darkness settled over the camp. Apparently, he had fled shortly after the previous count an hour and a half earlier, thus giving him the advantage of nighttime hours to put distance between him and the camp.

A quick search along the fences revealed his tracks—cloth-covered shoe prints in the sandtraps which he crossed after jumping the two fences around the enclosure. He had gone west, heading for the hills.

When it is definitely determined that a Federal prisoner has escaped, all appropriate authorities—the FBI, other Federal agencies having a legitimate interest, and local and State law enforcement agencies—are advised. In this instance, as is the custom, authorities of the Arizona State Prison, which is located nearby, were notified of the flee-



Lt. Henry V. Ayala.

ing prisoner, and they immediately responded by sending their bloodhounds and two mounted trackers, one on horseback and another on muleback. With another mounted tracker of our own—and myself on foot—the pursuit began.

During the night all avenues of escape, roads, trails, and waterholes, were checked out by men in jeeps without success. In his flight to the hills, the escapee kept to the hard-ground terrain, continually going west, heading toward a beacon light on a mountain top about 20 miles from the camp as the crow flies, but twice the distance if avoiding soft terrain, gullies, arroyos, roads, and outlying farms and ranch houses. Once he reached hard terrain, he removed his shoes, and from then on his trail showed that he alternately donned and doffed his shoes in attempts to elude the chase.

Hazards of the Hunt

The bloodhounds followed the scent closely but occasionally lost it as the fugitive tried every trick he knew to avoid capture. As he raced along, he retraced his steps periodically before taking a different direction altogether. His luck held out better than that of the bloodhounds, for on several occasions the fugitive's bare footprints showed he had just missed fallen cacti, and on one occasion a dry cactus branch had fallen, broken, and sepa-

rated, giving him only just enough space to step between the broken sections. The sharp bristles and vicious spines of the cactus break off when stepped upon and cause great pain as they work in the flesh of both man and animal. The bloodhounds had to be replaced numerous times when their feet became imbedded with cactus thorns or when they lost the scent.

Capture

Only through persistence were we able to track the escapee until he came to the foot of the mountain with the beacon light. In crossing the soft terrain or roads, he had made every effort to erase his tracks. Daylight came and apparently he thought he had outwitted his trackers, for he followed the base of the mountain, neglecting to avoid the soft ground. A fresh pair of bloodhounds was put on the tracks, and they completely took over the hunt. They stayed on the trail until the fugitive was apprehended about 11 o'clock that morning. The ground indicated that he had slept under a tree, but by the time we arrived, he had climbed the tree, scared stiff of the dogs. To my knowledge, the hounds are harmless, but will howl their mournful cry and refuse to let the fugitive move until the trackers arrive.

We gave the weary fugitive something to eat and drink, and took him back to the camp where he received medical attention for the cuts on his hands—received when he grabbed the barbed wire above the fence during his escape. He was allowed to shower and change into clean clothing then was sent away to closer confinement and further prosecution for attempting to escape.

Prison Inmates

Over 75 percent of the prison population are Mexican aliens, the majority of them serving approximately 1 year each. Having been reared in an area similar to our own, they, too, have great constitutional endurance for walking, thirst, and hunger. All inmates are issued khaki clothing and shoes with heel markings, consisting of a 1/2 inch hole in the center and a 1 by 1 1/2 inch "V" in the front half of the heel.

The Escapee

The majority of our escapees have been aliens only a few have been citizens. An escapee may decide to leave any time during the day or night

but the greater percentage leave during the evening recreational hours, and usually right after a count of the inmates has been made, taking advantage of the darkness to avoid being seen by camp personnel, or surrounding farmers and ranchers. He is aware that if he can get far enough away before daylight, it will not be difficult for him to procure a ride from unsuspecting early morning workers or travelers.

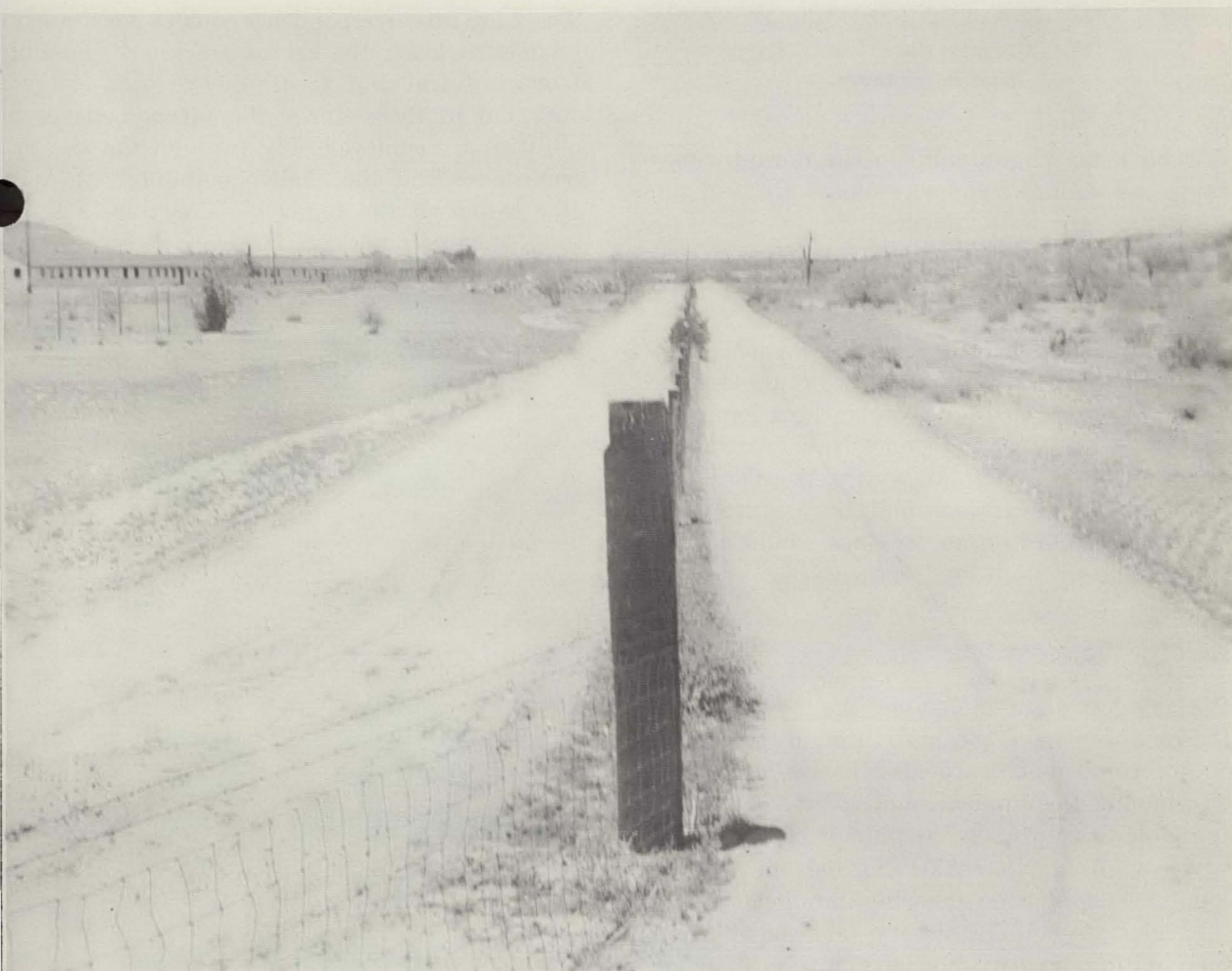
His reasons for escaping are varied. Quite frequently he wants to get back to his family or to find employment to help them out. However, many have no family ties and do not go home. Some make their escape on a dare, particularly when another fugitive has been apprehended and exaggerates his ability to outwit prison personnel. This is the most dangerous and unpredictable type, as he fears being ridiculed if apprehended and returned to camp. Being wanted for a previ-

ous crime is also a reason for trying to escape. The prisoners do not want to be returned to proper authorities for prosecution.

Alert Maintained

Prison personnel are constantly alerted to prevent escapes. The largest number of escapees takes off on foot; however, we have had some who took vehicles either from the camp, or from surrounding farms or towns. Others have jumped on the train that slows down at the highway railroad crossing near the southeast corner of the camp's outer boundary, or procured horses from outlying farms and ranches.

Suspicious moves on the part of the inmates are always reported. Such things as endurance running in the recreational yard day after day, wearing extra clothing when not needed, being fully



Sandtraps at outer perimeter fence.



Tracks on soft terrain.

dressed after "lights out" in the dormitories, or tampered windows and screens are all good signs that an escape is imminent.

