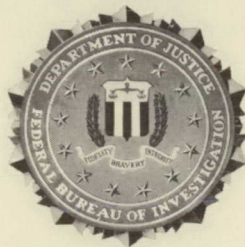


FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



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NOVEMBER
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

NOVEMBER 1960

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

November 1, 1960

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Armed with no more deadly a weapon than a fountain pen, a veritable plague of bad check passers stands poised at this time of year to move in and intensify their alarmingly simple robbery of merchants throughout the country.

Already bilking businessmen of a reported \$500 million a year, or a staggering \$1,000 a minute, check artists seeking easy money will invade department stores, supermarkets, drugstores, restaurants and other establishments during the year-end holiday seasons.

Taking advantage of new and temporary clerks and the atmosphere of holiday gaiety, these callous scavengers heartlessly ply an evil trade which can be curtailed only if the public and businessmen will alert themselves and join forces with members of the law enforcement profession.

Indicative of how widespread the bad check scourge has become is the fact that during fiscal year 1960, the FBI Laboratory received for examination 33,516 fraudulent checks having a total face value of \$5,415,708. These represent but a fraction of the spurious checks passed, of course, since many merchants accept their loss without reporting it to appropriate law enforcement authorities and many others will accept restitution rather than insist upon prosecution of the wrongdoers. They forget that the greatest deterrent to crime is to insure that it does not pay.

Until merchants and businessmen realistically face the bad check problem, it will continue to mushroom. In a western State, for example, an 11-year-old boy, unaccompanied by an adult, succeeded in obtaining transportation on a commercial carrier by passing bad checks to ticket agents in two different cities. In a midwestern State, police received a complaint from a victim who had foolishly cashed a check dated for the year 1920 and drawn on a State bank which closed in 1932 never to open again!

That prudence and caution are necessary from the very outset in this modern day of jet travel is evidenced by the fact that on one

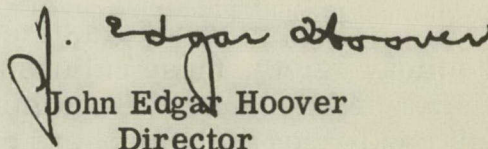
day a number of checks were stolen in Hollywood, Calif., and on the following afternoon one of the stolen checks was cashed in Baltimore, Md., and another in Washington, D. C.

The fraudulent check passer depends upon the gullibility of his victim to accept him for what he purports to be. He is successful in his illegal ventures because of a lack of alertness on the part of prospective victims; failure of merchants and businessmen to require adequate identification; and reluctance on the part of his victims to prosecute when restitution is made.

Law enforcement officers and the courts are too frequently bound by the chains of public apathy which prevent them from taking the necessary legal steps to punish the master criminal opportunist--the bad check artist.

When check passers are forcefully impressed with the fact that instead of profits their nefarious deeds will net them only commensurate prison terms, then, and only then, will we see this blight on the American business world shrivel and begin to die away.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

The Path of Democratic Justice

by DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER

Address before the Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Washington, D.C., on October 3, 1960

It is a genuine privilege to address this Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police—the world's foremost group of law enforcement officials. My associates in the FBI join me in welcoming you to Washington.

You may well be proud of your contributions to the cause of democratic justice. Working together as a cooperative unit, you have surmounted great obstacles to attain new peaks of efficiency, public service, and protection of the civil rights of all citizens.

During our lifetime, we have seen the miracles of scientific crime detection and fingerprint identification assist the law enforcement officer in the performance of his duties. Despite the increasing demands and the many additional responsibilities confronting our profession, police agencies across the United States cleared 58 percent more crimes by arrest last year than in 1950.

Today, as never before, the falsely accused and the innocent victim of circumstances are assured that every facility at our disposal will be used to erase the suspicion cast against their names. At the same time, the underworld and its hangers-on can be equally certain that America's compact network of municipal, county, State and Federal law enforcement agencies will combine all available resources to guarantee that justice is done.

I welcome this opportunity to personally convey the FBI's deep appreciation for the assistance we have received from the agencies which are represented here today. Rest assured that it is a privilege to reciprocate whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Cooperation is the keynote of the progress which has been made during our lifetime. Never has our profession been more strongly united in the fight against crime than it is today. Nor have the equipment and techniques for promoting the

cause of justice ever been more efficient than those now at our disposal. Yet, America's crime problem continues to grow. The vast majority of law enforcement agencies still find themselves asked to do far too much with far too little.

It is tragic that during an era when the ultimate in police protection lies within the grasp of every community, our profession still is denied the wherewithal to fulfill its responsibilities. Inadequate budgets have become a perennial problem with far too many law enforcement agencies. Wherever the "penny wise and pound foolish" theory of false economy is applied to their reasonable requests for funds, they find themselves unable to perform their duties in the manner in which modern-day law enforcement is capable.

This is not just a problem of big cities or small towns. It exists in communities of all sizes—and in every part of the Nation. One large southern community pays its patrolmen a starting salary of \$279 a month, and the minimum workweek is 48 hours. In this same city, 18-year-old stenographers can find Government positions offering \$337 a month starting salary for a 40-hour week!

In a medium-sized western city, the situation is even more ludicrous. Here the starting salary of patrolmen is \$175 per month. The police chief of this "enlightened" community earns \$400 a month and, again, a minimum 48-hour workweek is required.

When conditions such as these persist, it is no wonder that many police departments have trouble recruiting qualified personnel and retaining competent officers. Many of your most trusted men have found that to provide their families the bare necessities of life they must supplement their meager police salaries by holding outside employment, which is certainly undesirable.

Add to these conditions the hazards to life and

personal safety which confront the officer, the outmoded equipment he often is required to use, and the essential training which may be denied him because funds are not available. The obstacles in some localities are almost insurmountable.

The standards of the criminal mind are opposed to those of decent people. It has no morals, no conscience, no pity.

This is the element which the law enforcement officers are forever fighting—and in this fight are forever being criticized by sob sisters, bleeding hearts and lawyers-criminal for using methods allegedly too harsh.

The American people are paying a terrific price for crime; and to learn that crime is still increasing at a rapid rate gives cause for sober thinking. America enjoys the world's highest standard of living but, at the same time, suffers one of the world's highest crime rates.

Since 1950, crime has increased 69 percent—four times as fast as our expanding population. Today, we find ourselves confronted with the worst era of lawlessness in the Nation's history. Each 20 seconds another serious crime is added to the Nation's total. A murder, forcible rape, or assault to kill is committed every 4 minutes. There is a burglary every 46 seconds; a robbery every 7 minutes; and 33 automobiles are stolen every hour.

While budget-cutting local politicians deny many law enforcement agencies the resources to adequately perform their duties, the American people are being fleeced by the criminal element as never before. Our Nation's annual crime bill now totals \$22 billion—an amount equivalent to \$128 for every man, woman and child in the United States. For every \$1 spent on education, \$1.11 goes to crime. And for every \$1 contributed to religious organizations, crime costs our people \$9.

Shocking though these statistics may be, a far more tragic aspect of America's crime problem lies in the role played by youth. The specter of juvenile terrorism and gang-style intimidation hangs menacingly over community after community. A surging teenage underworld—one which practices open defiance of the law and utter contempt for the rights and welfare of others—has arisen to challenge the forces of law and order.

Since 1948, juvenile arrests have more than doubled, while the population in this age group has increased by less than one-half. Today, youthful offenders account for more than one-fourth of

the arrests for robberies, one-half of the burglary and larceny arrests, and nearly two-thirds of the arrests for automobile thefts.

But statistics are cold and lifeless. They do not tell the complete story of wanton brutality and mounting savagery which typify the arrogant teenage gangs of today. In the explosive atmosphere surrounding the hangouts of these young sadists, no one may feel secure. "I'll get even with you one of these days even if I have to kill you" is the violent threat shouted at a judge in the Midwest by a 17-year-old terrorist who was sentenced to the reformatory for criminally assaulting a defenseless girl. "Born to hate cops!"—the words on a tattoo proudly worn by a young convict now serving a life term for the brutal murder of a fellow inmate.

These are not isolated cases. Disrespect for the law and for all forms of authority has become a badge of distinction in the eyes of growing numbers of teenagers. "You're wasting your time to arrest me," one 17-year-old burglar shouted at a pair of west coast officers. This young man spoke from experience. He had been charged with crimes on three previous occasions without being committed for a single one of them.

Juvenile Attitude

This attitude of "I can get away with anything! I'm a juvenile!" has been fostered by a system of leniency which prevails among authorities dealing with juvenile offenders in far too many legal jurisdictions. No clear-thinking person would advocate dealing with all youthful offenders under the same laws which are applied to adult criminals. But, it is time that the interests of society be given at least equal consideration to that which is given to the small percentage of teenagers who violate the law.

We should be more interested in protecting society from criminals of any age than in protecting the young offender from society. Young hoodlums must learn that society will hold them responsible for their vicious acts of lawlessness.

I have always been skeptical of any system where the records of juveniles are jealously guarded from inspection and review by law enforcement officers. I feel that it is a violation of the best interests of the entire community to withhold from public notice the identities of teenagers who commit vicious crimes or those who are guilty of repeated serious violations.

No one knows better than you that under the cloak of extreme secrecy which is attached to juvenile proceedings in many jurisdictions, shocking abuses of the public interest often can be found. Certainly, the officers who are charged with protecting the lives, welfare, and property of all citizens throughout the community should have the right to inspect all records pertaining to local violations. And when juvenile authorities mishandle cases to the point where the safety of decent citizens is jeopardized, it is not only our right but our absolute duty to make certain that the facts are brought to the public's attention. To the vicious elements within our Nation, existing immunity has frequently become license. At the expense of the many, protection and consideration have too often been given the few.

At times, the advocates who have asserted themselves as "experts" in the treatment of juvenile offenders have strained our conscience as public servants to the breaking point through their incredible tenderness and blind leniency.

It is discouraging to note the number and type of people who are naively engaged in promoting juvenile crime through well-meant protection of delinquents against accountability for their vicious acts. But this is only one of the obstacles confronting us today. There are many others—equally as serious and equally as fatal to the cause of decency.

Take, for example, the vast area of legal technicalities and delays—weapons which have been used time and again by the criminal underworld and its subversive counterparts through their legal mouthpieces to thwart the interests of justice. On repeated occasions, we have found that the legal definition of what constitutes proper police action is so lacking in clarity that even the courts are unable to agree.

