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Law Enforcement BULLETIN



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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN

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Message from the Director

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE PRESS, in their separate pursuits, have an essential relationship in helping to preserve our Nation's priceless heritage. Both professions perform a sustaining and vital service. Their contracts with the public, although implied, are based on trust and dependence.

Freedom of the press is one of the indispensable adjuncts of a democracy. Our forefathers felt so strongly on this point as to enact constitutional safeguards, stating, "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press. . . ." The American people, not the newspaper editors and publishers, are the real beneficiaries of this honored principle.

The free flow of legitimate information, unshackled by censorship, is a basic right not always fully appreciated by the public. Without it our society, as we know it, could not long survive.

Misinformation and suppression of news are deadly enemies of a free people. In our world today these dangers are exploited by those who would destroy our way of life. Accordingly, the newspaper's role in keeping the public informed becomes increasingly significant.

Integrity in journalism, as in law enforcement, cannot be a matter of percentages. It must be complete and impregnable. As guardians of American liberty, the press and the police are charged with a sacred trust. Operations which closely affect the lives of millions of people must be exemplary and above reproach.

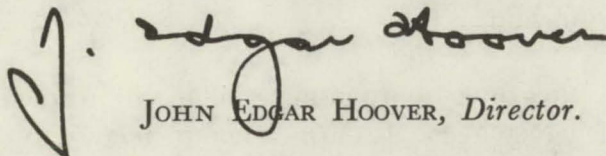
In addition to its innate responsibilities, the press is morally obligated to promote the furtherance of justice and the perpetuation of law and order. Indeed, much of the progress our profession has made in raising its standards to professional status is directly attributable to the support of editors and publishers who recognize the need for effective law enforcement. On occasion, to be sure, the penetrating eyes of the press have spotted evidence of abuse of au-

thority and corruption within enforcement ranks. However, fair and objective reporting of such matters has proved to be beneficial to both law enforcement and society.

Actually, most public service campaigns conducted by newspapers aid the enforcement of law. Such worthy causes as traffic safety, slum clearance, drives against obscenity, and promotion of youth programs are a few examples. This is in addition to the gratifying results achieved by the press, and other news media, in locating fugitives from justice. For instance, since the inception of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program, more than one third of the 157 criminals apprehended were located as a result of publicity.

It is only fitting, therefore, that we of law enforcement join in special tribute to the Fourth Estate during National Newspaper Week, October 14 through 20. As America's first line of defense, law enforcement is fully aware of the contributions to the welfare of our country made by conscientious editors and newsmen. We have come to welcome and to depend on their competent cooperation.

In discharging its responsibilities, law enforcement could not wish for a greater ally.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

OCTOBER 1, 1962.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Practical Measures for Police Control of Riots and Mobs

by INSP. GEORGE P. McMANUS, *New York City
Police Department, New York*

"The protection of life and property and the preservation of the public peace." Every law enforcement officer has heard that injunction. It is the core of his official oath. It is the substance and meaning of his public life.

In general, this precept signifies the officer's determination to place himself between the law-abiding citizenry and anything that may threaten its being, its material possessions, or its peaceful pursuits. Specifically, it encompasses an almost unlimited scope of activity from trying doors to giving his life in defense of another. Historically, much of what the police officer does is routine—including his acts of heroism. He is confronted with challenges of varying degrees of complexity almost daily. He rises to the occasion routinely and, with varying degrees of difficulty, meets and overcomes it. If this appears to be a contradiction, it is not. It means, simply, that the people

expect their police, as a matter of routine, to perform tasks however difficult in the interest of justice and peace with competence and professional objectivity. It means, too, that for the most part, police have responded in exactly that manner.

Today's Challenge

There is perhaps no more trying situation, no greater challenge, to the competence and impartial performance of police duty than the rioting mob. From the so-called draft riots of the early 1860's in New York down through the decades in every part of the Nation—and of the world—the police have been called upon to protect life and property and to restore the peace in increasingly complex situations and with greater frequency. In today's America of significant migrations and changing communities, of changing attitudes and of tension, it is even more imperative that the Nation's police forces be prepared to cope with great concentrations of people gathered in one place for whatever reason.

Crowds Classified

Crowds have been classified and subclassified in precise detail by serious students of the behavior of people in the mass, but in the interest of brevity and simplicity, we may think of crowds as falling into one of four broad types: The casual, the cohesive, the expressive, and the aggressive, or some combination of the several. Each constitutes a police problem, and each, even the most casual, is a potential for widespread civil disturbance. Briefly, the casual crowd has no unity of purpose, no leadership. They are the shoppers, the on-lookers, or watchers who come and go. They are susceptible to and will usually respond to direction by the police.

The cohesive crowd is an assemblage for a common purpose without leadership. These are the spectators at sporting events, along parade routes,



Inspector George P. McManus.

or at other recreational activities. They have, of course, a common interest, but for the most part they behave and think as individuals.

The expressive crowd, too, has assembled for a common purpose, with the added factor of leadership and the intention of expressing an attitude for or against some person or idea. The picket line and the political rally are examples of this assemblage.

Finally, there is the aggressive crowd, met for a common purpose under positive leadership, determined to accomplish a specific end, and moving actively toward its objective. In an atmosphere of high emotional tension, it readily abandons reason and individual thinking and becomes a riotous mob and, consequently, an acute police problem.