Camp Equipment

All equipment is kept in readiness for instant use, as time is essential. We have two radio-equipped jeeps with extra tires, gas, water, shovel, and wire-cutters. On escapes, personnel draw revolvers and ammunition, walkie-talkie radios, ½-mile ray-lanterns, and water canteens, and carry pocketknives. We dress according to weather conditions and wear boots or high-top shoes.

Helpful Cooperation

We are fortunate in having the Arizona State Prison as our neighbor, and, through the courtesy of its competent warden, Mr. Frank Eyman, bloodhounds, equipment, and officers are always available to help us in the pursuit of escapees.

When an inmate makes his bid for freedom, county, local, and neighboring municipal law enforcement agencies, radio and television stations, surrounding farmers, cowboys, miners, and citizens are immediately notified through the distribution of an escapee pamphlet. All respond,

doing what they can to assist us in tracking or in patrolling the roads.

Western hospitality is extended to us in many ways. Our neighbors always give us access through their property, allowing the cutting of their fences whenever necessary. Of course, we make the needed repairs as soon as possible. They supply us with gas, water, and food, and lend us their horses. On several occasions, through the insistence of some helpful farmer or rancher, we have even had the opportunity of hunting an escapee by airplane. Our appreciation for the help and good will offered us by these good neighbors cannot be expressed in words. Wholehearted cooperation coming from neighbors such as these is what makes existence possible in this type of country.

The Art of Tracking

There are no correspondence courses nor academic schools to teach the art of tracking. Possibly stories of tracking abilities have been exaggerated, but of these stories the author believes the abilities are achieved only through the tracker's persistence and the challenge it offers in being able to outwit the fugitive. Tracking is a time-consuming, straining, and, at times, a frustrating experience, but it can also be exciting and rewarding.



Tracking team on the desert. Background, truck and trailer for hounds, with enclosure for hounds, property of Arizona State Prison.

Only through mutual cooperation of all parties involved, proper use of equipment to its fullest extent, and knowledge of the terrain and its accesses can escapees be apprehended.

Two properly equipped tracking teams, each consisting of two trackers and a jeep, are needed for successful and efficient tracking. One team always stays with the tracks and the other one proceeds in their general direction, checking soft-ground terrain areas. With proper communications, the trackers can communicate with those ahead and vice versa, if the tracks change direction. If the men ahead locate new tracks, those guarding the last tracks found can jump ahead and continue the check. These tactics are known as "leapfrogging" and are very effective.

Other teams are needed on the outer flanks of the flight with still another team patrolling main roads or other possible avenues of escape farther ahead. This patrolling team usually circulates escape pamphlets and warns outlying country or mountain dwellers. The escape pamphlets have the photo, pertinent information on dress, build, features, and partial history of the fugitive.

Helpful Hints in Tracking

The sandtraps surrounding the compound and outer perimeter fence are about 10 feet wide, and the spot where the fugitive has jumped from the fence can be found in these sandtraps when an escape over the wall has occurred. It is for this reason that the sandtraps must be kept smooth and free of debris. The tracker should make a mental picture of the fugitive's tracks in relation to size and distinctive markings. The direction of his flight can be set between the two sandtraps, and the type of footwear he is wearing can be determined.

The preliminary mental picture of the tracks cannot be stressed too much as occasionally there are more than one escapee at a time. If there are more than one, they may exchange one shoe and separate, discard their shoes and go barefoot, put their shoes on again, or put on an extra pair they have been carrying.

The fugitive is usually running, digging in with the toes of his shoes, and taking long strides. He may be barefoot, may have been able to procure shoes with unmarked heels, may have re-used the heels, or may have covered his shoes with cloths or socks. It is most important, there-



Supt. George L. Lieser.

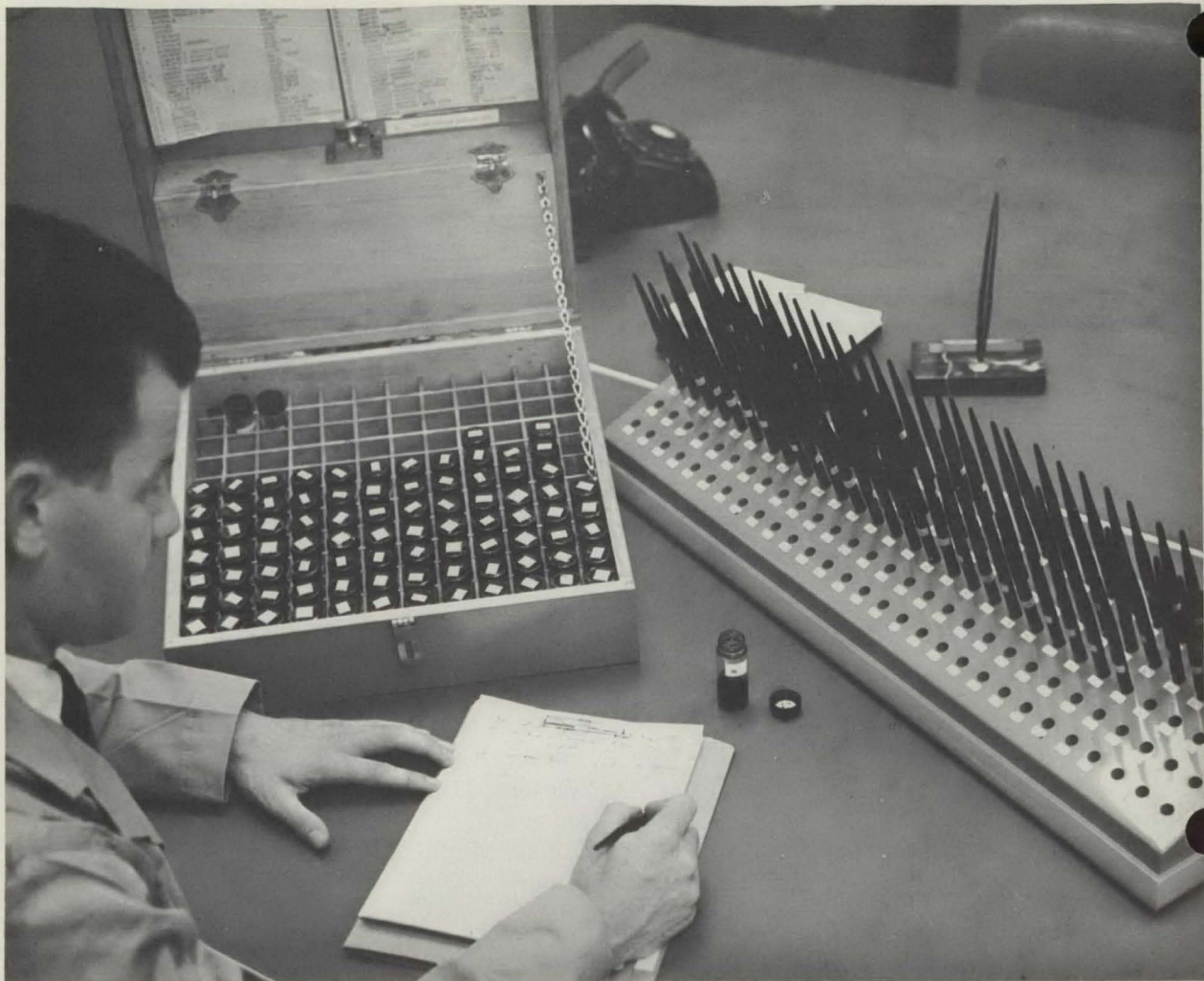
fore, for a tracker to be constantly on the alert for these signs. At no time should tracks be left unless others are found farther ahead by another tracker. If tracks become lost and others are found in the vicinity with different markings, you will usually find the shoes have been thrown away or buried, as the escapee may have been carrying an extra pair to wear.

Essentials of a Hunt

Communications and relaying of all information as the pursuit progresses are essential at all times—whether the information concerns the escapee or personnel. A fugitive may change direction purposely or he may lose his sense of direction. Personnel may at any time lose communication, have breakdowns, or need assistance; but if the general location is known, assistance can readily be given, and should be sent if anyone on the hunt fails to communicate regularly.

Water is an absolute necessity in this desert country, but, as a word of caution, water is never drunk until other resources have been used, as it can become harmful to the tracker. If not used wisely, nausea occurs, and the progress of the hunt is hampered. A small pebble or a dry piece of wood in the mouth increases the flow of saliva. When this practice ceases to be effective, the mouth is rinsed with water, but it is not swallowed until

(Continued on page 21)



At regular intervals, samples of writing are made with each ink contained in the Ink Standards Collection. There is a pen for every ink to avoid contamination.

A SCIENTIFIC LOOK AT WRITING INKS

THE PROBLEM OF IDENTIFICATION and determination of the age of ink has one thing in common with the weather. Everyone—at least everyone faced with the problem—talks about it but nobody has been able to do much about it. Let us examine this statement since substantially the problem, like a cure for cancer, has as yet defied complete solution.