What better example can be cited than the critical area of search and seizure? In the past 19 years, the Supreme Court has decided 30 different cases originating in police action and involving a question of search and seizure. In not a single one of these 30 cases could the Supreme Court reach unanimous agreement. And only 2 of the 30 cases were decided by a majority of eight Justices. With such a division of opinion on the Supreme Court itself, it is no wonder that so much confusion and uncertainty exist within the law enforcement profession—or that so many self-appointed underworld mouthpieces look upon the

Fourth Amendment as one of their most valued aids for circumventing justice.

The emphasis upon loopholes and technicalities in the law has become so extreme that last year one of our Supreme Court Justices found cause to warn his colleagues, "We should not place additional burdens on law enforcement agencies." Referring to the Court's decision in this same case, a major newspaper in the Nation's Capital was prompted to remark, "When reasonable men and learned judges, examining the same set of facts, disagree as to where the line should be drawn between legal and illegal arrest, that line becomes so thin that one must wonder whether the intent of the Fourth Amendment has been more obscured than clarified."

The basic premise of a truly democratic society is that a fine balance be maintained at all times between the rights of the individual and the rights of society. Whenever one is accorded greater consideration than the other, justice becomes a mockery and our democratic traditions invariably suffer.

Purpose of Justice

The machinery of criminal justice in this country exists for one purpose—to protect society. When it closes its eyes to the protection of society and sees only the convenience of the individual, then justice becomes a hollow mockery.

One distinguished jurist of our day exhibited a very realistic understanding of this concept when he warned, "Our dangers do not lie in too little tenderness to the accused. Our procedure has been always haunted by the ghost of the innocent man convicted. It is an unreal dream. What we need to fear is the archaic formalism and the watery sentiment that obstructs, delays and defeats the prosecution of crime."

Experience has clearly demonstrated that effective law enforcement work, swift trial and meaningful punishment, together with forceful publicity, are essential if we hope to at least make a start in freeing our streets from crimes of violence.

The story of criminals who have used the freedom granted them while awaiting court action to commit other vicious acts against society is all too familiar. The last FBI Agent to lay down his life in line of duty was ambushed and killed by a bloodthirsty hoodlum with a record of 24 years of criminal activity who was free on bond after

having committed a vicious crime against his own 13-year-old daughter.

Confronted by the web of technicalities and delays which hampers the conscientious officer in the performance of his duties, it is no wonder that many law enforcement agencies feel they are on a treadmill. This hopeless situation is all the more prevalent when officers risk their lives to bring hardened offenders to justice only to have them unleashed on society again as beneficiaries of undeserved paroles, probationary terms and politically expedient pardons.

Parole and Probation

The humanitarian principles of parole and probation deserve our complete and unqualified endorsement. We sincerely believe in giving another chance to persons who have proved themselves worthy. But I submit to you that parole upon parole and probation upon probation for those who have not reformed are grossly unreasonable and unjustified.

It is shameful to bury the fine principles of parole and probation under a growing mountain of administrative blunders. The two basic requisites for an effective system are (1) careful selection of those offenders who are to be placed on parole or probation and (2) assurance of proper supervision. Yet, in community after community, we find inadequately staffed parole and probation offices. Under circumstances such as these, it is no wonder that supervision of parolees and probationers frequently becomes little more than a "tongue-in-cheek" expression.

The situation in some areas has become so extreme that it frankly is difficult to tell where softheartedness ends and softheadedness begins. Certainly this is true in those cases where courts, penal authorities and others responsible for the treatment of convicted felons close their eyes to the obvious danger signs before them. Witness, for example, the brutal murder of a 12-year-old boy last year by a gang of teenage hoodlums. The fatal assault upon this youngster was absolutely unprovoked. Among his assailants was a vicious young probation violator 13 years old with a lengthy arrest record, whose release from custody had been vigorously protested by the local probation office because, as one official said, "We had seen . . . the pattern for murder that was forming, and we pleaded for the detention authorities to keep him."

For tolerating such abuses and maladministration, society pays a terrible price in the toll of innocent citizens ravished or murdered—and sometimes both. A complete revision of this country's pardon, parole and probation procedure is long overdue. A terrible and nauseating crime record is the proof.

No profession in our country has been so beset by outside theorists and pressure groups as law enforcement. This is true to such an extent today that we members of the law enforcement profession are well advised to be extremely skeptical of many alleged "friends." I refer particularly to those persons—some in an earnest desire for a remedy to the crime problem, and others blinded by the urge of "empire building"—who have advanced such potentially dangerous so-called "solutions" as Federal crime commissions, national clearinghouses, and special prosecuting teams to cover the United States.

Typical of the ignorance of a self-appointed Pied Piper of crime is his statement that "Fingerprints, criminal records, and rogue's gallery photographs are the tools of a bygone era." Such statements reflect the total immaturity of a theoretician in the field of law enforcement. It is remarks like these that indict the maker for his stupidity.

The persons who endorse those grandiose schemes have lost sight of some very basic facts. America's compact network of State and local law enforcement agencies traditionally has been the Nation's first line of defense against crime. Nothing could be more dangerous to our democratic ideals than the establishment of an all-powerful police agency on the Federal scene. The truth of these words is clearly demonstrated in the experience of nations ruled by ruthless tyrants both here in the Western Hemisphere and abroad.

As members of a profession dedicated to preserving America's God-given heritage of equality and justice for all, law enforcement has been subjected to relentless attacks by the communists, the hatemongers, the pseudoliberals, and others who would destroy the very foundations of this great Republic. No one has less respect for our Constitution and Bill of Rights than the subversive elements who cloak themselves in every immunity and privilege which America's laws will allow.

(Continued on page 25)



FEATURE ARTICLE

Surrey Lane Wins Top Freedoms Prize for Recreation Plan

by **WILLIAM J. HENDERSON**, *Director of Education,
Associated Industries of Missouri, St. Louis*

On February 22, 1960, 14 people from St. Louis, Mo., representing the Surrey Lane Athletic Association, made a pilgrimage to Valley Forge, Pa. The purpose of the trip was to receive an honor bestowed upon them by the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge for bringing about a veritable miracle in the highest ideals of the American Way of Life.

Seven years ago, the vast Surrey Lane area (Glasgow Village, Village of Riverview, Village of Moline, Bellefontaine Neighbors) had not even one public or private park or community center. The parents and youngsters living in the area decided to do something about this. Father and son, mother and daughter, young and old—all united to combat the growing forces of juvenile delinquency.

In an area once a swamp bounded by impassable thickets, scraggly trees, and Missouri clay, a man-made miracle did occur—a miracle called Surrey Lane Corners.

The miracle came to be in the form of a recreation area, but not the kind we usually think of. Men, women, and children in this small suburb of St. Louis, working side by side, by the sweat of their brow, literally carved out of the land a place to play together—not as a gang of sandlot kids would play together, but as families dedicated to the premise—“When You Learn To Play Together, You Will Learn To Pray Together.” This is their motto.

The pilgrimage to Valley Forge by the 14 members of the Surrey Lane Athletic Association to receive the award was the event of a lifetime. The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge accumulates each year outstanding expressions, projects, and programs throughout the Nation which build an understanding of the American Way of Life; selects, by a nonpartisan, independent awards jury, the most effective, useful, and inspiring works of individuals, organizations and schools; spotlights the affirmative useful works of award

recipients; and distributes and publishes these expressions and programs, providing more and heavier ammunition in the struggle of free men for their personal liberty and dignity against every totalitarian, compulsive, tyrannical force.

The Associated Industries of Missouri, a State manufacturers association, interested in the creative talents and sincere enthusiasm of the Surrey Lane group, nominated “The Miracle of Surrey Lane” for consideration of an award. The judges of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge selected this project for the Nation’s first-place award for community programs.

The following is an interview with Mr. Bob Russell, director, organizer and driving force behind “The Miracle of Surrey Lane,” and Al Pruett, police chief of Bellefontaine Neighbors.



William J. Henderson.

Perhaps the information they present here will stimulate other American communities to take positive action toward solving their own problems and reap the benefits which result.

How It Was Done

Mr. Russell, in a few words, just what is the Miracle of Surrey Lane?

MR. RUSSELL. Well, Surrey Lane, located in North St. Louis, is a community of some 60,000 people in a middle-income level who had no recreational areas for their children, but who through sacrifice, sweat, and determination carved from impassable thickets and Missouri clay two huge recreational areas; all without a penny of government aid at any level. Under the motto, "When You Learn To Play Together, You Learn To Pray Together," they unified a sprawling community, cut down juvenile delinquency, and set a national example of self-help.

Mr. Pruett, as police chief you must get to know the people of Surrey Lane pretty well—what kind of people are they—how do they make their living?

CHIEF PRUETT. We have a variety of people out here in Surrey Lane, mostly in the \$4,000 to \$8,000 income bracket, who work by day as insurance salesmen, iron workers, painters, printers, engineers, car salesmen, truck drivers, office workers, and who work by night at Surrey Lane pouring cement, performing carpentry work, painting, transporting materials, and a thousand-and-one toils, usually all foreign to their daytime type of employment.

Without any local, State, or Federal money, how did you meet your expenses?

MR. RUSSELL. The first thing we did was to organize the Surrey Lane Athletic Association. At that point we had \$32.67. Through donations, fish fries, spaghetti dinners, cake sales, card parties, turkey shoots, rummage sales, and other promotional stunts we expanded these original funds into \$214,000. We now have 31 acres of recreational area which include 16 playing fields, backstops, picnic areas, a brick concession stand, recreation hall, parking lots, fences, barbecue facilities, roadways, and drinking fountains. We built all of these facilities ourselves.

The people of Surrey Lane donated their time and talents, and local businesses were able to supply us with much of the material we needed to con-

struct these facilities. Believe me, we took everything we could get—old railroad ties, a broken-down walk-in refrigerator, a \$25 used commercial gas range, old pieces of pipe, and broken pieces of stone. When people struggle together on a project like this, they are ingenious. Necessity really is the mother of invention, and maybe it proves that Americans, when faced with a real project with many, many problems, can do an outstanding job and gain the satisfaction of self-accomplishment.

Point System

Mr. Russell, I'm interested in your motto, "When You Learn To Play Together, You Learn To Pray Together."