A realistic program for crowd and mob control involves a number of factors on any one of which a volume might be written. Space limitations, however, will allow little more than a mention of some of the more important considerations in

the preparation of such a program. At the very least, the program must include planning, training, intelligence, strategy, and tactics.

Planning for Disturbances

No aspect of the program is more important than this phase. Unless the plan is thoroughly detailed in advance of the disturbance and unless it is founded upon realistic considerations in terms of availability of personnel and equipment, the operation will be doomed to failure. In this latter connection, the potential for cooperative effort in both planning and operation on a regional basis has been incalculably enhanced through the instrument of the FBI National Academy. Just as law enforcement representatives, coming together in Washington, have seen the wisdom of cooperative effort on a regional basis in training activities, exchange of criminal information, the establishment of roadblocks and other techniques, so, too, ought they to see the wisdom of cooperation in this matter. In planning for disaster and civil disturbances, as in scarcely any other police responsibility, there is urgent need for close coordination of the facilities of contiguous political entities.

What Plan Should Include

The plan should include the identification of critical areas or likely trouble spots. Detailed maps of these areas should be prepared including access routes, topographical features, sheltered mobilization points or staging areas for police personnel, escape routes, and likely check or screening points for the admission of authorized persons or vehicles through police lines to special zones. Vulnerable premises, such as bars and liquor stores, firearms dealers, and armories, should be identified and pinpointed as special posts. Code signals for mobilization of the force by radio or teletype transmission should be devised. Each signal will put into effect a wider aspect of the total plan, contingent upon the worsening situation. Provisions must be made for coordination with other municipal agencies and public utilities, as well as with other police agencies in the area.

The plan must provide for the immediate dispatch of communication equipment for use not only at the scene, but between the scene and the central operations desk. Effective communications equipment should include a public address



Hon. Michael J. Murphy, Police Commissioner.

truck, mobile telephone, bullhorns, walkie-talkies, and radiotelephone. Illumination and power equipment should include carbide lights, generators, floodlights, and searchlights. There should be oxygen equipment available, such as oxygen cylinders, inhalators, and masks. A supply of police barriers and rope for temporary police lines should be ready for immediate shipment to the affected area. Vehicles for transportation of personnel, prisoners, and equipment should be available and should include trucks, buses, and even ferries and launches, where appropriate. Of course, stretchers, cots, blankets, and first-aid equipment should be readily available.

Training Personnel

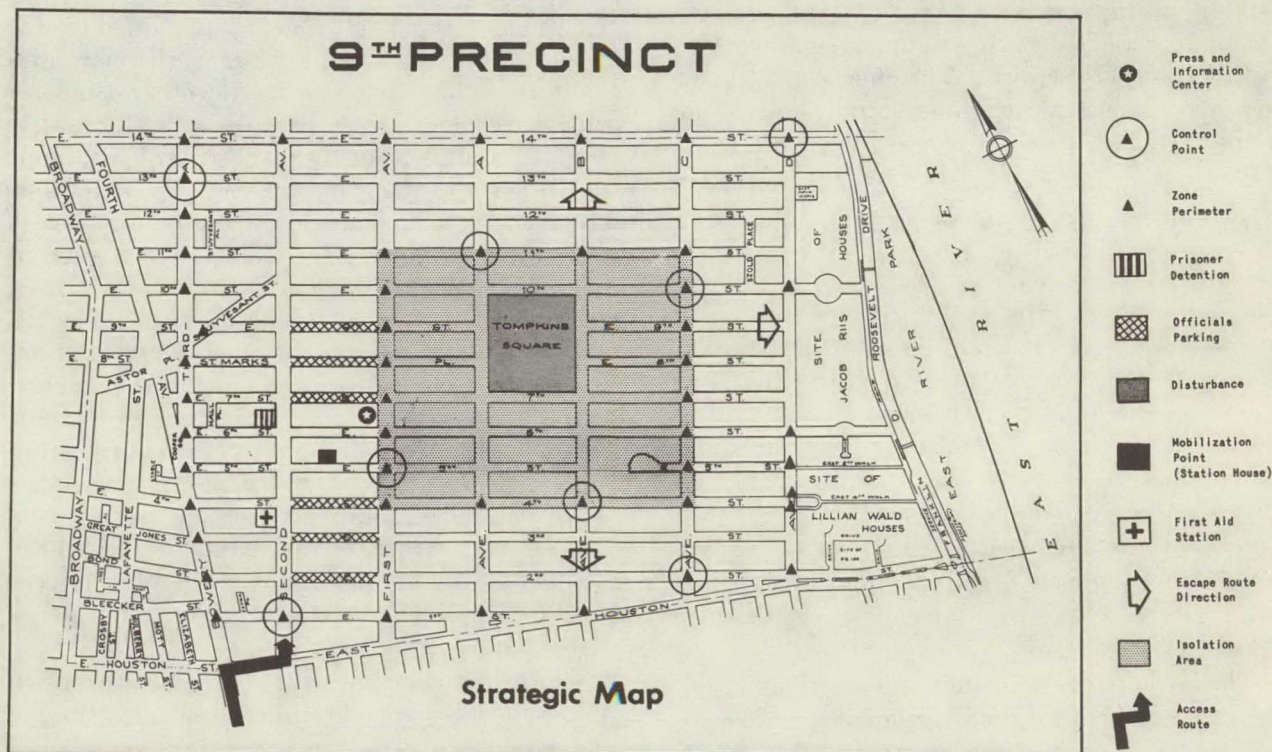
Training must be intensive and continuing and must reach all who will become involved when the plan is put into action. At both the recruit school and the inservice training school, stress must be placed upon a disciplined response to orders, the maintenance of a correct objective attitude, even in the face of the most aggravating circumstances, and the need for teamwork of a very high order. Courses of instruction should embrace individual tactics (which will be mentioned in greater detail