Since World War II, ballpoint pens have been accepted by the American public to such an extent

that an estimated 75 percent of the questioned handwritten documents received for examination in the FBI Laboratory are written with ballpoint pens. This applies to fraudulent checks, anonymous letters, contracts, bank robbery demand notes and scores of other documents involved in criminal violations of law.

Why is the ballpoint pen of such concern? Two characteristics of domestic ballpoint pens limit the results a questioned document examiner can obtain

in seeking an answer to the identity and age of ink. Numerous ballpoint pen manufacturers obtain their inks from common sources. There is evidence the same inks are used in different models of pens made by a given manufacturer. Hence, from a laboratory finding that ink on a questioned document contains the same or similar dyestuffs as a ballpoint pen of known origin, one can only conclude that the suspected pen cannot be eliminated. However, if examination showed the questioned document was prepared with a medium or coarse pen and the suspected pen was fine or extra fine, it would be impossible for the suspected pen to have been used in the preparation of the questioned document in spite of dyestuff similarity.

A case in point involves alteration of the date of a registered mail receipt from 12-6-62 to 12-26-62 (fig. 1). The ink in the added figure "2" appeared similar to the ink in the rest of the date. However, the width of the line of the added "2" was substantially narrower than the other writing which demonstrates that the second figure "2" was made with a different pen.

Perhaps the most significant result of a comparison of a questioned document written with a ballpoint pen and a suspected pen is the finding of difference. If the inks are different, the suspected pen can be eliminated from suspect status.

Domestic and Foreign Pens

Earlier in this article, the word "domestic" was used to distinguish certain ballpoint pens and their limitations. The term "domestic" was used to distinguish the American-made pen from a ballpoint pen made in West Germany under the name "PAN" which uses water-base inks; i.e., the type used in fountain pens. The ink used in most domestic ballpoint pens is practically insoluble in water. Therefore, if an ink on a written page is not materially affected by water, it is improbable that it was put there by an ordinary fountain pen. However, a water-soluble or fountain pen ink could be applied by the "PAN" ballpoint pen. Microscopic examination, if there is sufficient writing, should resolve the question.

Determining Age of Ink

A determination of the age of water-base ink is dependent upon the presence of either chloride or sulfate ions. These ions theoretically migrate or travel away from the line where they were origi-

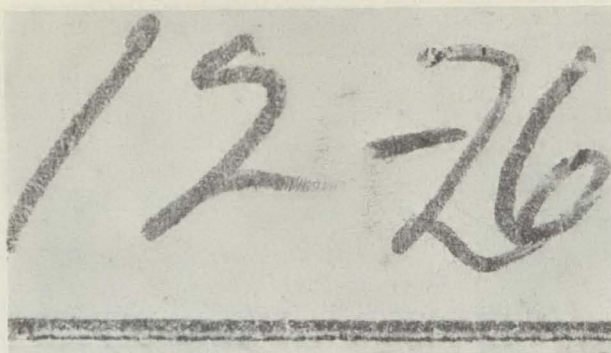


Figure 1.—The narrowness of the line in the second figure "2" shows a different ballpoint pen was used to alter the date.

nally placed by the penpoint. A comparative measurement of the distance traveled is held to be an indication of the age of the writing. The age limit of the chloride ion migration test for ink is about 2 years under controlled conditions; however, the rate of migration may be affected by the type of paper on which the ink has been placed, the humidity conditions under which it has been stored, the density of the ink, whether it was blotted, and possibly other conditions.

Unless these factors are known to be common to the documents being tested, the reliability of the chloride migration tests may be questionable. On

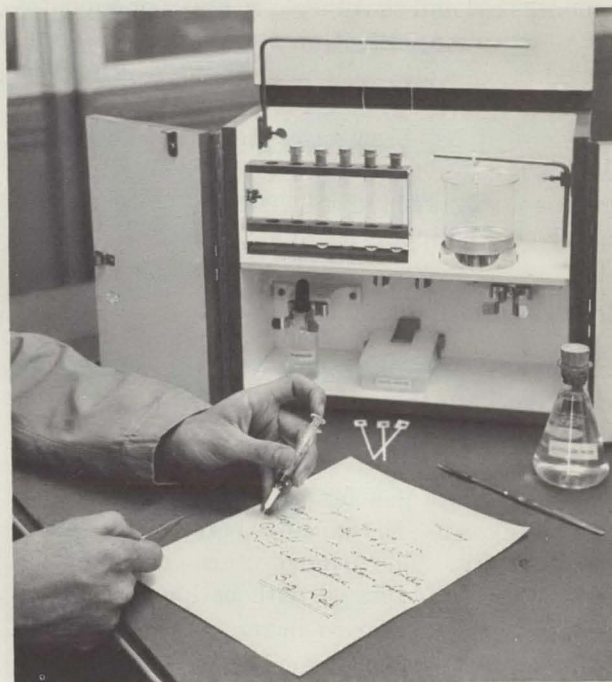
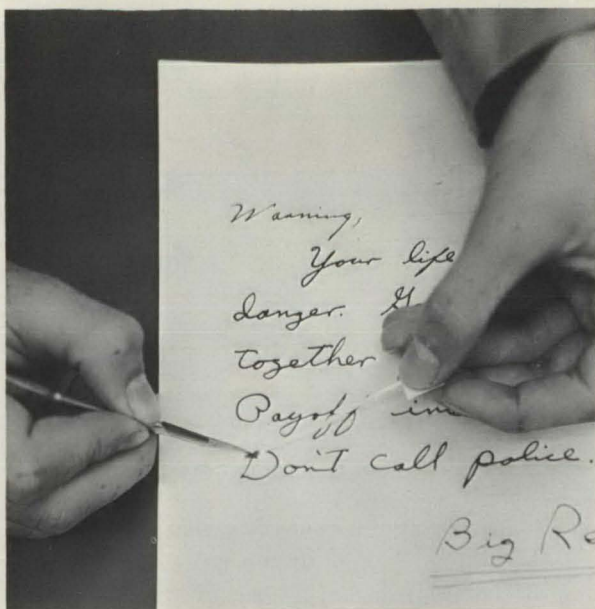


Figure 2.—A hypodermic syringe is used to apply a droplet of water to a questioned ink. (In the background one chromatogram is immersed in a solvent; two are drying.)



The droplet of water has dissolved the ink and is being transferred to the chromatography paper by blotting.

the other hand, if two entries on the same page are in question as to whether both were made about the same time, the chances of making a determination are substantially increased although, at best, the results may be in relative terms only. It is unlikely that any finding can be made that one entry is x months old and the other is x , plus 3 or 4 months old. As yet, no scientific results have been reported in regard to ballpoint pen ink which give a satisfactory indication as to its age or, specifically, how long it has been on a questioned document. This is the second characteristic which limits the document examiner in an examination of the domestic-type ballpoint pen ink.

Restoring Obliterations

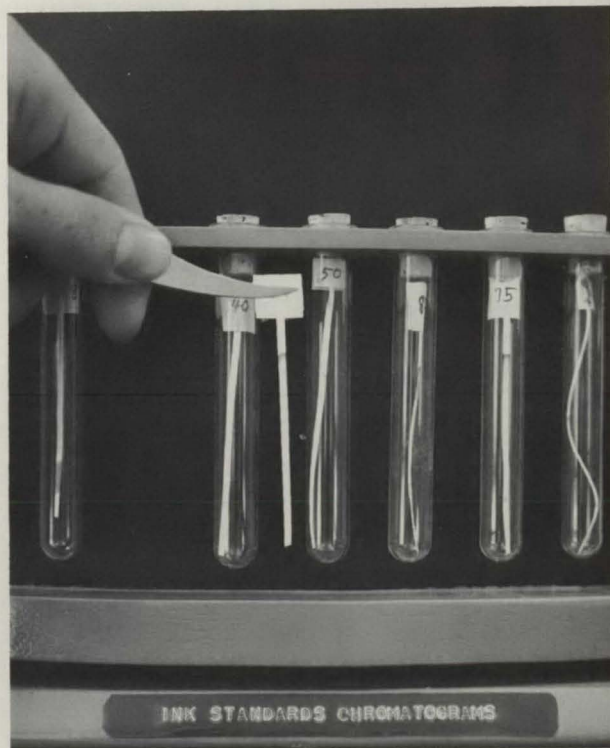
Usually, infrared photography brings up printing which has been obliterated with a ballpoint pen or fountain pen ink. Such was not the case recently when a Bureau fugitive wrote to a postmaster in a western State instructing him not to give his mail to anyone. The envelope bore a Swiss stamp and postmark. The printed return address on the envelope was obliterated with ballpoint pen ink. Infrared light failed to bring up the printing. Fortunately, there was no evidentiary reason preventing chemical treatment of the obliteration. The document examiner swabbed the obliteration with chloroform and successfully removed the ball-

point pen ink without affecting the printing. The printing which had been hidden then disclosed the name and address of a European hotel—not in the same city where the letter was postmarked.