MR. RUSSELL. When this all began, we knew we didn't want to construct just another baseball field for a group of unsupervised youngsters, and we wanted to continue the wonderful cooperation we observed in the early construction of these facilities—fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, young and old working side by side clearing the land, building the roads, serving dinners, constructing fences—solving their own problems. So we instituted a point system for recreational participation, requiring a parent to earn points by performing tasks related to the operation of Surrey Lane to qualify the children of the family to participate in the recreational activities. The Surrey



Director Bob Russell.

Lane Athletic Association believes that through this simple method of binding the family together, children in our community are provided a richer home life, close guidance by the parents, recreation, personality development, and friendship. The point system makes this a family project. We believe the family is the solution to many of our problems.

What about juvenile delinquency in your community, Mr. Russell?

MR. RUSSELL. It is too early to see all the results, but on any day a drive through St. Louis to Surrey Lane Corners will give evidence that our premise is well founded. The recreational areas are open 7 days a week (on Sunday only after church) and they are always full. Statistics will show improvement and a decrease in the juvenile problems common to all communities as Chief Pruett will attest. We're keeping the kids busy and we're uniting the families. Surrey Lane is providing leisure-time activities for over 2,000 children between the ages of 8 and 21 and their parents. They have a variety of things to do—softball, soccer, basketball, baseball, dancing, and many other social activities. I personally think this is a real breakthrough in the area of solving juvenile delinquency problems.

Chief, what specifically can you show in the area of crime reduction in your city because of Surrey Lane?

CHIEF PRUETT. The delinquency rate is about nil. As we look all around us, news articles depict a rising delinquency rate, usually caused by rapidly growing families, subdivisions providing inadequate recreational areas, mobile population, mothers and fathers both working away from home, and most of all, a general apathy of the people. I personally consider apathy to be the Nation's number one disease, even ahead of heart and cancer.

Team meetings, counseling, earning their own money to buy materials and supplies teach our kids the value of a dollar and this relates to a respect for private property and the rights of others. All of these things are involved in our program at Surrey Lane.

Do the children in Surrey Lane have a healthy respect for the law, or do you have to ride herd on them?



Chief of Police Al Pruett.

CHIEF PRUETT. While I am stern, we still maintain friendship and have very little trouble in talking to the boys and girls about their problems. The little ones can't pronounce my name, but we understand each other anyway.

I understand you have a board of trustees, officers, and an organizational setup much like any well-run business. How do you keep in touch with everybody?

MR. RUSSELL. One of the things we're most proud of is our printshop and secondhand reproducing equipment. We print 2,200 copies of the "Surrey Lane Sports Slants" each month, sell advertising, and keep all of our members informed of the news of Surrey Lane. All of the work is done by parents who have volunteered their services.

Teams Sponsored

Chief Pruett, I suppose the majority of the sponsors for Surrey Lane teams are large companies?

CHIEF PRUETT. On the contrary, the majority of the sponsors for the Surrey Lane teams are small businesses like filling stations, drugstores, funeral parlors, restaurants, trucking companies, and the like.

MR. RUSSELL. This will give you an idea of what a sponsor must do for a baseball team at Surrey

Lane. Every sponsor must contribute \$180 covering a 2-year period (\$125 for softball). This is a donation buying only the uniforms. The sponsors have no control over player selection or management of the team. Our Association furnishes facilities, equipment, uniformed umpires, and other basic necessities. Soccer and basketball are much less expensive.

CHIEF PRUETT. Sponsors realize the value of investment in a number of ways. For instance, we sell Surrey Lane Booster license plates and this identifies a sponsor in the community, which, we hope, will in turn bring him more friends and business; then, too, he knows the simple satisfaction of helping develop good Americans. We always have a banquet at the end of each year for the sponsors, and this makes for good will and interest in the Surrey Lane project.

The Associated Industries recognized and nominated the Surrey Lane project for a Freedoms Foundation award as a symbol of how people working together without assistance from any agency of government can overcome an immense problem, succeed, and benefit immeasurably. Complacency, and a "let George do it" attitude would find the baseball parks and recreational area still a swamp bounded by impassable thickets and thick Missouri clay. Why have you succeeded while so many others have failed?

Keys to Success

MR. RUSSELL. I believe this can be summarized in the reasons why we won the national award for community projects from the Freedoms Foundation.



Area before clearing.

1. The wonderful spirit displayed by parents and children in "pitching in" to help with the work and fundraising.
2. The fine initiative shown in purchasing and developing parks in an almost back-breaking manner when no other method seemed available to obtain parks.
3. The point system and its value in bringing parents and children closer together.
4. The meteoric rise of the organization from a humble beginning 5 years ago with \$32.67 in the treasury to a net value today of over \$214,000.
5. The system wherein all boys and girls have a chance to participate in every game, plus the 4-inning pitching rule.
6. The built-in finances or the opportunity to always have the future finances available by the fish fry ticket-selling plan.
7. The theory that we all work together and don't worry about who gets the credit for the work.
8. The excellent administration of the organization and the far-reaching effect it will have on other American communities.

Mr. Pruett, have you any advice for people concerned with law enforcement in other communities as it relates to activities similar to the Surrey Lane project?

CHIEF PRUETT. Well, Mr. Henderson, my advice could be said in one simple sentence which is: "The unwanted boy of today (by society) is the wanted boy of tomorrow (by the police)."

(Communities interested in further information regarding the Surrey Lane project should write to Mr. Bob Russell, 4738 Natural Bridge, St. Louis 15, Mo.)



Area as it looks now.

FIREARMS TRAINING



Revolver Training and Night Firing at FBI Academy

The burglar pried open the washroom window and crawled into the bank. With a .45-caliber machine gun under his left arm, the nighttime intruder placed his flashlight into his mouth and fixed the beam on the washroom door lock which he jimmied open with a crowbar. Twenty feet away a guard, hired to protect a large amount of cash in the vault, drew a fine sight picture on the light as it entered the bank lobby from the washroom. As the guard's shot rang out, the burglar's flashlight went out. The handgun bullet, striking the side of the flashlight in the burglar's mouth, drove the battery spring deep into his tongue. The main portion of the bullet passed through his mouth and traveled out the side of his neck. The bank guard had followed the only course available in most night gunfight situations—he had fired at

the visible portion of his opponent—his flashlight.

In the vast majority of cases, however, it is the criminal, waiting in the dark, who levels his weapon's sights at an approaching officer's flashlight.

Such was the occasion when officers were summoned to apprehend a man who went berserk and shot and killed his landlady. An officer entered the dark house and, following a night raid technique, held his flashlight at arm's length to his side, away from his body. The murderer fired his rifle and the officer's flashlight exploded into fragments. Subsequently, the murderer was shot and killed by the officer. The officer's flashlight beam had drawn his opponent's gunfire away from the vital areas of his body. The officer stated that training he had received in night-firing techniques

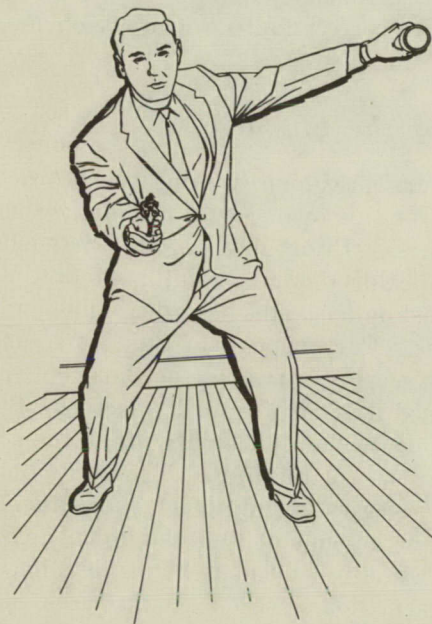


Figure 1.—Proper stance.

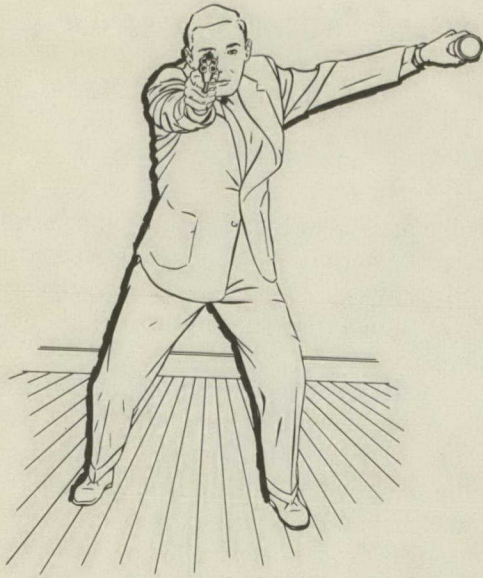


Figure 2.—Proper stance.

at the FBI National Academy averted a serious, perhaps fatal, wound.

Drawing the opponent's gunfire away from the body is only one training aspect of the revolver night-firing course developed at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Va. As in other combat revolver courses, the primary purpose is to develop shooting skills which will enable officers to quickly fire and hit man-sized targets while assuming the best defensive positions available. The key to success in night firing is good shooting form. Good form in hip, point-shoulder and kneeling shooting positions, as well as good form with the flashlight which illuminates the target, pays off with accuracy. Only half of the night-firing course is fired using the flashlight to illuminate the target. Half of the course is fired in total darkness. Training in shooting in darkness illustrates the possibilities and limitations of revolver shooting when the exact position of the opponent is revealed by gun flashes, yet there is no light on the sights or target. With a light or in total darkness, good form has an important bearing on the results. Scores have reflected that at close ranges, 7 to 15 yards, shooters with good shooting form obtain excellent scores both with the flashlight illuminating the target and when firing in dark-

ness. Shooters who are uncertain of their positions and must recheck their form before firing have great difficulty in night shooting as they are unable to correct faults which are obvious in the light.

Use of the Flashlight

To insure maximum training benefit, each officer should use his own service flashlight when firing the course. Preferably, the flashlight should be dark in color and have a dull nonreflecting finish. The flashlight should have dual slide and button controls. For purposes of this course and when used in service situations, the slide control should be placed halfway forward to activate the push-button control and then only the button should be used to control the light. The button control is much easier to operate quickly and thereby cuts down the amount of time the light is exposed to return gunfire. A flashlight which is fixed on the permanent "on position" could place the officer in a vulnerable position if he lost control of the light. Illuminated by the beam from his own flashlight, an officer would make an excellent target for his opponent. A flashlight turned on by the button control would go out as soon as it was

dropped and control was lost. Coordinating shots with flashlight illumination of targets takes concentration and practice.