below), as well as unit and multiple-unit tactics. Training conferences for both field and staff personnel at the command level should include plans, organization, control, communications, and coordination of combined operations, as well as the use of basic formations and weapons.

Intelligence at Hand

The evolvement of a good plan will depend in large measure on the degree and quality of intelligence available to the chief. Every source of information must be cultivated. The temper of the community must be known to the administrator. He should be aware of every meeting, planned or otherwise, every grumble, every rumor, however fantastic. Each patrolman should be a listening post, alert to the changing attitudes in the community. Each bit of information, however insignificant it may appear, should be promptly reported to headquarters. In the case of false rumors, the chief should use whatever public information media he has at hand to "debunk" the falsehood and reassure the people.

The names and descriptions and, if possible, the pictures of agitators and potential mob leaders should be on file. Rarely is a disorderly demon-



A strategic map used in planning for unusual disorders.

stration truly spontaneous. It is a brewing and a brooding thing, usually nurtured and guided by professional agitators strategically placed in the community. It is predictable and can be expected following a sharp increase of rumors in the neighborhood and more frequent incidents of resistance to lawful arrest. It can be anticipated where competition for employment or housing is becoming keen, especially where there are overtones of racial or nationality tensions. An increase in antisocial youth activity, especially gang or group conflict, is often a reflection of the mood of the community and should be cause for preparedness.

When a specific gathering or meeting is scheduled, the chief's intelligence should provide him with all the factual and opinion data. Thus, he should know the time and location of the meeting as well as the purpose and the name of the sponsoring organization; he should have a schedule of the events planned in connection with the meeting; he should make a ground reconnaissance to familiarize himself with the physical terrain features, and on the basis of his inspection, have maps and sketches drawn. He should get a reasonable estimate of the expected attendance, the likely climate of the meeting, the identification of potentially antagonistic groups, and the equipment and supplies available to the leaders. He should have established rapport with respected leaders of the community and be able to call upon them to reason with a disorderly crowd. The chief cannot know too much about the community, and he dare not know too little.

Strategy To Be Followed

Overall strategy should be based on the precept, "contain, isolate, disperse." By the establishment of special zones from which all unauthorized vehicular traffic may be excluded—by diverting it at control or checkpoints on the perimeter—it will be possible to freeze or contain the affected area and very quickly isolate it. The special zone is considerably larger than the critical area, and its purpose is to provide a place where responding personnel and equipment may function in preparation for whatever tactical movement or assaults may be called for.

The accompanying photograph describes a typical strategic plan for the isolation of an area with a view to dispersing the disorderly element already creating a disturbance. Vehicular traffic

will be diverted at all controlled intersections on the perimeter of the special zone. Authorized vehicles will be admitted at the control point governing the access route and will be directed to a specific area within the special zone. Provision has been made for a staging area, parking of authorized vehicles, detention of prisoners, first-aid station, and mobilization point. While this is a typical strategic sketch, it is not offered as the only, or even the best, plan. The requirements of the situation coupled with the availability of personnel, space, and equipment will serve as limiting or modifying factors in the preparation of any plan.

The innermost area is the critical area surrounded by the isolation zone. No vehicles, and only authorized personnel, are permitted within this zone. The strategy here is to prevent the curious from joining the disorderly and thereby contain the existing situation. In the ideal situation, the field commander is now in a position to use those tactics which have as their purpose the rapid dispersion of the mob.

Tactics To Employ

Speed and decisiveness, coupled with an impressive show of force, should pervade the tactical situation. The longer the mob is permitted to mill about committing acts of violence, the more difficult it will be to handle. On the other hand, the mob, psychologically a coward, will show little respect for an inadequate adversary. Thus, rapid mobilization of the force is extremely important. The field commander will not use his first tactic until sufficient force is available on the scene to make his dispersal proclamation meaningful. In this connection, the mobilizing force should arrive and form out of sight of the mob. They must organize into tactical formations without delay. (Should they arrive and begin to form in full view of the mob, they might be attacked before they have an opportunity to organize.) Once organized, they should be marched smartly to the critical area. Thus, the first impression given the mob is of a well-organized, adequately equipped, highly disciplined force advancing in formation with a resolute purpose.

The field commander may now issue over the public address system his proclamation to disperse. He should enunciate the prevailing law, issue a

(Continued on page 25)

POLICE TRAINING

(This article was prepared by Mr. Anslinger prior to his recent retirement as Commissioner of the Bureau of Narcotics after 45 years of Government service. He had served as head of the Bureau since its formation in 1930.)