Other Techniques Used

Another technique utilized by the document examiner in his examination of ink is infrared luminescence photography. Sometimes inks which appear similar to the unaided eye appear different under such photography. Raised checks and money orders are frauds which are frequently exposed or proved by this means. In those instances where the ink does not respond to infrared luminescence photography, chromatograms of the ink can be made. If the chromatograms appear similar to the unaided eye, infrared luminescence photography may show differences in them.

What are chromatograms? They assume various shapes and sizes. In the Document Section of the FBI Laboratory they are about the size of a toothpick. A piece of chromatography paper is cut to the "toothpick" size. A sample of ink about the size of a typewritten period or comma is transferred from the questioned document to the strip of chromatography paper about a half inch from



The completed chromatogram is compared with known standards in an attempt to classify it.

the end opposite the tab (fig. 2). Whatman No. 1 filter paper is commonly used for this purpose. After the spot dries, the tip is immersed in an appropriate solvent.

By capillary action, the solvent rises up the strip of paper. In so doing, the dye particles are separated into bands or zones. After the separation has used about two-thirds of the length of the strip of chromatography paper, it is removed from the solvent and dried. At this point if comparison of two or more chromatograms in daylight, or under ultraviolet light, fails to divulge differences, they may be subjected to infrared luminescence photography.

Restoring Faded Writing

Another frequent problem is the restoration of faded or bleached writing. The first approach

to restoration of such writing is usually a viewing under ultraviolet light. More recently, infrared luminescence photography has proved its value for this purpose. Both techniques have the advantage of not altering the document. In cases where these methods fail, chemical treatment may prove successful. In any event, it is necessary to ascertain whether it is satisfactory from an investigative viewpoint to use a process which may result in staining the document.

Although the success of ink examinations has been compared with controlling the weather, it is hoped that the case illustrations cited will suggest areas in which some success can be reasonably expected. Occasionally, the investigator may hit a "bonanza" as in the case where a bank signature card dated 1933 was signed with a ballpoint pen. (Ballpoint pens did not appear on the American market until World War II!)



Mr. Theodore Morin, a longtime friend of law enforcement and a dedicated employee of the Government Printing Office (GPO) for 40 years, retired on December 20, 1963. He is shown here, during a recent visit to FBI Headquarters, receiving congratulations and thanks from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Since 1947, Mr. Morin served as GPO consultant in the publishing of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

A New, Modern Code of Criminal Law

DR. CHARLES H. BOWMAN

Professor of Law, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

This is the concluding portion of a two-part article on the revision of the Code of Criminal Law in Illinois.

AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED, the committee devoted a considerable amount of its attention and time to sexual conduct and sexual offenses. We reorganized the whole area on a realistic basis in order to separate the strictly personal moral concepts from criminal conduct which is dangerous to the community. In other words, we tried to take the criminal law out of the bedroom and leave the intimate, private relationships between individuals to the moral training of the family, home, and church. Of course, we must and did provide for the protection of all individuals from forcible violation of their person; the young and immature from the sexual advances of older persons; the community from the open and notorious flouting of its customs and mores; and the institution of marriage from disruption and open contempt in the community and in the family itself.

We abolished statutory rape as such, retaining only forcible rape. We abolished as a crime sexual relations between humans and animals, leaving such perverse individuals to the medical profession. We left all private sexual activity between consenting adults to its proper realm, the moral training of family, church, and community. In protecting the young and sexually naive, we recognized the facts of life by excepting from the felony provision—which carries 1 to 20 years in the penitentiary—those cases in which the accused

reasonably believed the child to be over 16 (the tavern B-girls and military base hangers-on); the child is a prostitute (the *Snow* case in Missouri where the 15-year-old girl had been a prostitute for more than a year, married twice, and whose second husband solicited the soldier, Snow. Snow received a sentence of 20 years in the penitentiary after a disagreement over price arose with the girl); and in which the child has been previously married. She is not sexually naive, and consensual intercourse with her should not subject a man to 20 years in the penitentiary. However, realizing that even those who have strayed should not be forever condemned to the primrose path, we did provide a misdemeanor offense, contributing to the sexual delinquency of a child, carrying up to a year in jail or \$1,000 fine with no affirmative defenses.

New Offenses Created

To cover the case of the moron hanging around the park or schoolyard trying to entice youngsters into his car, we created a new offense, indecent solicitation of a child, which permits a charge by the police even though the child did not enter the car and was not harmed. Under the previous law we had a gap here which was a constant source of anxiety to parents and required a necessary

stretching by police of the disorderly conduct provision. This new offense covers it specifically.

We also created a new offense, public indecency, to cover common types of conduct in public places which openly flout or shock the community moral standards and customs. This covers, in a public place (where it might reasonably be expected to be viewed by others), sexual intercourse, an act of deviate sexual conduct, a lewd exposure of the body done with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desire of the person (the exhibitionist, as contrasted with the "girlie" shows which are done for commercial gain and are covered in the obscenity section), and a lewd fondling or caress of the body of another person of the same sex (to give the police a provision with which to harass and break up the Lesbian and homosexual hangouts in the community).

Adultery and Fornication

Following the policy of keeping the criminal law out of the bedroom, private sexual activity of consenting adults is not criminal. If the conduct is open and notorious, or the two cohabit together, it is adultery or fornication, depending upon whether one of the parties is married. We separated the two offenses into separate sections, whereas under the old law they were combined into one.

Incest

We recognized both the genetic and father-dominant dangers by defining aggravated incest as intercourse or deviate sexual conduct between father and daughter (defining daughter as blood relation of any age, and adopted or stepdaughter under 18), and incest as involving the same conduct between mother and son, or brother and sister. Aggravated instances carry a penalty of 1 to 20 years, incest 1 to 10.

Bigamy

We added two more defenses to bigamy in addition to the traditional ones of divorce or annulment of the previous marriage, or absence for 5 years. One is that the accused reasonably believed the prior spouse to be dead, to cover the military regret to report "... killed in action" telegrams, marriage, and the spouse turns up later as a deceased prisoner of war; and the other, the ac-

cused reasonably believed that he was legally eligible to remarry, to cover the quickie divorces in other States or countries, later held to be invalid by the supreme court.

Prostitution

The definition of the offense of prostitution is carefully worded to reach only the commercialized operation "for money," and not the common dinner, theater, seeing-the-town date with the anticipation, and realization, of a quid pro quo. Discouragingly enough, shortly after the code went into effect, a Chicago undercover policeman visited a North Clark Street B-joint. His "companion" offered to "go upstairs" for two bottles of champagne, which was stipulated to be colored water at \$15 per bottle. He purchased them for her and upon the subsequent disrobing upstairs arrested and charged her with prostitution. The court dismissed the charge because the girl did not offer to perform "for money." (I suppose she liked the colored water and let the joint operator keep the \$30 cash.) No wonder law enforcement officers become discouraged—and drafters of realistic legislation frustrated.

We defined "soliciting" in such a manner as to include, for the first time, the bellhop and cabdriver, the bird-dogging operations so essential to commercialized prostitution. We also took the offense out of the previous concept of "house of ill-fame" and "red-light district" and defined it in terms to cover the current, and almost exclusive, callgirl activity. Pandering is defined to cover the recruiter of prostitutes, and pimping to include the prostitute's paramour. Strangely enough, it is a matter of prestige and pride with some prostitutes that their "man"—we designate him as the pimp he is—does not have to work, and lives handsomely solely off her earnings.

Eavesdropping

In 1957 Illinois adopted an electronic eavesdropping statute which purported, and was so understood by the legislature, to be a complete prohibition of electronic eavesdropping by anyone. While it defines an offense and properly belongs in the substantive law, the committee felt that it is so interwoven with the enforcement of the law that we should also consider it with the procedural code. We, therefore, incorporated the 1957 statute, almost without change, in the code, only ex-

panding it to keep up with technical progress and include any type of eavesdropping by any means, electronic, electric, or otherwise. The key phrase in the prohibition is "without the consent of any party thereto," meaning the conversation eavesdropped.

In the only Illinois Supreme Court decision construing eavesdropping, the court went off on the Federal *Rathbun* case involving telephone-extension listening and did not really consider the effect of the Illinois language or the intent of the legislature. Of course, "without consent" is a longtime familiar phrase to lawyers in rape and theft cases, meaning "lacking the consent" of the victim or owner of the property. And "any" is defined as "no matter which one." So the statute would seem to mean, by its own terms, "lacking the consent of no matter which one," the eavesdropping is prohibited. One circuit court has so construed it—another has construed it as requiring the consent of only one party to the conversation—obviously the one who is recording it, or knows that it is being recorded.