The Night-Firing Course

The course is fired from ranges of 7, 15, and 25 yards. Experience has demonstrated that accuracy diminishes in direct proportion to the distance between the shooters and the targets. At 7 yards, accuracy is excellent with and without light. At 15 yards, accuracy is about 50 percent and at 20 yards accuracy remains good when the target is illuminated.

The course is fired on bobber-type targets, and regular service revolvers are used with midrange ammunition. All shooting is double-action. The course consists of 50 rounds. Twenty-five are fired while lighting the target with a flashlight and the other half fired in total darkness. Shooters should be instructed that their flashlights should not be on for long periods of time. The revolver should be drawn and pointed at the target before the light is put on. The shot should be fired quickly and the light turned off immediately after the shot is fired.

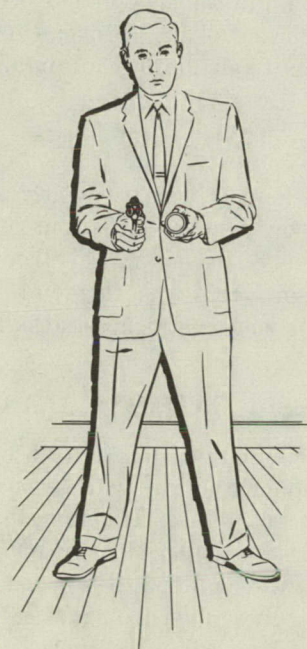


Figure 3.—Improper stance.

Twenty shots are fired from the 7-yard line, 10 rounds with the light on the target and 10 with no light. The shooting position is the hip-shooting position. The flashlight is held in the nonshooting hand at arm's length to the side (fig. 1). Care must be taken not to move the flashlight back toward the body as the light is turned on. Moving the light toward the body will draw the opponent's fire toward the body.

The shooter loads on command, in total darkness, six rounds and holsters. Then he draws and fires one shot on command. The flashlight is used to light the target on each shot and should not be turned on until the revolver is drawn and the shooter is in the hip-shooting position and ready to fire. After firing these six shots, the shooter reloads four rounds, again in the dark. At this point, it is essential for the shooter to know which way the cylinder on his revolver rotates when fired. Upon command, the shooter draws and fires two rounds using the flashlight, then reholsters, draws and fires two more on command. The target is then scored and pasted. After completion of the flashlight phase, the shooter then fires 10 rounds in the same sequence without benefit of the flashlight. Even when shooting in the dark the shooter usually can see an outline of the target. The target is then scored and pasted.

Fifteen-Yard Phase

Twenty rounds are then fired from the 15-yard line—10 rounds using the flashlight and 10 in total darkness using the point-shoulder position (fig. 2).

The shooter loads on command in total darkness with six rounds, draws and fires one round on command in 4 seconds using the flashlight to light the target. Again care must be taken to keep the flashlight at arm's length from the shooter and to assume a crouch to reduce the shooter's target area for return fire.

The shooter reloads four rounds on command, draws and fires all four from the same position in 8 seconds, using a flashlight. Targets are then scored and pasted.

Ten rounds are then fired from the 15-yard line in the same sequence without the flashlight. Targets are then scored and pasted.

Holding the flashlight in an improper upright position (fig. 3) offers a larger target area, and the officer would draw his opponent's fire to the center of his body since the criminal will fire at the best target—the flashlight.



Figure 4.—Proper stance.

The remaining 10 rounds are fired from the 25-yard line. Five rounds are fired with the use of the flashlight and five without the flashlight. The kneeling position is used at the 25-yard line (fig. 4).

The shooter loads with five rounds in total darkness. On command to fire he drops to the shooting-side knee and fires five shots in 12 seconds using the flashlight to light the target. After these shots have been fired, the range lights are turned on and the shooters go forward, look at their targets and return to the shooting position, the 25-yard line, without scoring the targets. The remaining five shots are fired from the kneeling position without the flashlight. The targets are then scored and pasted.

Safety Rules Observed

During night firing utmost care must be afforded concerning all firearms safety rules. Dry-firing practice should be given in drawing the revolver and lighting the target with the flashlight. Only strong side draws should be permitted. Shooters should be instructed not to go in front of the firing line until the line has been cleared, the lights turned on and instructions have been given to go

forward. If a weapon is dropped during the course, it should not be recovered until the lights are turned on and the shooter has been instructed to recover the revolver. Movement by shooters should be kept to an absolute minimum.

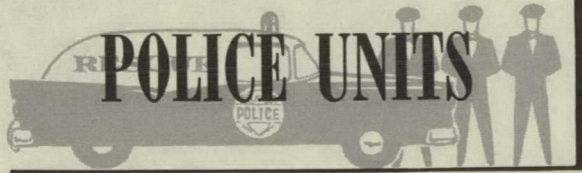
Confidence Through Training

Law enforcement officers frequently encounter the most dangerous combat situations at night. An officer properly trained in revolver night-firing techniques can face the challenge of these dangerous situations with confidence and skill.

★

MUSIC HATH ITS ALARMS

Systems of communications have been varied and unusual among convicts while inmates of their places of incarceration. In one system used in the Midwest, prisoners placed mirrors near the bars of their cells and signaled the approach of a guard by notes or tunes played on musical instruments they kept in their cells. In another, prisoners on different floors succeeded in passing messages back and forth by unscrewing the toilets from the wall fittings and using the connecting pipe for a means of transmittal. *AB of Nationwide Criminal Activities - 8/11/60*



Utah Police Make Mobile Laboratory Successful Venture

by LT. ROBERTS CARVER, *Crime Laboratory Investigator, Ogden, Utah, Police Department*

The purpose of this article is to describe the need, the reason for, and the function of the Ogden City-Weber County Mobile Crime Laboratory.

Duplication of investigations has, in times past in our community, proved inefficient and expensive and has not served the community in the best possible way. We had reached the stage where, because of differences of opinion between the departments, we had lost the public confidence, and with this had virtually lost the chance for modernization. We had three fingerprint experts, one ink pad, and one recording machine comprising the total official scientific crime laboratory prior to 1957.

There was need for a community criminal laboratory with a mobile unit capable of use in cities, in river bottoms, and in the mountains. The cost of equipment and operation was greater than our municipality could afford. The laboratory, including the mobile unit and the polygraph, was established with the sheriff, the chief of police,

and the county attorney as the three directors of overall policy.

Its actual operation, personnel, and equipment were placed under the direct supervision of the county attorney. He made the final selection of personnel from lists of officers who were acceptable to both the chief and the sheriff.

The county attorney, as the prosecutor, holds the pulse of both departments and knows the value of investigation. He insists that no public credit for the mobile laboratory's work in solving crimes go to his office or the laboratory personnel—all credit for solving the crime goes to the agency which called us in. Our policy is such that the crime laboratory investigator is not allowed to investigate any crime independently as it must be referred to the county attorney, Weber County Sheriff's Office or the Ogden police. This serves to build mutual confidence in all departments.

Equipment Selected

Our portable laboratory is a specially-designed Ford Courier; the inside design is our own, and it has proved to be completely adequate. The Ogden City-Weber County Mobile Crime Laboratory consists of:

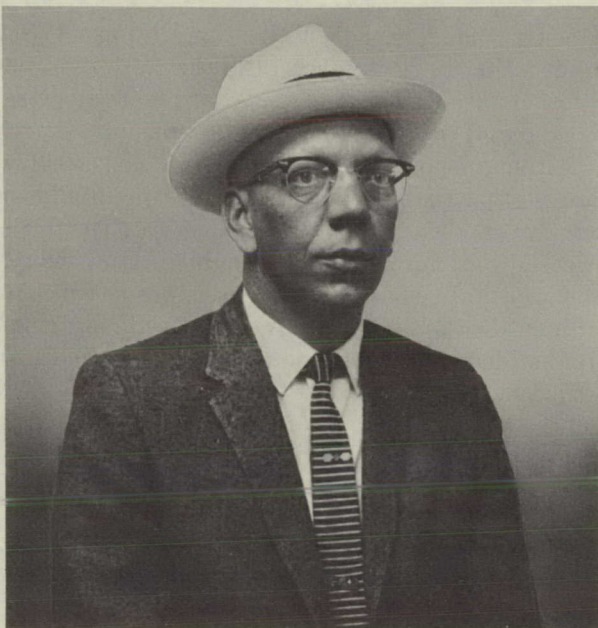
A 1957 Ford Courier, with built-in cabinet, opening or accessible from front or rear. The cabinet is of two units bolted back to back. The front unit consists of drawers and door compartments. The rear unit has a folding work table, which, when closed, fits against the front of the drawers in the rear unit.

Converter power unit for alternating or direct current, with regulation sockets both on cab and rear of the cabinet, overhead light and work table.

Two-way police radio on Weber County Sheriff's frequency.

The following equipment includes most of the articles used or available for use in the mobile unit:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Typewriter—portable | Camera—Rolliflex with color film for all purposes, light meter and tripod |
| Camera—fingerprint, and carrying case | Fingerprint kit |
| Camera—Speed Graflex | |



Lt. Roberts Carver.

Evidence bag sealer
 Ultraviolet light
 Briefcase
 Floodlights and stand
 Vacuum—for evidence collection
 Plaster-casting accessories
 Set of tools
 Post-mortem kit
 Spray deodorant

Vibro Tool (to mark evidence)
 Sketching and drawing supplies
 Paraffin testing kit
 Blood-testing kit
 Theft detection powder
 Rope—100 feet
 Spray (Krylon)
 Recorder—battery-powered portable

Miscellaneous items:

Rubber gloves
 2 sheets (cloth)
 Assorted evidence containers
 Heavy string (roll)
 Gummed labels
 12-inch ruler
 Tape (10 feet, steel)
 Chalk (white and colored)
 Forms (investigation)
 Guns (hand, riot plus ammunition)
 Gas grenades
 Coveralls
 Test tubes
 Gummed tape (roll)
 Shovel
 Tools
 Hatchet
 Hacksaw
 Hammer
 Cutters
 Jimmy bar

Hip boots
 Assorted cellophane and paper bags
 Antiseptic soap
 First aid kit
 Lighted clip board
 Tape (100 feet steel)
 Colored pencils
 Graph paper
 Water (five gallons)
 Handcuffs
 Fire extinguisher
 Extension cord (electric)
 Specimen bottles
 Floodlight (hand)
 Razor blades
 Tweezers
 Screwdrivers
 Wood saw
 Pliers
 Wood chisels
 Hunting knife
 Compass saw



Mobile crime laboratory.

and, thereby, giving the law abiders an appreciation, and the criminals a wholesome respect, for police officers and scientific methods of crime detection. We feel that it is important to our profession to demonstrate to the public that we are trained in our work.