In the heart of downtown Washington, D.C., the Federal Bureau of Narcotics has been quietly running a unique training school for local and State police officers. In operation since 1956, the school has graduated 948 students from nearly every State in the Union as well as many from foreign countries. As a result of this training, many of the graduates have achieved excellent results in numerous cases.

Recently, three of our foreign graduates heading home to Afghanistan stopped off in Beirut, Lebanon, where they visited Fred Wilson, our narcotics agent there. They asked if they could put their training into action. He suggested they "hit the street" and try to turn up something. Within 24 hours one of them was deep in negotiations with an international Lebanese smuggler. The conversation led to the breaking up of a huge narcotics smuggling ring. This fast application of training is unique but not unusual.

How It Started

Our school began as a result of the Boggs-Daniel Narcotic Control Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1956. This law provided meaningful sentences for the seller and smuggler of narcotics by establishing minimum mandatory penalties. Realizing that strong State and municipal backing is vital, Congress also authorized the creation of a narcotics training school for local and State officers.

I appointed Narcotic Agent Pat O'Carroll of our New York office to organize and run the school. He came to Washington, D.C., and began the spadework to set up a training school. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was most helpful and lent freely of the knowledge and experience gained in its effective police training

Narcotics Bureau Conducts Training School for Police

by H. J. ANSLINGER, *Former Commissioner, Federal Bureau of Narcotics, Washington, D.C.*

program. Two months after the act was passed, the school was in operation and requests for training poured in not only from this country but all over the world.

Diversity of Personnel

In each of our 2-week sessions, held six times a year, there has been a wide representation of enforcement personnel. In any class in the school, you are quite likely to find a narcotics squad lieutenant from the San Francisco Police Department sitting next to a deputy sheriff from St. Mary's Parish, La. A police chief from Terre Haute, Ind., may be found in a deep discussion on addiction with his roommate, a plainclothes-



Former Commissioner H. J. Anslinger.



A U.S. chemist explains the physical characteristics of opium. (Photograph courtesy of Listen Magazine.)

man from the Milwaukee Police Department. Sprinkled in limited numbers in each class are enforcement personnel and officials from other governments. It is not unusual to see a Turk from the opium-producing area of Afyon discussing illicit clandestine laboratories with a South American from a cocaine-producing city in Bolivia; or a Korean, fresh from fighting the narcotics war along the 38th parallel, discussing, in sibilant and halting English, a smuggling technique with an interested Mexican official who works on the United States-Mexican border.

Each class is quite a mixture—they come from small towns, big cities, and faraway countries—and brings a conglomeration of different accents, different customs, and different problems. But, most importantly, they are brought together in a common bond that is very encouraging. There is an eagerness to learn, plus a strong determination to build continued cooperation in the fight against the narcotic traffic.

Requests for training have come from outstanding persons interested in narcotic enforcement. In attendance have been people like Sam Pryor, one of my narcotics advisers, who is vice president of Pan-American World Airways, Inc. A special counsel to the Senate Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee sat as a student in a recent class. We have had a professor from the University of Ghent in Belgium, a district attorney from the Netherlands, and a physician from Iran. The last, incidentally, opened the first narcotics hospital in Iran after he completed our training.

The students get an intensive course in 23 narcotic enforcement subjects. These include law, technical and scientific subjects, enforcement tech-

niques, and certain subjects of a general nature applicable to narcotic enforcement. These are presented by lectures, lecture-discussions, study materials, films, skits, and laboratory work. Much of the total training time is devoted to active student participation and practice.

One of the activities best liked by the students is surveillance. The class is divided into groups and leaves the building to shadow "suspects" through downtown Washington. The "suspects" are actually veteran narcotic agents who are just as anxious to spot any of their shadowers as they are anxious to avoid being spotted. The routes taken by the "suspects" twist, turn, and frequently change direction. The men may make phone calls, drop notes, negotiate for and receive simulated narcotics. After the problem is over, the "suspects" attend a critique with the members of the class. The "suspects" try to pick out the men who were following them and point out why they were spotted. It might have been that the shadower stopped short when the "suspect" went halfway across the street, seemingly changed his mind, and turned back; or the shadower might have been wearing a conspicuous hat, a red tie, or a striped vest.

Techniques Applied

Students practice various techniques before the critical eyes and ears of their fellow students and instructors. These include various interrogation situations involving difficult suspects, some innocent, some guilty. They go through undercover negotiations with a suspicious peddler trying to punch holes in a cover story, or hold long involved conversations with an informer who may or may not be telling the truth. When mistakes are made, it is to the trainee's advantage that they are made here rather than in the field where a slight error could cause injury to the officer or ruin the investigation.

The students participate in laboratory procedures under the guidance of expert chemists, gaining deeper understanding and insight in the identification of drugs.

Obtaining Evidence

In groups, the students discuss ways and means of getting into locked and barred rooms where narcotics are hidden. After announcing that they are "policemen with a search warrant," it is vital to

get inside quickly to obtain evidence before it is destroyed. If it is necessary to break down a door, they must be sure it is not painted glass or that they will not crash their shoulders against hidden nails. Students often add to our store of knowledge in this field, and we pass it on to other classes. The latest technique we learned is the use of a borrowed crane from a tree-cutting outfit to get into a second-story window.