Obscenity

Obscenity is a most difficult offense to define adequately and not transgress the first amendment on freedom of speech and of the press. We followed closely the recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions in the definition, but included an innovation in specifying six different things which shall be admissible in evidence to show the obscene nature of the material. All six are matters on which courts have differed as to their admissibility. We settled it by providing specifically for admissibility.

Theft

As mentioned before, the old law contained approximately 74 different sections on various aspects of theft. They included larceny, larceny by bailee, larceny by trick, false pretenses, confidence game, receiving stolen property, embezzlement, and many other fraudulent activities. We combined them all into one offense—theft—without regard to the means by which it is accomplished, the relationship between the parties, or the "ownership" or "possession" of the property. The only thing required is the obtaining or exercising of unauthorized control over the property of another with the intent to permanently deprive

the owner thereof. To cover the "joyriding" situations which do not involve an intent to permanently deprive, we created the offense of Criminal Trespass to vehicles, which does not require proof of tampering as did the old law.

Because of the unique circumstances involved, we created separate sections, and offenses, on theft of lost or mislaid property, and theft of labor or services, or use of property (unpaid cab rides, hotel bills, etc.). We also have a special section on deceptive practices for conduct which does not comfortably fit into the definition of theft.

Burglary

Burglary has long been a most serious crime, not generally understood. Originally, it involved the breaking and entering of the dwelling-house of another in the nighttime with the intent to commit a felony therein. Modern statutes have generally abolished the requirement that there be a breaking, or that it be a dwelling-house, or that it be in the nighttime. It is now, generally, and so provided in the new Illinois Code, the unlawful entry into or remaining within a building, house-trailer, watercraft, aircraft, railroad car, or any part thereof, with the intent to commit a felony or theft. Note that the offense is complete when the unlawful entry is made, regardless of what happens thereafter. Another unique feature of burglary, primarily because of the old nighttime and dwelling-house requirement, is its extremely severe penalty—in most States, life; and in Illinois, any indeterminate term of years with a minimum of not less than one. In other words, for the unlawful entry into an isolated filling station with the intent to steal the meager contents of the cash drawer, you can get 199 to 200 years in the penitentiary, but if you steal \$10 million, the maximum possible for theft is 10 years. Very odd.

Arson

Arson is another old common law crime which carried a very stiff penalty because it involved deliberately setting fire to a house at a time when most of them were built of wood and there were no modern fire departments nor firefighting equipment. It involved extreme danger to the whole community. We restricted it to: by fire or explosive, damaging any building of another without his consent; or any vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft of another designed for use as a dwelling

or, with intent to defraud an insurer, damaging any building, aircraft, or watercraft designed for use as a dwelling; or by means of explosives, damaging any property of another without his consent (covers bombs, Molotov cocktails, etc., which even damage personal property).

Criminal Damage to Property

This offense includes all the old malicious mischief offenses and vandalism, and covers the damage of any property of another knowingly and without his consent.

Criminal Trespass to Land

We broadened this offense so as to require of the owner only notice to depart, or the posting of notice at the main entrance to his land. This abolished the previous expensive requirement that a farmer post his entire 160 acres when hunters and others knew they were trespassing anyway. If they want to hunt, let them get permission first; why should the farmer have to go to the expense of posting his entire land?

Another protection we added for the farmer landowner was the inclusion in criminal damage to property of the act of "knowingly starts a fire on the land of another without his consent." Too much of this dangerous activity goes on throughout the country and causes losses in untold millions each year. It should be a criminal offense. We made it such.

Unlawful Use of Weapons

While we made no substantial changes in the prior law, strong opposition was encountered against strengthening this article. Actually, Illinois has, and it is so incorporated in the new code, one of the most liberal "gun laws" of any State in the Union. No registration or permits are required, and about the only thing prohibited is the carrying of concealed weapons on the person or "immediately accessible" in a vehicle.

Disorderly Conduct

How to deal with this "catchall" of criminal activity is a universal problem. Careful wording is necessary in order to make it meaningful—and keep it constitutional. We studied carefully the statutes of other States and the decisions of the

U.S. Supreme Court, which at that time were rather meager. We finally decided on one which we think will stand the constitutional test of vagueness and uncertainty. We say a person commits disorderly conduct when he *knowingly* does any act in such *unreasonable* manner as to alarm or disturb another *and* to provoke a breach of the peace [*italics mine*]. Since the Illinois Code was adopted, the U.S. Supreme Court has been tentatively poking at similar language in the Louisiana and Alabama statutes, but if the above language is not constitutional, then I think we may as well forget "disorderly conduct" as an offense and try to anticipate and specify each and every act. Some States do so, unsatisfactorily, now.

Abortion

We had one serious setback in the legislature with this offense. Under the prior law, as is true in practically all States, the only defense to abortion was that it was necessary to save the mother's life. We added two others: That the abortion is medically advisable because the fetus would be born with a grave and irremediable physical or mental defect (The German measles, X-ray, and thalidomide cases, although the thalidomide controversy developed later); or that the pregnancy of the woman resulted from forcible rape or aggravated incest. We thought this was another area in which the criminal law should be realistic and separated from the ecclesiastical influence dating from the medieval ages. After much deliberation, we agreed to strike the additional defenses and leave the only defense as the necessity to save the mother's life.

Gambling

With an eye on the New York statute, we tried for 3 weeks to draft a gambling statute which would exempt social betting and not let in the professionals. Private clubs, private homes, amount involved, social companions, etc., all were tried. I am convinced that such a statute cannot be drafted and operate satisfactorily without leaving an "out" for the professionals. We finally prohibited all gambling of whatever nature, excepting pari mutuel betting at the track, and left it to the good sense of law enforcement officers and prosecutors to enforce it.

When the code was published, some opposition was registered from sources having abiding in-

terests in various phases of the code. When we offered to let the newspapers discuss it, the code was approved.

Resisting a Peace Officer

Under the prior law we had no such offense as resisting a peace officer unless he was attempting to serve process with the warrant in his possession. We created the offense of resisting or obstructing a peace officer in the performance of any authorized act and in a separate section retained the offense of obstructing service of process. We also added a comprehensive section on obstructing justice which includes anyone who "destroys, alters, conceals, or disguises physical evidence, plants false evidence, furnishes false information, or" There are two more subsections, but this is the important one to law enforcement officers.

In another section we provided that any officer in need of aid may call upon any male 18 years of age or over. We did not feel it to be realistic today to require females or immature youngsters to subject themselves to danger, as it was in the old "hue and cry" days when it was the obligation of the whole community to engage in self-help, and capture and execute criminals. Since we provided that the officer may call on any male over 18 for aid, we made it an offense to refuse to aid him. To this extent, we still recognize the obligation of the community to aid in their self-preservation against criminals. Ironically, when so many so-called citizens are attacking officers who are trying to perform their duty, it seems somewhat incongruous to make it a crime for them not to aid a police officer if called upon to do so. We still think it a good idea, however, and would like to see more officers use it in tense situations.

Bribery

We provided separate offenses for bribery in athletic contests, and bribery of public officials and employees. In the latter, we made bribery include the offering, soliciting, or receiving of a bribe, and specifically covered the influence peddler and the man who pretends to have influence but does not—the "man in the white coat" around the courthouse. We also made it a separate offense to fail to report a bribe.

Finally, as the last section in the code, we specified that any public officer or employee who, in his official capacity:

(a) Intentionally or recklessly fails to perform any mandatory duty as required by law; or

(b) Knowingly performs an act which he knows he is forbidden by law to perform; or

(c) With intent to obtain a personal advantage for himself or another, performs an act in excess of his lawful authority; or

(d) Solicits or knowingly accepts for the performance of any act a fee or reward which he knows he is not authorized by law,

is guilty of official misconduct and may be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed 1 year, fined not to exceed \$1,000, or imprisoned in the penitentiary from 1 to 5 years.

Within 45 days after the new Criminal Code went into effect, January 1, 1962, one State's attorney was indicted on two counts, one under the old law and one under the new code, for failure to make required reports. The misappropriation of approximately \$40,000 since he first assumed office in 1956 was revealed. In the reports he finally submitted, he had made no attempt to conceal his taking the money and was indicted. He pleaded guilty to both counts, under the old law and under the new code, and when his application for probation was denied, he was sentenced to 1 to 2 years in the penitentiary. He had made full restitution to the county of the approximately \$40,000. He was greatly surprised at the penitentiary sentence, because, I suppose, it was assumed, even among vigorous prosecutors, which he was, that you could not go to jail for official misconduct.

No Double Standard

Today, in Illinois, I think we are realistic. Criminals will have more trouble eluding, through loopholes and gaps in the law, a just penalty, and law enforcement officials who forget their sworn duty to the public will find that they are subject to imprisonment in the penitentiary the same as any other criminal. There is no double standard.