The mobile crime laboratory has indeed been a boon to our area, and we are well pleased with the assistance it has afforded us in the prosecution of the guilty and the elimination of the innocent.

★

TWINS' FINGERPRINTS NOT IDENTICAL

During the National Twin Convention at St. Louis, Mo., in September 1960, the FBI received another in a series of claims that identical twins were found to have identical fingerprints.

Although past experience has consistently proved that the fingerprints of no two individuals have ever been found to be identical, the FBI checked out this report thoroughly. Once more, the infallibility of fingerprints as a positive means of identification was proven, since the fingerprints of the identical twins in question were found not identical. *Bowles to Trotter memo - 9/9/60*

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Interstate transportation of a female for prostitution, debauchery, or other immoral purposes is prohibited by this statute which is under the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. The transportation of a girl under 18 years of age on a common carrier for immoral purposes carries a 10-year penalty.

The mobile unit is on call 24 hours a day. It is placed in the constant control of the laboratory technician with instructions to have it always ready; no other person has keys or access to it. This clearly places full responsibility for proper operation on one person.

One of the troublesome problems we have had to cope with is whether we should send our mobile unit to other jurisdictions and leave our own unprotected during that time. We have practically solved this by making a standard charge of \$100 per day for the service of the mobile unit and the investigator in other jurisdictions. As you can surmise, this limits our outside calls to those who, after sound reflection, really need us.

A Crime Deterrent

The mobile unit has been seen by visitors from all over the West. We spend considerable time at schools, churches and clubs, taking every opportunity to educate the public about police science,

CRIME PREVENTION

Juvenile Curfew Proves Workable in Yakima County

by H. T. ARMSTRONG, Chief Probation Officer,
Yakima County Juvenile Department, Yakima,
Wash.

Yakima County is located in the south central part of the State of Washington and has 14 incorporated cities within its boundaries. The population is approximately 150,000. The economy of the county is mostly agricultural and highly diversified with such crops as hops, hay, asparagus, row crops, potatoes, sugar beets, and many varieties of fruit including apples, peaches, pears, and grapes. Naturally, in this type of economy, the labor is unskilled and somewhat migrant in nature.

Many complaints have been received in past years in juvenile court pertaining to youths who were involved in gang activities, assaults, burglaries, thefts, and vandalism.

Juveniles were prowling the streets and highways, mostly in automobiles, at all times of the night. In many instances, the children would "gang up" in automobiles and drive to neighboring towns or cities far from home, without the knowledge of their parents, and engage in street fights, loud and boisterous conduct, and generally make a nuisance of themselves. Their parents, in most instances, never knew of their conduct or destination unless it ended in an arrest. They usually told their parents that they were going to a harmless party or some church or school activity. Often serious trouble resulted from the unchaperoned actions of the juveniles, and the parents had no opportunity to help prevent it.

Problem Studied

Attempting to arrive at a solution of the problem and to definitely impress parents with their responsibility, a conference was called by Lloyd L. Wiehl, judge of superior court, in August of 1959. Present at this conference, in addition to Judge Wiehl, were Prosecuting Attorney Ray Munson, County Sheriff Bert Guns, Yakima City Police Chief Oscar N. Soderstrom, members of the juvenile court staff, and me. Following a discussion of the problem, it was found that there was no uniformity in the various curfew ordinances of

the incorporated cities and no curfew in the urban area of Yakima County. The juvenile code of the State, adopted in 1913, was reexamined, and it was decided to invoke provisions of the R.C.W. (Revised Code of Washington) 13.04.010, paragraph 17, chapter 160, section 1, laws of 1913, defining a dependent child as one under the age of 18 years: "Who wanders about in the nighttime without being on any lawful business or occupation."

Contact Cards Prepared

The various peace officers throughout Yakima County who patrol during the hours of darkness were provided with a book of contact cards at the start of the new program on August 10, 1959. In cases of children out during darkness but not on lawful business or properly supervised, the officers continue to pick up and detain those involved in



H. T. Armstrong, Chief Probation Officer.

(Front)

Name (Last name first)		Nickname					
Residence Address				Residence Phone			
Date and Time of Occurrence	Driver's License No.	Drive. (x)	Pass. (x)	Ped. (x)			
Location of Occurrence				Department			
Sex	Descent	Age	Height	Weight	Hair	Eyes	Complexion
Marks, Scars, Tattoos, etc.							
Clothing Worn							
Year and Make of Car		Body Type	Color(s)	License No.	Year		

(Back)

Suspect's Business Address (If juvenile, name of school)	
Names of Persons with Suspect at Time of Interrogation	
Reason for Interrogation	
Disposition	
Officer(s) Reporting	Signature

Field contact card.

more definite and serious offenses. However, in cases of those merely ordered home, the officer prepares a 3- by 5-inch contact card (see above) which he forwards to the Yakima County juvenile department.

Parents Contacted

Upon receipt of contact cards at the juvenile department, a personal letter is written to the parents of each juvenile involved. After three separate warning letters, there can be no excuse on the part of the parents for their failure to assume proper parental supervision. At this point, the county prosecuting attorney is requested to issue a warrant charging the parents with contributing to the dependency of their children, and the case is referred to the proper court for disposition.

Following is a sample of the letter sent by the juvenile department:

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON,
FOR THE COUNTY OF YAKIMA, JUVENILE DEPARTMENT,
February 10, 1960.

Parents of JANE DOE,
810 South Street,
Yakima, Wash.

DEAR PARENTS: On February 6, 1960, at 12:05 a.m., a Yakima County sheriff's deputy found your 14-year-old daughter, Jane Doe, parked on Lookout Point with Richard Roe, age 17, in a 1954 black Plymouth sedan, bearing license No. ——. The sheriff's deputy questioned these children, as they were in violation of section 13.04.010, paragraph 17, of the Juvenile Code, State of Washington, pertaining to juveniles who are permitted to wander around during the hours of darkness, not on lawful business and not supervised.

The Honorable Lloyd L. Wiehl, judge of the superior court, has ruled that this law involving dependents be invoked. This law provides that any child who wanders about during the hours of darkness without any legitimate

purpose or reason, or who is not on lawful business, is a dependent. The law further provides that the parents are expected to know whom their child is with, where she is, and that she is properly supervised at all times. May I point out that unless these teenagers are upon lawful business, it is possible for them to get involved in accidents, thefts, vandalism, gang fights, and other trouble which we are trying to prevent.

We are referring this matter to you in this manner in order that you may discuss this most seriously with your daughter and take the necessary steps to see that such acts do not occur in the future. This department feels that it is improper for a 14-year-old girl to be riding around and parking late at night in remote areas unchaperoned. There have been instances similar to this where young people were parked in remote areas and were assaulted by a carload of irresponsibles. This we are trying to prevent by enforcing this law. We definitely feel that such actions can only lead to very serious trouble, and point to a need for better parental supervision. Any further referrals of this nature may be referred to the prosecuting attorney for possible criminal action against you for contributing to the dependency of your daughter.

Yours truly,

H. T. ARMSTRONG,
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer,
Yakima County Juvenile Department.

HTA: ejm
cc: Sheriff's Deputy

Program Proves Effective

The results of this program have been remarkable, to say the least. Parents are cooperating. Many have called the Yakima County Juvenile Department to thank us for the letters. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of juveniles who are found roaming around during darkness without authorization or on unlawful activities. This program has practically eliminated all incidents of gang assaults, and greatly

Cooperation Pays Off with Quick Arrest

The importance of close cooperation between merchants and law enforcement agencies can never be underestimated or overemphasized.

Illustrative of this is the case of a typical small-time operator in San Mateo, Calif., who began his checkpassing activities there by handing a check, signed with his true name, to a local pharmacist for merchandise, receiving approximately \$10 in change.

Apparently, something about the individual's actions caused the pharmacist to become suspicious. In checking out the telephone number the "customer" had used for identification, the druggist found it to be fictitious and immediately called the police department.

Within a few minutes, a second pharmacist called the police department with a similar complaint of checkpassing. The department then began calling all of the downtown drugstores to warn them of the fast-moving checkpasser. So far, only a limited description of the subject had been obtained. A third attempt to pass a check brought a more detailed description which was furnished to officers who were sent out to make personal contact with center-city pharmacies not already notified.

On his way to a drugstore, one of the policemen noted a man in the bus depot, about to board an outgoing bus, who fit the description of the checkpasser. The suspect, upon being questioned, produced identification corresponding to the name used on the bogus checks. He was arrested and a search of his person disclosed a completed check similar to those he already had passed. The arrest had taken place within about 2 hours from the time of the first phone call from the pharmacist.

It was learned he was also wanted for passing worthless checks in Palo Alto and Menlo Park, Calif.

Patrolman J. W. Oakes of the San Mateo Police Department's check detail feels that the assistance received from the merchants is the result of his frequent contacts with them, particularly through a cooperative credit bureau, and the ideas he has been able to put across in speeches to various merchant groups. He states his principal source of speech material has been the FBI through his chief, Martin C. McDonnell, an FBI National Academy graduate.

*San Francisco
Criminel - 5/31/60 - Subj: - Robert J. Logan
FBI # 395 586 B 19*



The Honorable Lloyd L. Wiehl.

reduced thefts and vandalism. The program was responsible for a 10-percent reduction of case load by January 1960, and it is continuing to drop rapidly. The effectiveness of the program can be demonstrated by the fact that as of April 1960, it had been necessary to write a second warning letter in only seven instances. A third warning was sent in but one case.

Prior to the inauguration of this program, we did have some aggravated cases, some of which resulted in the arrest of parents who were taken to court. However, up to April 1960, it had not been necessary to request a warrant of arrest, as parents were assuming their responsibility to know that their children are on lawful business and supervised during hours of darkness.