Sometimes all the problems in the book are thrown at the students—problems that can come up in an actual raid. How do they handle a situation when a violator claims some of his money or property is missing? When can the violator see his lawyer? Suppose someone claims they need medicine in an unmarked bottle? These and many other practical questions are fully discussed in the course.

Lecture Courses Conducted

Along with these practice problems, the students have a heavy lecture schedule conducted by experts. They have a chance to hear a veteran like M. L. Harney, former coordinator of Treasury Enforcement, discuss the manner in which informers are developed and handled. They listen to our Chief Counsel Carl DeBaggio as he guides them through the intricate ramifications of international treaties, and Federal, State, and local laws to learn how the United States, in cooperation with cities, States, and other nations, carries out the national and international controls of narcotics.

Lectures are given on recent appellate and Supreme Court decisions dealing with questions of

arrest, search and seizure, and admissibility of evidence. Before they can draw their breath, they find themselves on a witness stand in front of the class being intensely cross-examined by an extremely competent defense counsel.

They learn about addiction from our Agent in Charge of the Washington Field Office, Roy Morrison, and then are plunged into a class discussion by District Supervisor George Gaffney on the initiation and development of a narcotic case. Supervisor Gaffney emphasizes the manner in which local officers can be of tremendous help when they arrest a dope peddler by trying to run down the source of supply. He discusses the many cases in which a local officer has uncovered an extensive network of illegal activity.

An Assistant to the Commissioner gives a 3-hour lecture on organized crime, alerting the officers to the problem of organized criminal groups and pointing out the role the local officer plays in the drive by the Department of Justice against organized crime.

My Deputy Commissioner, Henry L. Giordano (now Commissioner), who has overall supervision of our training, makes it a point to meet each student during the school session. Many local and State law enforcement problems are reviewed while the students are in training.

Faculty and Expert Aides

Our instructors, 23 in all, are operating employees or officials who work at the specialties they teach. They talk, not from textbooks, but from long, hard, and sometimes bitter experience. In addition to our own men we have expert instructors from outside the Bureau of Narcotics who give discourses on related enforcement subjects. A U.S. customs representative discusses the problems of smuggling. A Food and Drug inspector relates the growing problem of the dangerous drugs—barbiturates and amphetamines. A U.S. Secret Service agent gives vital tips on the handling of emotionally disturbed persons. The Secret Service has a lot of practice in this area since several hundred disturbed persons appear at the White House gate each year.

A representative of the Department of Justice often appears and discusses the making of conspiracy cases. An outstanding lecture on the treatment of the drug addict is given by Dr. James Lowry, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States. Dr. Lowry is a former Medical Officer in



A shadower is pointed out by the "suspect." (Photograph courtesy of Listen Magazine.)

Charge at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in Lexington, Ky., and is considered the most knowledgeable person in the treatment of drug addiction.

The course is open, without cost, to all law enforcement officers who would benefit from the training. When the school receives a letter from the head of a local or State law enforcement agency approving attendance of an officer student, forms for registration are forwarded to the prospective student for completion and return. Applications and further information may be obtained by writing to: Patrick P. O'Carroll, Director, Training School, Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 1300 E Street NW., Washington 25, D.C.

The students leave our school thoroughly informed about the narcotic laws they are charged with enforcing and equipped with new skills in the techniques of detection or investigation. I am also sure they leave with the knowledge that we are deeply grateful for the splendid cooperation and assistance they and their fellow officers have consistently given us in our fight against the illicit narcotic traffic.

The results of this fight are encouraging. Real progress has been made in reducing and controlling illicit traffic in narcotics. But the fight must be continuing and relentless. Training at all levels of narcotic enforcement is essential to eliminate the narcotic traffic and suppress drug addiction.

★

DRUG ADDICTION SYMPTOMS

It is not always easy to detect drug addiction among young people. However, some symptoms which may indicate the use of drugs or narcotics are:

1. Bloodshot, glassy eyes, and dilated pupils.
2. Pinpoint marks on arms; bloodstains on sleeves.
3. Continuous yawning, runny nose, restlessness, nervousness, easily annoyed, no appetite for food.
4. Sleepiness and chain-smoking.
5. Burned holes on bed clothing or on hands.
6. Spending of large sums of money.
7. Possession of pawn tickets; things missing from the home.
8. Possession of a hypodermic needle, eyedropper, or small glassine bags of white substance resembling sugar.

10 SYMPTOMS EXCERPTED FROM
ARTICLE IN "SPRING 3100"
JUNE 1962, PG. 9

Parents Cited To Answer for Erring Children

The 13-year-old girl, her nose fractured and her face bruised and swollen, related to police how she was stalked and beaten by a pack of girls clad in blue jeans, all because they disagreed with her over the way she applied her makeup.

She told police that when she was in the ladies' room of one of the local department stores, two girls had come in and criticized the way she was applying her makeup. They had an argument and one of the girls threatened, "I'll get you." The next day after school, 13 members of the gang waited for her, followed her on the bus, and got off at the same point she did. A short distance from the bus stop, two of the girls started beating her with their fists while the others watched. They knocked her down, kicked her in the face, then fled.

Police rounded up the members of this female gang and cited their parents to appear with their daughters in juvenile court.