I have recited the details of the above conviction, which was one of the first, because it awakened the entire State of Illinois to the fact that we had a new Criminal Code. Criminals, prosecutors, judges, and the public have been learning ever since. Some criticize the new code without understanding it, but this is a never-ending process. Time will require new changes and adjustments in the code; we expected that and regarded it only as a new point of departure after more than 85 years.

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

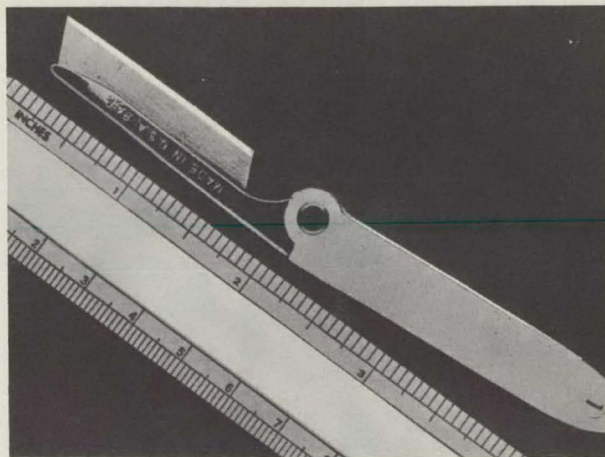
Hobby Knife Converted into Juvenile Weapon

JUVENILES HAVE FOUND many ways to arm themselves whether with homemade weapons or some they have purchased—or stolen.

One such weapon, recently discovered being carried by juveniles in a west coast city, can be purchased in hobby shops for about 25 cents. The gadget is a leather-cutting tool used by hobbyists in cutting and tooling leather. The implement is approximately 4 inches long and resembles the old-fashioned straight razor.

A box containing about 4 dozen of these knives was stolen recently from a leather company in the same city.

It has been ascertained that possession of the leather-cutting knife is covered under a subsection of the city's municipal code, under a dangerous



Leather-tooling knife.

weapon ordinance. Any person having such a knife in his possession without a reasonable explanation could be charged under this ordinance.

5-YEAR-OLDS RECRUITED BY GANG OF THIEVES

Post Office inspectors and local police recently made arrests of a gang of thieves operating in a large west coast city. The 10 persons arrested were charged with thefts of social security and welfare checks and other negotiable instruments from mail boxes.

What made the arrest of this adult ring of thieves unique was their particular method of operation. Investigation developed eyewitness testimony that they were using a 5-year-old boy and a 5-year-old girl to retrieve the checks from the mailboxes.

The ring operated on a precise timetable, following the mail carriers around on their route, and needed the small hand and arm of a child to retrieve the envelopes from the mail slots.

For each check the children were able to fish out of the mailboxes and turn over to the 25-year-old ring leader, they were paid 10 cents.

TRANSFER OF STOLEN GOODS DIFFICULT TO DETECT

Some truckdrivers on the west coast with something less than legitimate practice on their minds have used a plan difficult to detect in transferring stolen merchandise.

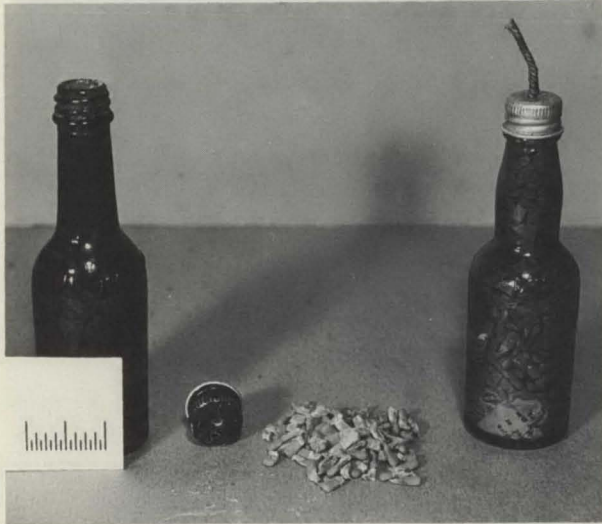
When loading their trucks at terminal platforms, they also took on merchandise intended for other trucks. Thereafter, while making regular deliveries in large buildings, where several stops were made on different floors, they left the stolen merchandise in hallways on floors where no deliveries were scheduled. Its location was then telephoned to an accomplice.

Shortly thereafter, the accomplice arrived and carted the stolen merchandise to a pickup truck and drove away. Usually, tenants of the building were neither interested nor suspicious.

By constantly shifting the "drop" location to other buildings where legitimate deliveries were made, the truck drivers escaped detection.

Improvised Bombs Used by Juveniles

Juvenile gangs in an eastern city have been detected using "Molotov cocktails" improvised from a 2-ounce bottle filled with the heads of paper matches, a cherry bomb fuse, and a paper wad. The explosive force of the "bomb" is sufficient to cause considerable damage, and, upon detonation, it scatters glass particles of the shattered bottle over a wide area.



"Molotov cocktail," junior size.

YOUTHFUL PRISONER TAKES UNAUTHORIZED "BREAK"

A 17-year-old boy serving time in a county jail on local charges requested that he be allowed to assemble some plastic models to help pass away the time. The sheriff granted the request, furnishing models, tools, glue, etc.

One day at mealtime, the sheriff discovered that the boy was not in his cell, but during the search for him, the boy returned to his cell and apparently locked the jail door behind him.

Upon investigation, it was learned that plastic model glue inserted into the jail door lock partially immobilized the tumblers of the lock so that the door could be opened and closed at will with a hard jerk, yet the key would still function in the lock. Outward appearance of the lock gave no indication that anyone had tampered with it.

Criminals Monitor Police Calls While Committing Robberies

POLICE IN A MIDWESTERN CITY have become aware of the practice by the criminal element of monitoring police radio calls during the perpetration of robberies.

In one instance recently the criminals utilized a radio modified for police calls to determine the number of police cars in service and their locations. In the event a police car was in the immediate area of the establishment they planned to rob, they would have one of their confederates cause a disturbance in another section of the city, knowing the police car would then be dispatched to that location and leave unprotected the place they planned to hit.

The criminals also employed a plan, subsequent to each robbery, which would cause police cars at the scene of the robbery, or responding to the call, to be dispatched to another part of town, permitting the subjects to leave the immediate area unmolested. Usually the subjects operated out of the home of an accomplice, returning there each time after the robbery. This house was usually strategically located near the establishment they robbed. One subject would call police headquarters immediately after each robbery furnishing false information on the crime which would cause police cars at the scene or responding to the call to be dispatched to another part of town, allowing the subjects to leave the immediate area undetected.

MINORS CIRCUMVENT LAW WITH "HOPPED-UP" FRUIT

A continuing problem encountered in a beach section of a southwestern State has been the consuming of alcohol by minors on the beach in violation of State laws.

Police discovered the reason when they decided to determine why the sudden popularity of oranges among the teenagers. To escape detection by patrolling officers, the young people would cut a small hole in the end of an orange, squeeze out the juice, and insert a jigger of vodka or gin by means of a syringe. This made a ready-mixed drink in a handy container—and innocent appearing to the observer.

CARS EQUIPPED BY HOODLUMS TO HIDE ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT that many hoodlums will temporarily "borrow" cars to serve their purposes in committing crime and later abandon the stolen vehicles.

Frequently, however, cars come to the attention of law enforcement agencies which are elaborately modified to meet the requirements of their owners.

Recently, a car was found abandoned by three well-known burglars who were arrested after a high-speed chase following an attempted bur-

glary of a fur salon in a western city. The car—a popular 1962 model—was equipped with the largest engine available, four carburetors, and a four-speed, floor-mounted manual transmission. The clutch and floor-mounted gear shift lever were apparently substituted for the automatic transmission, as the selector lever and indicator were still in the car. Under the instrument panel were switches to operate tail and stop lights and to open the trunk lid. Secret compartments were discovered under the right front and rear door sills. The compartments were lined with sponge rubber to prevent rattling of tools or loot. To gain access to these secret compartments, it was necessary to remove the screws attaching the sill trim to the body. The paneling on the inside of the right front door was attached to the bottom of the door frame with two snap buttons. When folded upward, it revealed another secret compartment.