The letter we send points out to the parents, definitely, that they do have and must assume parental authority. The letter definitely advises the children that their parents are in authority and can be prosecuted. The deterrent factor is valuable. The average dependent child really does not want to see his parents taken to court and most parents want to cooperate and will do so if forewarned.

This idea is submitted as a practical, sensible approach which really works, as the records of the Yakima County Juvenile Department indicate.

(Photos courtesy of Hale Van Scoy)

OTHER TOPICS

Defending America's resources and wildlife from careless, irresponsible, and greedy persons is one of today's most important law enforcement jobs. The task requires men of character, intelligence and a deep interest in fulfilling the responsibilities of a game warden. Successful applicants for the Minnesota Game Warden Service are usually men who have had considerable outdoor experience and some law enforcement activity, plus graduation from high school, and, in some cases, college training in wildlife management.

Applicants and Training

The State of Minnesota selects its game wardens by civil service examination. Applicants must be from 21 to 40 years of age, have a minimum height of 5 feet 9 inches, normal hearing, and vision of 20/40 corrected to 20/20. The written and oral parts of the examination each count 50 percent toward an applicant's final score.

Lack of education is not a bar to taking the examination, but rarely does a man pass who is not at least a high school graduate. The written examination consists of an I.Q. test and a test of the man's knowledge of game and fish laws, wildlife, game and fish management practices, and general information. Eleven hundred men took the last warden examination. Two hundred twenty passed the written test and 109 passed an examination given by the oral examining board. One of the 3-member oral examining board is a game warden supervisor.

A character reference check of those who had passed the written examination was made prior to the oral examination. The reports of character investigations are available to the board of oral examiners prior to their interview with the applicant. In the oral interview, the board attempts to determine and evaluate the applicant's attitudes, appearance, personality, and his ability

Minnesota State Game Wardens Have Many Jobs

by FRANCIS W. JOHNSON, *Chief Warden, Division of Game and Fish, Minnesota Department of Conservation*

to adapt himself socially as a member of the community.

On successfully completing both phases of the examination, the candidates are ranked according to their scores and placed on an eligible register. As positions become available, the chief warden interviews the eligible candidates from the top of the civil service register. Prospective wardens are issued equipment and enter a 6-month probationary period during which they can be dismissed without formal procedure. They are sent to work under the supervision of various experienced wardens in the State for training.

Training Program

A training program for probationary wardens has recently been instituted. Twelve outstanding wardens have been selected to administer the program. It contains courses in criminal law, court procedure, rules of evidence in criminal cases, in-



Chief Warden Francis W. Johnson.



Warden Service plane checking fishermen on Lake of the Woods, Minn.

vestigation, firearms safety and marksmanship, conservation law, nuisance animal control, and game and fish management.

The trainees are sent for 2-week periods to five of the warden instructors. Each instructor has a specific phase to cover in the program. At the end of each 2-week period the instructor rates each trainee. If a trainee receives unsatisfactory ratings from two different instructors, this could be cause for dismissal during the probationary period. After the first 10 weeks with the five warden instructors, the trainees have a month of training at a fisheries station and another month at a game management station. In this manner they become acquainted with the problems of both game and fish management. Finally, they go to another warden trainer for their last session on law enforcement work.

If the trainee has made satisfactory progress during this training period, he is then assigned to a field station where he makes his own decisions without outside help. During this final phase, his work is checked by an area warden supervisor who will advise him on matters which may assist him. At the end of the 6-month probationary period, the trainee gains civil service status as a warden.

The wardens continue their training at regular monthly area meetings held in the 10 areas, and each year they attend an inservice training course for 1 week. They are encouraged to attend other police schools held in their areas.

The Minnesota Game Warden Service is a section in the Division of Game and Fish which is

a part of the State Department of Conservation. The section is headed by a chief warden with two assistants—one for law enforcement and one in charge of the firearms safety unit. There is one supervisor for each of the 10 enforcement areas into which the State has been divided. About 14 wardens make up the complement in each area. The total force now comprises 150 men. The chief warden is responsible to the director of the division. The Warden Service activities are financed entirely by revenue from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses.

The function of the Warden Service is not entirely one of law enforcement, although this occupies about 65 percent of the total working time. Other duties include: assisting in taking game and fish surveys, the firearms safety program, public relations for the division, search and rescue of lost persons, investigation of wildlife nuisance complaints, issuing of pelt tags for animals or furs taken during the open season, certification of animals on which the State pays bounty, and, in general, acting as an agent for the commissioner of conservation.

The Warden Service is a uniformed and armed force. Each warden provides his own patrol vehicle and is paid on a mileage basis for its use. The division furnishes the uniform and sidearms as well as a two-way radio and siren for each vehicle. Red lights are the property of the warden but the division pays the expense of installation.

Thirty-five portable radio units are apportioned on an area basis. Both the portable and vehicle units are on the same frequency as those of the



Warden-pilot and refuge patrolman checking trappers on Basswood Lake, Minn.

Minnesota Highway Patrol. Since many of the police agencies in the State have a connection with the highway patrol stations, it gives Minnesota a good police radio network.

Police Powers of Warden

The game wardens have a wide variety of duties, but their primary function is the enforcement of conservation laws. They are empowered to serve all warrants and processes issued by any court having jurisdiction under any law related to wild animals; enforce wild rice laws (a crop becoming increasingly more valuable); enforce laws relating to use of water; and enforce laws relating to public waters, State-owned dams, or water pollution. They have the same powers as any sheriff or constable to arrest without a warrant any person detected in the actual violation of the provisions of the above laws; to take such persons before a magistrate in the county in which the offense was committed and make proper complaint.

Wardens are also empowered to enter upon any lands within the State for the purpose of carrying out the duties and functions of the division; to make investigations of any violations of game and fish laws and to aid in such investigations; to take affidavits under oaths administered by them, and to cause proceedings to be instituted if the proof at hand warrants it.

Other police powers enable the warden to enter warehouses, hotels, locker plants, etc., to determine whether wild animals are kept and stored in violation of any law; to open, enter and examine automobiles, airplanes, boats, wagons, and other



Aerial predator control officers with carcasses of predatory animals.



Game wardens of Albert Lea, Minn., at deer-checking station.

vehicles or camps, receptacles and places where wild animals unlawfully taken or possessed might be found.

Some commercial enterprises are based on the taking of wild animals—such as the fur trade and commercial fisheries—and the harvesting and processing of wild rice. In controlling these enterprises, wardens are authorized to enter the premises where these business activities are conducted and to inspect their books and records for possible violations.

Wardens have authority to seize and confiscate, in the name of the State, wild animals unlawfully taken, bought, sold, transported or possessed; and to seize and confiscate fishing equipment, boats, nets, and guns used by the owner, or any other person who, with the owner's knowledge, is unlawfully taking or transporting wild animals.

For certain other major violations, among which is "deer shining," the warden may seize and confiscate the motor vehicles, trailers, airplanes, boats and motors involved.

The Minnesota Legislature has given the commissioner of conservation the authority to decree by the commissioner's orders certain regulations governing the taking, seasons, and bag limits of wild animals. These orders, after legal publication, carry the same effect as law and are enforced by the Warden Service.

The difficult thing about conservation law enforcement is that violations of most of these laws are misdemeanors, and, therefore, the majority of cases are violations which have taken place in the presence of the officer. Securing evidence for successful prosecutions in these cases requires a great



Game warden checking for "sooner" duck hunters.

number of hours of patrolling and assistance from local people in locating trouble spots to enable the warden to be on the scene at the time a violation occurs. For this reason, it is imperative that the wardens have good public relations. As the demands on wildlife for recreational purposes grow, so has the cooperation from the general public. As a result the "market hunter" has largely disappeared from the scene, and it is becoming increasingly more perilous to be an habitual game violator.

Warden Service Air Arm

At the present time there is but one specialized branch of the Warden Service—that is its air arm. Three 150 horsepower supercub airplanes are strategically stationed in the northern and central parts of the State. Each is manned by an exceptionally capable warden pilot. They are equipped with two-way radios tuned to the frequency used by the wardens, State Highway Patrol and State Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. These planes are mainly used to patrol the wilderness and inaccessible areas in connection with game and fish law enforcement. Due to the types of terrain in which they operate, two of the planes are equipped with floats for water operations during the summer, and all three use combination ski-wheel landing gear for winter.

A recently developed technique has been of great help in the apprehension of "deer shiners." "Shining" is probably the warden's major problem in areas containing deer. This illegal practice consists of driving along roads at night and casting the rays of a strong light onto fields where deer are feeding. Being blinded by the light, the deer are then easy prey for the poacher's gun.

The aircraft fly at night over predetermined areas where a number of wardens in their cars are located at strategic positions. The pilot checks the location of each warden car and receives an acknowledgment via two-way radio. He and his observer fly a regular pattern until the spotlight of a deer shiner is observed. The pilot then radios the location to the nearest warden car and directs him to the violator. Often the wardens move in more than one vehicle so as to cut off any possible means of escape. This type of operation requires careful planning and execution because of the dangers involved in night flying.

Search and Rescue

Probably the most spectacular accomplishment of the Warden Service air arm is that of search and rescue. Scarcely a hunting season goes by without some hunter getting lost. Lost deer hunters often find themselves in serious trouble because of the usually cold weather at this time. Without food or shelter, such circumstances can quickly result in death. The planes generally fly a grid pattern until the lost persons are located. Then, by circling the party and flying a straight-line course back to a search party, the pilot leads the searchers to the lost hunter. Sometimes it is possible to direct the lost party to a lake or clearing where the pilot can land, pick him up and bring him out to a road or town. Recently, the use of portable loudspeakers in the plane has increased the efficiency of rescue operations.

The aircraft pilots perform all sorts of jobs. They fly wardens into inaccessible areas for patrol work; assist the Forest Service by flying fire patrol during periods of high fire hazard; conduct aerial game census, check lakes for nets being used for illegal taking of fish; assist the highway patrol to spot traffic violations on congested highways and perform mercy flights to remote areas. Sheriffs' offices and police departments which do not have access to an aircraft can usually obtain the services of the Warden Service planes when emergencies exist.

The people of Minnesota probably do not fully realize that part of the money the sportsmen spend for hunting and fishing licenses is also used in helping to give them better total law enforcement protection. Game wardens work closely with local, State, and Federal police agencies. There is a warden located in nearly every county seat. The local sheriff often requests the services of the game warden as one of his volunteer deputies, and both departments of law enforcement benefit by such cooperation. Wardens are well acquainted with many people in their areas and they usually know all persons who live in remote places. Trails and cabins in the back country are well known to them, and in the event these places are used by fugitives from justice, the warden can offer valuable assistance in their apprehension.