In another instance, six boys, 9 to 12 years of age, who did \$25,000 worth of damage to beach hotels in a southern city, have been sentenced to a county children's home. The boys broke into closed hotels, set fires, wrecked furniture, threw paint, and rifled telephone and stamp coin boxes. The judge who sentenced the boys also ruled that the parents of the six boys should be required to make restitution to the extent of \$300 each, allowed by law, for the damage incurred by the children.

SAN FRANCISCO CRIMDEL 10/6/61 63-4296-4
BUFILE 63-4296-29 10/11/61 Miami

POODLE IS SILENT PARTNER IN DRUG TRAFFIC

Two good-looking young girls in a large city on the west coast used a unique method of peddling narcotics.

Always accompanied by a small poodle dog wearing a sweater, the girls kept their supply of heroin in a little pocket on the underside of the dog's sweater. When they made a sale, they merely bent down to pat the dog and slipped the dope out from inside the sweater. In the event of the approach of a police officer for questioning of the addict, the girls just reversed the procedure and slipped the addict's supply of heroin back into the dog's sweater pocket.

SAN FRANCISCO 63-4296-47 Ser. 758
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



FACILITIES

The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation lies at the southern tip of the Colorado Rocky Mountains in northern New Mexico at an elevation of approximately 7,000 feet. The entire reservation, which averages 70 miles in length and 20 miles in width, takes in 742,000 acres of timbered mountainous grazing land and many lakes. It has great potential for being one of the better recreational areas in the United States.

The Jicarilla Apache Tribe is governed by its own elected Tribal Council headed by Tribal Chairman, J. D. Garcia. Being very law enforcement minded, this young and progressive council is basically responsible for the organization of the Jicarilla Apache Tribal Court and the young and efficient Jicarilla Apache Police Department.

The Tribal Court is headed by a trained non-Indian employed on a contractual basis. It proc-



Chief Lawrence J. Glover.

Jicarilla Apaches Develop Efficient Police Department

by CHIEF LAWRENCE J. GLOVER, *Jicarilla Apache Police, Dulce, N. Mex.*

esses civil suits, divorce actions, adoption cases, and probate cases as well as the criminal type. The criminal code provides for a jury system and an appellate court.

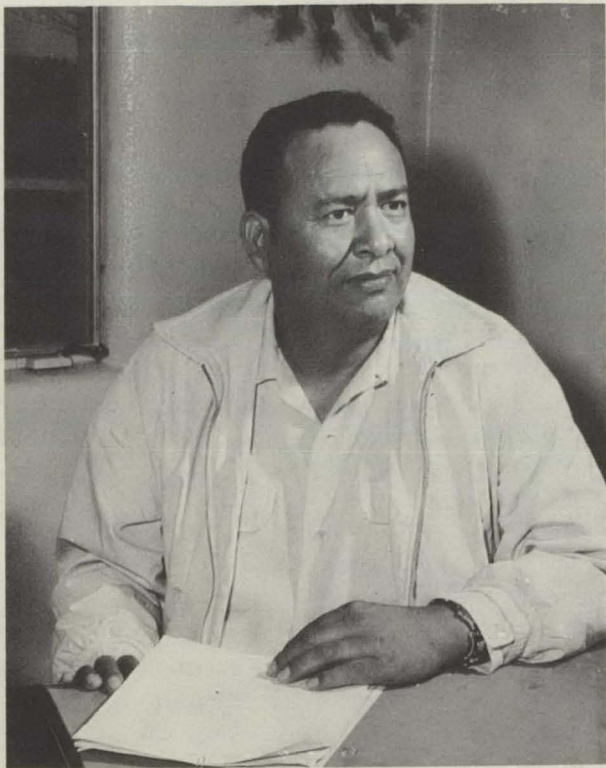
Capable Officers

As head of the Jicarilla Apache Police Department for the past 3 years, I have seen young and inexperienced Apache men develop into conscientious and capable police officers who would be a credit to any department anywhere in the United States. Training of these officers is sustained through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the New Mexico State Police Academy. The department is financed solely by the Jicarilla Apache Tribe which made it possible for us to have the best and latest in all police equipment and motor vehicles. This enables us to perform tasks of a preventive nature as well as those of enforcement. This is not as routine as it may appear.

We are unique in that we have three jurisdictional interests on the reservation, these being Federal, State, and Tribal. The reservation is inhabited by three cultures, Anglo, Spanish, and, of course, the Jicarilla Apache. Ironically enough, they work together and play together with the minimum amount of friction. I believe that this is partially due to the Apache's companionable nature and love of peace and harmony.

Determining Jurisdiction

The first step to be made at the outset of any crime is to determine who has jurisdiction. To understand this problem, one must first realize that the Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction over the 10 major crimes. There is only one exception to this, and that is the crimes committed by non-Indians against the person or property of non-Indians. The 10 major crimes include murder, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, arson,



Tribal Chairman J. D. Garcia.

assault with intent to kill, assault with a deadly weapon, manslaughter, and incest. The Federal Government also has exclusive jurisdiction over embezzlement.

In order for the Federal Government to assume jurisdiction in any of the aforementioned crimes, it must be determined that it was perpetrated against the person or the property of an Indian, regardless of the descent of the offender. In many cases the Federal and State Governments hold concurrent jurisdictions. This is usually resolved by referring to the highest court first, the Federal court, and in case of declinations, to the State courts. Some recent decisions in State courts indicate that the State maintains it has no jurisdiction whatsoever on Indian reservations. As of this writing, this appears to be our biggest problem. I believe, and many concur, that legislation is needed to clarify the situation.