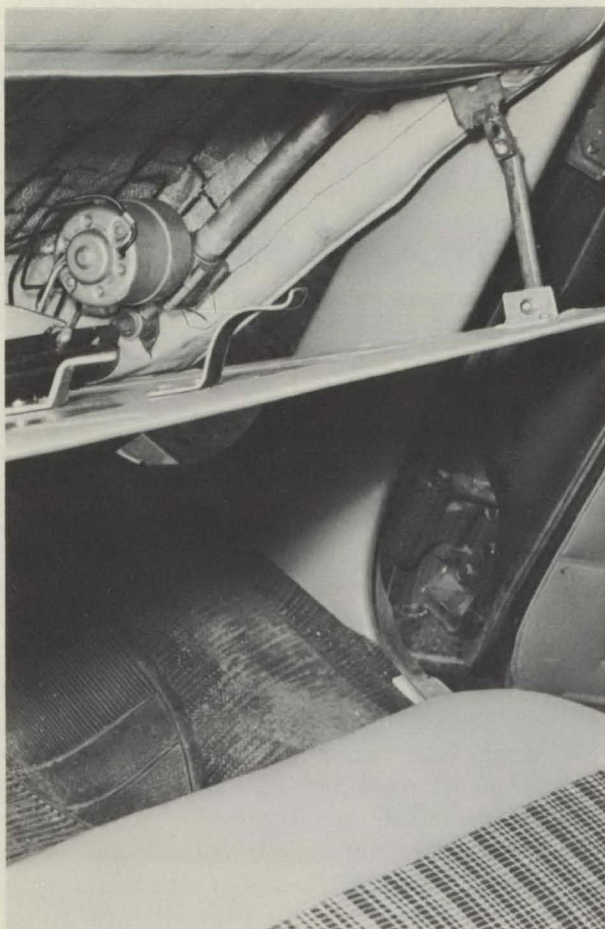
Along with usual burglary tools, two rubber doorstops were found in the car. These were part of the equipment the burglars used in their operations.

When operating, one burglar remained in the driver's seat of the car, while the other two went to work burglarizing the store they had selected. Their modus operandi was to use an ace lock pick to turn off the burglar alarm, pull the lock from the door with a large pair of "nippers," slide the bolt back with a screwdriver, and prop open the door with the rubber doorstops. They would then scoop up as much loot as they could carry and run to the car parked directly in front of the burglarized store. As they approached, the driver popped open the trunk lid with the automatic device installed for that purpose and the loot was tossed inside.

The car was found to be registered to a non-existent person and address.



Floor-mounted transmission lever and secret doorsill compartment.

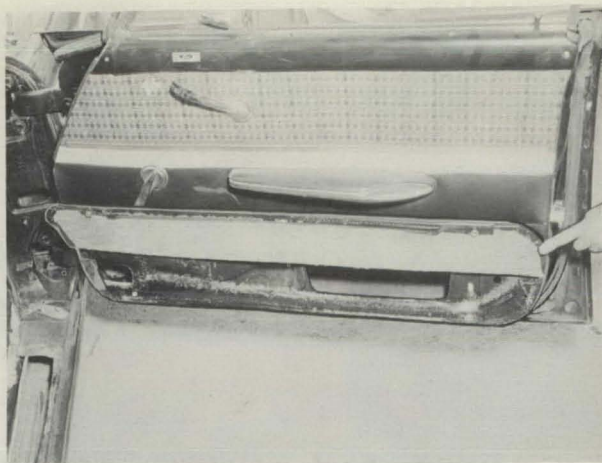


Switch turns on motor releasing back panel of front seat. Weapons can be hidden on brackets in the compartment.

Two hoodlums arrested by police in a midwestern city also had elaborately modified their 1962 model car to serve their illegal activities.

Under the instrument panel of this car were three well hidden switches. Two of these switches operated so that the headlights could be used independently of the rear lights. Wires attached to the third switch led through the firewall, down to the right side of the frame, back under the body to a point under the back rest of the front seat, and then up through the floor into the back rest where they connected with an electric motor. When activated, this motor opened the panel forming the back of the front seat, revealing a hidden compartment fitted with brackets to hold shotguns or rifles.

The radio speaker was removed from its usual place under the grille of the instrument panel and in its place was installed a metal box large enough to hold two hand guns. Hinges on the grille per-



Paneling on door when turned up reveals secret compartment.

mitted it to remain in its proper position but made the box easily accessible.

A third car stopped for speeding by police was occupied by three individuals known to be burglars and thieves. This car, also a popular late model, had been adapted for burglary purposes, much in the same manner as the other two cars.

The license plates were attached in such a way that they could be bent up or down with very little pressure. One of two small switches under the dashboard on the driver's side operated the light over the rear license plate, turning the light on or off; the other switch released the top of the radio grille, bringing into view a Fiberglass-lined compartment in which weapons, or loot, could be concealed. This car also had a concealed compartment inside the lower portion of the door paneling on the driver's side.



Fiberglass-lined compartment opened by switch hidden under instrument panel.

TRACKING PRISON ESCAPEES

(Continued from page 7)

necessary. Then, only small amounts are swallowed. A good thirst quencher is a lemon or lime which can be easily carried on a hunt. A few drops of the juice will clear the mouth and throat. Salty foods or foods that require salt only aggravate thirst and should be avoided.

Tips on the Terrain

When crossing roads and arroyos, an escapee will sometimes walk backward, on tiptoe, on the side edge of his shoes, on his heels, on stepping stones, or will drag garments or branches behind him to cover his tracks. Markings made from these branches are very distinguishable on soft or hard surfaces.

A tracker refers to the practice of checking roads as "cutting roads." Since most roads have soft shoulders and are easily checked out, the areas beyond or to the side of the tracks are eliminated, compacting the search area.

At times the fugitive completely reverses his course of flight, particularly if he has followed soft terrain into hard terrain. He may jump into the hard terrain and return, going either to the left or to the right only a few feet away from the original tracks, and then take a different direction.

Conditions of the desert are constantly changing. After a rain and before it completely dries, the usually soft and semihard terrain becomes compressed and tracks are difficult to distinguish. During a rain and while the earth is still damp, it is fairly easy to track; however, the ideal time for tracking is when the earth is completely dried and becomes fluffy from the excessive heat.

Signs To Be Read

In semihard terrain, signs of displaced or imbedded pebbles or rocks are readily noticeable. On hard surface or large rock terrain, other signs such as discoloration of ground and rock surfaces not consistent with the normal color of the surroundings are also noticeable. A fine film settles on hard surfaces through heat and moisture or sandstorms, which when disturbed becomes noticeable to the tracker. Dry broken limbs, twigs, or sticks on the ground that have not been weather-

beaten on the broken surfaces; green leaves that normal weather conditions have not shed; or disturbed dew and uneven surfaces of dew settlement—if they are similar in sequence to the stride of the fugitive and are continuing—are all tell-tale signs to the trained tracker. (The tracker should examine his own tracks from time to time to make a comparison with those of the fugitive.)

Tracking in the Darkness

During the hours of darkness the shadow cast by the lantern makes the tracks or other signs much easier to distinguish. This is also true during the first half of the morning hours and the last half of the afternoon. From the time the sun reaches a 60-percent angle in the morning through 12 o'clock noon, and until a 60-percent angle is reached in the afternoon, tracking is the most difficult, because very little or no shadow is cast on the tracks. These hours of tracking are referred to as "high noon tracking." The tracker has to be almost on top of the tracks to be able to see them, especially if they are on semihard or hard terrain. The terrific strain on the eyes becomes an added discomfort to the tracker along with the heat and thirst.



Mr. Dean Tucker, bloodhound trainer and tracker for the Arizona State Prison.

When tracks are completely lost and cannot be found, the trackers return to the last ones seen, observe the surrounding terrain, and make a complete circle following the softer terrain, keeping in mind all the tricks the fugitive could have played. If signs appear but are indistinct, they are marked and a return is made to them later when all other avenues have been checked and found negative. This is the time a tracker is most vulnerable to discouragement, and only through persistence can he become successful. His mind must constantly strive to sense the feelings and thoughts of the fugitive. Is he tired? Such actions as shortening his stride, dragging his feet, or numerous rest periods could indicate fatigue. Is he thirsty? He may dig roots or break cacti to chew the roots or pulp. Taking unnecessary chances by going up or down steep mountains might indicate he is becoming desperate, or if he has normally been walking and then begins to run, it is a good sign that he is close by.

At times, a tracker has to rely on intuition and a sense of the unrealistic—as described below—to capture a fleeing man.

How Intuition Worked

One work day at the prison camp, several inmates were assigned to paint a warehouse adjacent to the highway and railroad crossing at the southeast corner of the grounds. At noon the crew was brought in by an inmate truck driver for the noon meal and count. After the count, it was verified that one of the assigned painters was missing and had escaped. All available personnel were put to checking for tracks in the immediate areas of the camp, but with no success.

At that time I was assigned to the midnight watch—from midnight to 8 in the morning—and was home sleeping. At midnight when I reported for duty I was notified of the escape. By the time I was relieved from duty in the morning, I remembered that prior to noon the day before—the day of the escape—a train had gone by heading east. I suspected that the fugitive could have caught a ride on that train and related my suspicions to the day crew, but they had also thought of the train and had checked the railroad area without finding any tracks. I drew my personal revolver and, for the first time, took a gun on an escape hunt. (I usually never carry arms on a hunt because, while looking for tracks and not paying much attention to the surroundings, I

could easily be overpowered or subdued and placed in a dangerous situation.)