In one case, a warden, while making the rounds of a wooded area, came upon four burglars attempting to open a safe they had stolen from a business place in Minneapolis. He called the sheriff by radio and held the men at gunpoint until he arrived. They eventually confessed to 30 other burglaries in the Twin Cities area.

In another case, the highway patrol, in a running gun battle with three murderers of a Minneapolis policeman, finally pinned them down in a large swamp area north of the Twin Cities. The patrol sent out a radio call for help which was answered by a number of game wardens, sheriffs' departments, and police. In a short time, the three were surrounded and in the final drive, it was found that two had been killed in the gun battle. The third attempted to take his own life but failed. He was apprehended and later convicted.

These are but two examples of the many cases in which game wardens continually assist other law enforcement agencies. These "assists" work both ways, and in the long run the public is the benefactor.

There was an old expression in the military service that, "In addition to your regular duties, you shall also be responsible for . . . , etc." So it is with the Warden Service. There are a number of related duties which have been taken over by wardens. All are necessary functions which are a part of law enforcement and wildlife management.

Wardens have long been associated with safety programs. Probably the first was firearms safety which was promoted mainly among adult hunters. A few years ago, Minnesota embarked upon

a youth firearms safety training program which utilized volunteer instructors. Game wardens were active in the local programs. The 1959 State legislature placed the responsibility for the program with the Warden Service. The instruction is still carried out by volunteers, with each warden responsible for the administration of the program in his own area. He usually helps with the instruction.

Water safety is another activity in which wardens are active. They give demonstrations of safe handling of small boats and canoes to Boy Scout and other youth groups. In the resort areas, these demonstrations are also given at boating clubs and community festivals. We like to think that this program has helped to save lives and reduce the number of calls to police and sheriffs' offices to locate and recover a drowning victim.

All Minnesota game wardens are trained in Red Cross first aid and keep their certificates current. This is accomplished by yearly training sessions at their regular area meetings. A number of wardens are first-aid instructors and conduct classes in their local areas. Each warden's car is equipped with a first-aid kit complete with splints. Assistance is given to the highway patrol in automobile accidents whenever possible.

Each warden has also been assigned a civil defense post to handle the flow of traffic and act as a communication station in times of disaster.



Game warden talking to airplane via two-way radio.

PATH OF JUSTICE

(Continued from page 6)

One of the important duties of a game warden other than law enforcement is that of assisting other sections of the Game and Fish Division. Since game wardens operate in every section of the State and cover all the land and water areas, they are called upon to make surveys of game and fur-bearing animals. At certain times of the year, they make regular census counts over a predetermined route. This type of survey is made annually under the same conditions, thereby giving the Research and Planning Section a reliable indication as to whether populations of specific species are increasing or decreasing. This information, along with observations on routine patrols, is used to help formulate bag limits and hunting seasons. Occasionally, statewide special surveys are made.

Land acquisition for public access to lakes and streams is often initiated by wardens who come in contact with property which is available for such uses. Wet-land areas for duck breeding and resting places are often brought to the attention of the proper authority in this manner.

Conservation of natural resources is a relatively new development in this country. The need for it must be continually emphasized. To this end, wardens find it to their advantage in law enforcement and conservation programs to be available for talks to youth and adult groups such as 4-H clubs, Boy Scouts, schools, church clubs, commercial clubs and sportsmen's clubs. As people are made aware of the value of this outdoor resource, so are they willing to protect it, not only by assisting the warden to apprehend game and fish violators, but even by demanding that courts give these violations proper consideration and sentences which will deter others of a like mind. In connection with this phase of their work, many wardens write columns in their local newspapers and some even conduct regular radio programs.

Expected to be highly versatile and often possessing a variety of talents, the game warden today is an integral part of the conservation effort.

★

TREASON

Any person owing allegiance to the United States who either levies war against the United States or helps her enemies, giving them aid or comfort, commits treason. Failure to report knowledge of an act of treason is punishable under the misprision of treason statute. All such cases are investigated by the FBI.

During the past year, we have seen a mounting wave of optimism and confidence spread throughout the ranks of the Communist Party, USA. Defiance of the law and outspoken disrespect for authority dominate the words and deeds of these un-American conspirators. So brazen have the communists become that last spring they spear-headed mob demonstrations by students from schools of higher education against a congressional committee which was holding hearings in San Francisco.

In recent months, the communists have launched several ambitious programs designed to increase not only the Party's numerical strength but its influence over all phases of American life. Youth activities, labor disturbances, disarmament, the forthcoming national elections—these and many other matters of strategic national importance are presently receiving top priority attention of the Communist Party, USA. The views expressed by the communists regarding these issues coincide perfectly with those of the Kremlin. The Party in this country remains an inseparable arm of the treacherous atheistic international conspiracy which is being directed against the free world from Moscow.

In the fight against crime, communism, and hatemongers, we members of the American law enforcement profession have a sacred trust. We must not only preserve the high ideals of this great Republic for future generations. We must continue to demonstrate that the battle can be won without infringing in any way upon the freedoms which are so precious to us all. These freedoms—the very foundation of our society—are strengthened whenever law enforcement asserts itself as a bulwark not only against the criminal and the subversive but against any invasion upon the rights and dignity of the people.

We must not compromise the high ideals of our honored profession. During the past generation, law enforcement has made great strides forward. If we continue to move ever forward in the tradition of free men, the obstacles cannot long endure. By sheer force of dedicated service to this Republic and its people, victory ultimately will be assured.

Measures Taken To Reduce Holiday Traffic Toll

With several 3-day holiday weekends approaching in the near future, certain State highway patrols are trying numerous methods which they can use to combat the rising rate of traffic deaths.

In some States, "ghost cars" (marked but unmanned patrol cars) have been stationed at various trouble points to frighten speeders into slowing down. Other States have placed window mannequins in the driver's seat to add a more realistic touch.

To answer the question many may ask as to just how effective the ghost cars actually are, the New York State Police set up a radar checker approximately 3 miles before reaching one of these cars and another approximately 3 miles beyond it. The results showed that, of 3,924 automobiles clocked through the two points, 53 were exceeding the speed limit before reaching the ghost car, and only 7 were speeding 3 miles after passing it.

Still another campaign to reduce the number of fatalities on the 3-day weekends has been inaugurated by the safety council of San Joaquin County, Calif. During a recent weekend, the council established coffee stops along the main highways throughout the county, dispensing free coffee to sleepy drivers. Signs were erected along the highways advising motorists of the service, and numerous drivers availed themselves of the council's invitation to "stretch and have a cup of coffee."

In their study of the matter, the Tennessee Highway Patrol initiated an intense "Safety Alert" in 12 middle Tennessee counties during a summer weekend in its fight to reduce the mounting toll of highway deaths. The 12 counties were split into four groups, each headed by an experienced ranking officer. The troopers used roadblocks, radar, and unmarked patrol cars to control traffic. Checks were made of taverns in the area and a number of drunks were haled into court before they could get behind the wheels of their automobiles.

Results of the "Safety Alert" showed that only two traffic deaths occurred during the period, as compared with six traffic deaths in the same period during the previous weekend.

Besides the menace of sleepy or speeding drivers, another hazard occupying the attention of the State patrols is the driver who participates in "drag-racing."

In an effort to combat this menace, the California Highway Patrol is now using unmarked patrol cars, disguised to resemble "hot rods," in the residential areas of one of their counties. When a car attempts to inveigle the simulated "hot rod" into a race, the police driver notifies a regularly marked patrol car which can make the arrest. The legality of the disguised automobiles has been provided for in the California State Vehicle Code.

FBI Nationwide Criminal Statistics 8/26/60 + 6/15/60 - Memphis Criminal 8/19/60

BOOTLEGGERS MODERNIZE

Sheriffs and police officers in certain "dry" areas have long since learned that a heavily overloaded car may well be carrying contraband liquor. A Midwest sheriff recently advised, however, that peace officers can no longer overlook an automobile merely because it appears to be riding normally. In one instance, the sheriff arrested a bootlegger who was carrying 52 cases of liquor in a 1958 model car which appeared to be riding on an even keel. Upon inspection, the car was found to be equipped with an air-suspension system. This equipment, optional on many late-model cars, adjusts road clearance automatically and enables a car to present a normal-riding appearance, despite a heavy load.

*Little Rock Criminal 10-31-58
26 Bufile 63-4296-25 Ser. 136.*

CHECK FORGERS' INTAKE

Forgery has always been a lucrative form of obtaining money for the conscienceless men and women who have taken advantage of every situation which has presented itself for such an operation.

Comments made by the head cashier of a Chicago bank indicate that bad-check artists are stealing at a staggering rate of \$1,000 per minute. The thefts add up to nearly \$1½ million a day—more than \$500 million a year. He went on to point out that over 90 percent of all buy-sell orders now are completed by check. Unfortunately, with the greater use of checks in modern-day business, there has not been a comparable increase in the caution exercised to guard against forgery.



Checkpasser's handbag has innocent look.



Initials on handbag easily changed.

Multi-initial Pocketbook Is Boon to Checkpasser

While checking a barrel of trash abandoned by a checkpassing suspect recently, an Agent of the FBI discovered a woman's unusual handbag which was possibly used as a visual "gimmick" by the bad checkwriter.

The bag is perfectly normal except that it has two dials in the outer covering for changing the owner's initials at will. It is believed that the checkpasser, in order to minimize suspicion, set the initials to agree with those on the worthless checks she was cashing.

An examination of the bag revealed that originally there may have been a metal edging around

Charlotte Crindel - 7/10/59

TRAINING PROVES WORTH

The practical problems offered in police training rarely fail to pay off with success in situations which may arise in the regular course of an officer's duties. Proving the necessity of keeping current with new developments in every phase of police work, a young officer can testify to the efficacy of this training in the following episode:

During the month of May, FBI Agents conducted a mock crime scene and practical problem for the detectives of several cities surrounding one of their resident agencies in the Midwest.

As part of the training exercise, the officers made an arrest of a "suspect" and lodged him in jail after giving him a preliminary frisk. When this subject was being removed from the cell block shortly afterward, he pulled a small gun he had

hidden in the heel of his shoe, held up the arresting officers and locked them in the jail.