Duties of Apache Police

The Jicarilla Apache Tribe has developed its own Tribal criminal code. This consists of crimes of a misdemeanor degree, dealing with persons and property.

The Jicarilla Apache police officer is confronted with duties from breaking up an occasional fight and arresting a public drunk to investigations of "drip-gas thefts," cattle rustling, and homicides. He may be asked to transport a sick or injured person to the U.S. Public Health Clinic in Dulce or to a hospital in one of the cities, the closest of which may be 100 miles away. Officers are utilized in forming roadblocks to assist State police and sheriff's officers in apprehending fleeing offenders. Needless to say, they must be alert, conscientious, and possess an unwavering attention to duty.

The Jicarilla Apache Police do not boast of having one of the larger police departments, but certainly their duties are as complex as any department. Because of its operations and duties, the department has often been compared to a typical county sheriff's department or the French Foreign Legion.

Variety of Assignments

A week's work for a Tribal policeman attests to the variety of his duties. His activity log may read: "Checked on lost hunter in the Caracus Mesa area"; "Detailed on a hunt for a bear that killed several sheep in Horse Lake area"; "Settled dispute over range allotments held by Tribal livestock ranchers"; "Checked out a truckload of cattle leaving the reservation"; "Arrested a drunk disturbing the peace"; "Settled a family dispute"; "Served several warrants and court probate papers"; "Policed Tribal Bear Dance"; and "During spare time made followups on uncompleted investigations."

Personnel and Facilities

Besides the chief of police, the Jicarilla Apache Police Department is composed of a juvenile officer, patrol sergeant, police secretary, and five uniformed patrolmen. They are headquartered in Dulce, N. Mex., which is located in the northern part of the reservation. This is also the location of the Tribal Government Office and the Jicarilla Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

A police substation is maintained near the southern end of the reservation also. It is manned by two officers who patrol the oilfields and guard Tribal property as well as make themselves available to the people living in that area, rendering any police service needed of them.

During the beginning of my tenure as chief of the department, a new record system was developed to satisfy the needs of the department's operations. It is designed after that utilized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The department also has a juvenile probation program that operates through the Tribal court. Many hours are devoted to counseling with teenagers who have had difficulties with certain segments of the law.

Other Requirements

The Jicarilla Apache police officer must be available to testify in court at least twice during the week or as many times as the court may require. He must be bilingual in that he must speak English and Apache and be able to read and write English. For all of this, the Jicarilla Apache officer is gratified with the knowledge that he is serving his own people, and they in turn reward him with the respect a good police officer deserves. He is paid a salary commensurate with some of the highest paid police departments in the Southwest.

Excellent Record Attained

An excellent rapport exists between the Jicarilla Apache Police Department, Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, special officers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and county and State officers. This has been found to be absolutely necessary in accomplishing the splendid record

of law enforcement in this portion of the State of New Mexico.

It is believed that the crime rate on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation compares very favorably with that of the national average. There is an indication of a substantial reduction in the 10 major crimes during the past 3 years. This is due to the excellent cooperation of the Federal, State, and Tribal Governments, without which this exemplary record could not have been attained.

Traffic Minor Problem

Mere words fail to express the grandeur and beauty of the reservation. Many lakes stocked with trout and land containing an abundance of deer and elk make this a haven for pleasure-seeking tourists. In fact, it is common for officers of our department to be summoned to investigate an accident where a deer has aimlessly wandered in front of an unsuspecting motorist.

During the past 2 years a lot of construction work has been done to develop first-class roads in and out of the reservation. In fact, we now have a paved highway through the reservation from east to west, and efforts are being made to have the same from north to south. At the present time traffic is one of our minor problems. With the completion of the highways, it is anticipated that our traffic problem will take a more realistic form, due to the increase in the amount of tourists expected in the coming seasons.



Personnel of the Jicarilla Apache Police Department stand before their headquarters in Dulce, N. Mex., with their chief, Lawrence J. Glover (right), and Andy Cordova of the New Mexico State Police, (second from right). The men are (left to right) Edwin Sandoval, Conrad Elote, Joe Lucero, Tim Piaz, Sgt. Ramond Yazzi, Lt. Raleigh Tafoya, and Harrison Elote.

Due to the ruggedness of the terrain on the reservation, the department is mobilized with three heavy-duty 1½-ton police panel trucks which can accommodate up to 10 prisoners with complete security. They are equipped with two-way radios, riot guns, and first-aid kits.

Each Tribal policeman is encouraged and required to take many hours of first-aid training as well as other general police instructions. Just recently, two officers graduated from the New Mexico State Police Recruit Academy, having been invited to attend at the request of Mr. K. K. Miller, chief of the New Mexico State Police. They will soon impart some of their newly acquired knowledge to their fellow officers.

Assimilation of Cultures

The present-day Jicarilla Apache Indian does maintain many of the old customs while embracing those of the dominant culture. They are a hard-working, home-loving type of people with great respect for their country and for law and order. They face the same problems as those faced by any other typical American people. They strive to have better homes, nice cars, and a way of life typified by people of the dominant culture.