The railroad goes east toward Kelvin about 45 miles from Florence and turns southeast to Hayden and Winkelman, another 20 miles. I was reared in that country and I know all the accesses and vulnerable checking points. Knowing that Hayden was the farthest point the fugitive could ride on the train, I decided to go to Kelvin and check from there to Hayden and farther south or east toward Christmas or Mammoth, if necessary. I took my own car, as I did not want the fugitive to be alerted by seeing a Government vehicle in the event he should spot me first.

I started for Kelvin, but instead of turning on the road leading to it, something made me go straight ahead and I proceeded on to Oracle Junction and Mammoth. Investigation at Mammoth was completely negative. North of Mammoth toward Hayden, the Aravaipa Creek, the San Pedro River, and the highway converge, making this junction a good checking point. I stopped here and made a thorough check—without success. I then decided to continue north to Winkelman, another checking point. I drove about a mile in that direction and there on the highway, walking toward me and about 75 miles from the camp, was the fugitive. I had him remove his shoes, and, since I had no handcuffs with me, made him sit on the floor in the front of the car facing toward the side with arms extended and hands on the door.

At Winkelman I borrowed a pair of handcuffs from the city marshal and gave the prisoner food, as it had been almost 24 hours since he had eaten. By 11 a.m., I had returned the prisoner to the camp.

The Tracker's Responsibility

No matter what our personal feelings may be toward the escapee, our assignments are to safeguard his well-being at all times, never to shoot or harm him, and use only the force necessary to apprehend and hold him. A tracker never takes unnecessary chances, keeps a level head, and uses common sense. Not to do so may be to risk his own life. These hints and suggestions I have given you do not cover everything in tracking. A tracker, through instinct, talent, skill, and experience, like any other layman, will grasp the situation and do things that at the time do not even have meaning, but will do the job.

Yale University Offers Traffic Fellowships

FELLOWSHIPS ARE again made available by the Bureau of Highway Traffic at Yale University to those 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, beginning September 1964 and terminating May 1965, and are awarded to those applicants having the highest qualifications.

Students receiving the fellowships are provided with a living stipend of \$1,400, disbursed at the rate of \$175 a month for a period of 8 months, and the full year's tuition of \$1,000. The University also offers tuition scholarships to qualified municipal and State highway engineers who will receive financial aid from their employers while undertaking the graduate work. Many employers consider this arrangement a form of inservice training. Most of the 600 professional traffic engineers trained by the bureau hold responsible traffic engineering positions in city government and State highway departments as well as commercial agencies.

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) transportation planning, (4) highway location and geometric design, (5) highway administration and finance, and (6) city planning and other sociological aspects of highway transportation. 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 Hurd, Director, Bureau of Highway Traffic, Yale University, Strathcona Hall, New Haven, Conn.

The fellowships are made available to the University through grants from the Automotive Safety Foundation, the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, and The James S. Kemper Foundation. Previous experience in traffic work is not essential to become a candidate for a fellowship or scholarship when other qualifications are indicated. The closing date for filing applications is March 1, 1964.

FBI JURISDICTION IN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

The FBI's responsibilities in the domestic intelligence field are authorized under legislative enactment, Presidential directives, and instructions of the Attorney General. They include investigative jurisdiction over matters relating to espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, treason, sedition, subversion, and related internal security functions.

Various laws of the United States bring within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A. and its members; Communist front groups; totalitarian organizations; as well as any other individuals or groups which are alleged either to seek the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence or to conspire against the rights of citizens. The FBI has primary responsibility for investigating matters of these types in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

SAFETY RULES FORGOTTEN, LIVES IMPERILED

Due caution and use of established safety procedures form the basic content of many a training lesson. Occasionally, some police officers in doing routine duties fail to exercise the necessary precaution, and their accidents serve afterwards as a grim reminder to all others that no shortcuts to objectives can be taken without heeding safety rules.

One such occasion arose recently in Puerto Rico when a mysterious metal box was reported to be lodged in a canal leading to a sugar refinery. Suspicious of the box, officers decided to confirm their suspicions by firing a shot into it. Three of the officers were seriously injured when the box exploded with a violent blast. It had been filled with explosives.

Reporting on the matter, a police official stated the officers failed to move to a safe distance before firing the shot.

WANTED BY THE FBI

JANNIE WASHINGTON DUNCAN, also known as: Jannie Duncan, Jannie Washington Terry, Janie Washington Terry, Jane Elileth Waller, Jannie Elizabeth Washington, and others.

Unlawful Interstate Flight to Avoid Confinement—Murder

JANNIE WASHINGTON DUNCAN became the object of a widespread FBI search after she was charged with unlawful interstate flight to avoid confinement for murder in a Federal warrant issued on January 14, 1963, at Washington, D.C. Duncan was sentenced on December 21, 1956, after her conviction in the U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., to a term of 15 years to life for the second-degree murder of her husband. She was confined in the St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D.C., from which she escaped during November 1962.

The Criminal

Jannie Duncan was transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital in April 1960 for psychiatric treatment where her condition was diagnosed by doctors as schizophrenic reaction, catatonic type. She is described as having a vicious temper.

Caution

Duncan has been convicted for second-degree murder, which resulted from a vicious assault, and has escaped from a mental hospital. Therefore, she should be considered extremely dangerous.

Description

Age----- 43, born February 9, 1920, Henrico County, Va.
Height----- 5 feet 6 inches.
Weight----- 150 pounds.
Build----- Medium.
Hair----- Black.
Eyes----- Brown.
Complexion----- Light brown.
Race----- Negro.
Nationality----- American.
Occupations----- Cook, hairdresser, tourist home operator.



Jannie Washington Duncan.

Scars and marks... Scar in right eyebrow, small scar under left eye, several moles on face scars on left arm, left shoulder, left side of chest, and on right shoulder
FBI number----- 187,374C.

Fingerprint classification ----- 18 M 25 W 000 9
L 4 W 001

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local telephone directories.

YOUTHS COMMIT MAYHEM TO OBTAIN WEAPON

Mayhem is a crime not frequently committed in these modern times, but recently, in an effort to obtain a weapon they wanted to begin their new venture in crime, two youths with prior juvenile records coerced a lad younger than themselves into stealing it for them.

According to testimony later provided by the 12-year-old victim, he was forced into committing the burglary of a residence and into stealing a foreign-made pistol after being tied to a piece of pulpwood and burned with matches by the other two.

The youth suffered several blisters from the live-match attack, but, fortunately, did not require hospitalization.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

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

_____		_____
(Name)		(Title)

(Address)		
_____	_____	_____
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

Uses Are Found for Old Art of Tracking

POLICE OFFICERS in the Southwest still use the old art of tracking to "get their man." At least, that is what four of them did in response to a call they received at 3 o'clock one morning. They succeeded in tracing and locating a man who a couple hours before had attempted to assault a widow, the mother of several small children.

The frightened woman screamed and fought the man until he finally desisted and made his escape. Called by the woman, the officers quickly located a distinctive footprint outside the window through which he had fled.

Using flashlights and car lights, the four officers followed the tracks which led them to several turns. At one point the man had walked

on a paved highway for four blocks, leaving no trace. The officers persisted, however, and again picked up the trail eventually taking them to a house in another part of town, a distance of some 1.4 miles, and found the suspect in bed. Upon questioning, he admitted the assault and signed a written confession. A search of his residence incidental to arrest revealed overwhelming evidence that he had committed the crime.

Some years before, these officers had trailed a burglary suspect for over 4 miles to his home where he was identified. All four officers were brought up on ranches and had frequently tracked sick cattle, wounded deer, mountain lions, and other animals.

THREE MEN ARRESTED FOR CHANGING MONEY ORDERS

Various procedures have been used to alter checks or money orders, but something a little out of the ordinary recently came to the attention of the police in an eastern city. Money orders were bleached to remove the amount stipulated, and the color was changed from green—a \$1 money order—to white—a \$50 money order. The \$50 figure was then entered and the forgery completed with a check protector. Three men were arrested and charged with pursuing this plan of action.

POSSIBLE HIDING PLACES FOR ILLEGAL MATTER

It has been learned that bookmakers have, in the past, stored their records in the lockers available for bowling equipment in tenpin bowling alleys in a New England city. Known thieves, too, have been utilizing these same lockers to store stolen goods.

Bowling alleys in this city are open 24 hours a day and have lockers for rent on a yearly basis which makes them ideally suited to the needs of the criminal element.

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

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

INTERESTING PATTERN



This unusual and interesting pattern is classified as a double-loop-type whorl with an inner tracing. As such, it contains two separate loop formations and two deltas. There is some difficulty in locating the left delta; however, close examination reveals that it is located on the ridge formation directly above the left loop.