While on duty the same night, one of the officers who had participated in the training exercise made an arrest of two young hoodlums. Recalling the humiliating experience he had suffered earlier in the day, the officer made a completely thorough search of the two hoodlums and found a .38 caliber revolver strapped to the inside of the leg of one of the thugs.

During the fiscal year 1960, the FBI participated, upon request, in 3,115 police training schools throughout the United States. Instructions are given in all phases of police work, depending upon the needs of the department, and there is no charge for the service. Incidents such as the one described above are proof enough that continuous training pays off.

WANTED BY THE FBI

JAMES ANTHONY KING, also known as **James Anthony, Nick Bianca, Nick Carl Carado, James A. King, Rueben James King, Louis Posto, Charles Victor Primerano, Nick Tristano, Louis Vineti, Louis Vinneti, and others**

Theft from Interstate Shipment; Selective Service Violator

James Anthony King is being sought by the FBI for theft from interstate shipment and violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948.

King, after registering for the draft in November 1952, failed to report for induction on November 11, 1956. An order mailed to his given address was returned to the local board marked "unknown at this address." King was subsequently declared delinquent by his local draft board, and on May 8, 1957, a Federal warrant was issued for his arrest.

On October 18, 1958, King, using the alias of Nick Carl Carado, was arrested by the Brooklyn, Ohio, Police Department, after it was determined that he and an accomplice had stolen a number of cartons of merchandise which were parts of an interstate shipment. King was charged with two counts of theft from interstate shipment, was released on \$1,000 bond after his appearance before the United States commissioner, Cleveland, Ohio, and immediately fled. King failed to appear for a hearing scheduled for November 3, 1958, and again for November 10, 1958, and bond was declared forfeited.

Process

King is being sought by the FBI on the basis of two Federal warrants. One of these was issued in Syracuse, N.Y., on May 8, 1957, charging King



James Anthony King.

with violation of the Selective Service Act. On November 10, 1958, a Federal warrant was issued for King at Cleveland, Ohio, charging him with a violation of the Theft from Interstate Shipment Statute.

The Wanted Man

King's criminal career began when he was arrested by the Syracuse Police Department in 1952 for petty larceny. He was also arrested in Buffalo, N.Y., for assault, second degree, in November 1955. Reportedly, King has been a boxer in New York and frequently visits gymnasiums used by boxers. It is also reported that he has a black-and-white Doberman pinscher dog named "Hondo."

Caution

Because information was obtained that this fugitive has, on occasion, carried a straight razor strapped to his leg near the ankle and because he reportedly owns a pistol and carries a knife with a 5-inch blade, James Anthony King should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Description

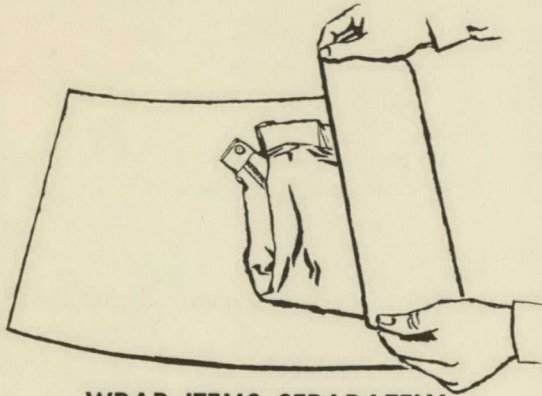
James Anthony King is described as follows:

Age-----	25, born November 12, 1934, Syracuse, N.Y.
Height-----	5 feet 9 inches.
Weight-----	149 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Black.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Ruddy.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Butcher, iron worker, laborer, short-order cook, telephone installer.
Scars and Marks----	Small scar bridge of nose, circular scar left forearm.
FBI Number-----	45,463 B.
Fingerprint classification-----	$\frac{O \ 32 \ W \ IMO \ 22}{I \ 28 \ W \ OMI}$

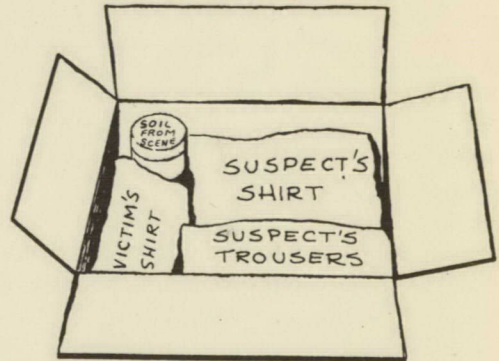
Notify FBI

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 field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.

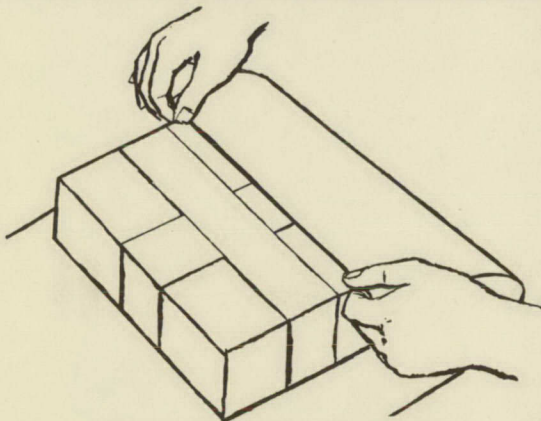
HOW TO SEND EVIDENCE TO THE FBI LABORATORY



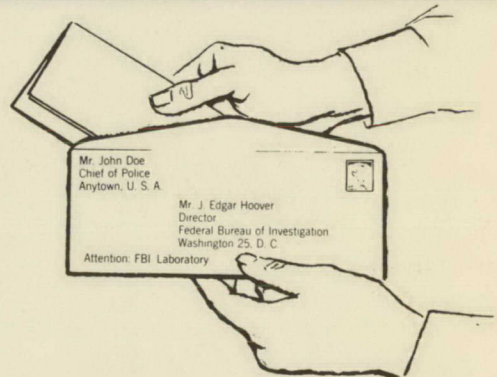
WRAP ITEMS SEPARATELY



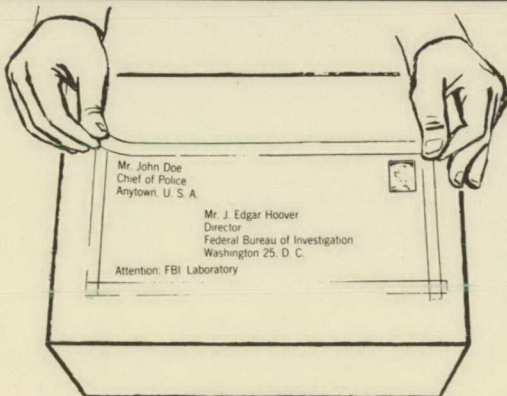
PACK SECURELY IN BOX



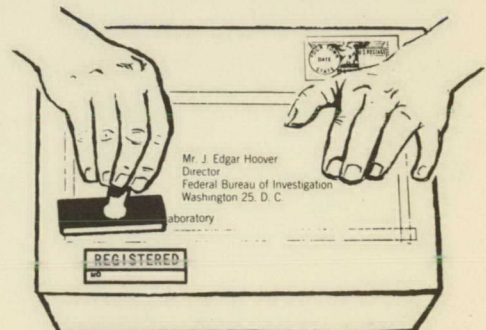
SEAL AND WRAP BOX



**PLACE ORIGINAL LETTER AND
COPY IN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE**



TAPE ENVELOPE TO BOX



**TRANSMIT BY REGISTERED
MAIL OR EXPRESS**

Write to Sam memo 6/10/60

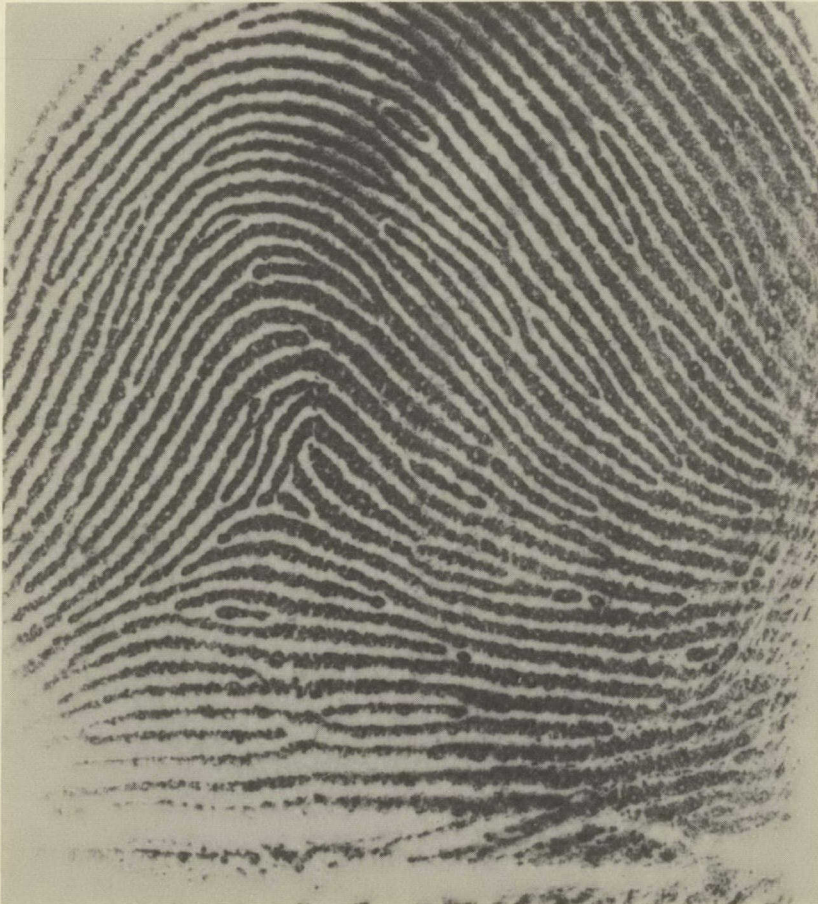
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern



The questionable pattern shown above is classified as a loop with one ridge count. However, since undue pressure or heavy inking might easily cause the imaginary line drawn between delta and core for the purpose of obtaining a ridge count to run along the upper arm of the bifurcation, thus eliminating the ridge count, the pattern is referenced to a tented arch.