Tribal organizations under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 were authorized to adopt a constitution and a Federal charter and under this constitution to provide law and order facilities. Although at infrequent times there have been law enforcement officers assigned to the reservation, these officers were on the Federal payroll, and there was no actual formal organization within the Tribe to take care of administration of law and order until 1956.

On April 15, 1956, the first Tribal Police Force was created and started operation of the law and order program. Today, it is as modern and efficient as can be found, even though it may not be as old as some departments. However, progress is being made, and I must add that the development of the department has been one of the most rewarding experiences of my life.

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LAB COMPARISONS

Material submitted for comparison to the FBI Laboratory should be identified as to which is questioned evidence and which is known.

Leather Glove Converted into Dangerous Weapon

A barbaric weapon has been conceived from a simple article of men's clothing—a leather dress glove.

Worn over the hand, it is comfortable, is easily carried, and can readily be disposed of or concealed. The fingers have been removed to the second joint, the thumb completely removed, and the open end clipped so that when it is worn it covers the clenched fist area and gives the appearance of a golf glove.

The glove is converted into a weapon by inserting 10 or 12 general purpose thumbtacks, with a ½-inch head and a ¼-inch pin, which are forced through each finger from the inside allowing the pins to protrude on the outside of the glove almost to their full length. The tacks are kept in place by pressure of the fingers and the back of the hand and, conceivably, can be used time after time in aggressive action without discomfort or injury to the user.



Leather glove converted into a dangerous lethal weapon.

SAVANNAH CRIMDEL 2/27/62
BUFILE 63-4296-49 Ser. 490
★

FUGITIVE FELON ACT

A record number of 1,878 violators of the Fugitive Felon Act were located during the 1962 fiscal year. This Federal law was significantly expanded in October 1961 to prohibit interstate flight to avoid prosecution, custody, confinement, or giving testimony in connection with any felony.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
CRIME RECORDS WEEKLY BULLETIN

7/13/62



PUBLIC RELATIONS

Law Enforcement and Relationship with Free Press

(The late Mr. Jack Carley, Associate Editor, Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal, who passed away on February 20, 1962, was a staunch supporter and friend of law enforcement. For years, he had been a visiting instructor at the FBI National Academy and lectured on Law Enforcement and the Press. His treatment on the subject was excellent, and a three-part series of his outstanding lecture was printed in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in late 1942 and early 1943. Not only as a tribute to a great man but also because Mr. Carley's remarks are still timely and appropriate, we are pleased to present them again. Part One of the series follows.)

In any effort to establish relationship between the press and another field of public activity I feel it is essential to bring out a few of the basic reasons why a newspaper exists and what constitutes news.

Just as you who are engaged in law enforcement represent the strong, right arm of justice and the courts, so does the newspaper, if honestly operated, represent the final, strong right arm of the people.

It takes a vast stretch of imagination, indeed, to visualize this Nation without a free press. How restricted would be our knowledge of daily events, despite the existence of other media as news distributors! How little we would know of what even our friends and neighbors were doing!

That, perhaps, would be relatively unimportant, but suppose the activities of government or political parties were cloaked in silence, as they now are in the countries of our enemies, how subjected you would then be to tyrannies, to unjust taxation, to imprisonment, and perhaps outright slavery.

Value of a Free Press

It is a free press which keeps you informed of the trend of political events. It is a free press which stands between you and governmental excesses; between you and those who, if their activities, ambitions, and inclinations were not provided with such a check rein, might easily, and probably would, establish a communal or even national autocracy to deprive you of all the blessings you possess as free citizens.

Fundamentally, then, a free press is an indispensable adjunct of democracy. It is through it that every citizen can, if he chooses, give voice on problems or subjects which interest him.

The best illustration of this, to be sure, is to be found on those newspaper pages which contain what are commonly called letters to the editor. There the citizen voices his individual opinion on the subject which concerns him most at the moment. I must admit to you that far too often such letters represent just so much wasted space—that too often they are frivolous and thoughtless, yet they have a democratic right to be there and there we find them, covering an amazing range of subjects.

In these letters to the editor, the writer may give vent to poetic urge, or he may, within bounds of reason and common decency, and within the limits of the laws of libel, damn the government and even the President of the United States. That is democracy at work through a free press, and without a free press this Nation could not continue as it is now or as its Founding Fathers, divinely inspired, intended it should be.

What It Really Means

And before I go any further I have a word to say about what is actually the freedom of the press. The press is not free in the literal sense. In setting up the constitutional guarantee of press freedom, the Founding Fathers did not intend that freedom should be interpreted as meaning license. There have been some tragic and, may I say, criminal, misinterpretations of what constitutes press freedom, and our internal enemies have been, by no means, the only offenders.

Perhaps I can explain it this way: Freedom of the press does not mean that we possess a right to attack with impunity. When the Founding Fathers set up that constitutional guarantee, they certainly did not intend that any newspaper or any editor should use that very guarantee to destroy the Republic they were establishing.

During the past few years, there has been a great deal of public discussion about civil liberties and the freedom of individuals and the press. Most of it, to my mind, has been just so much hogwash and worse. Some very terrible things have been done in the name of civil liberties and the freedom of the press; and this very Bureau, to which you now owe so much, has not been least among the victims.

Propaganda is one of the chief weapons of our enemies just as it is one of our chief weapons, and the newspaper is the handiest, easiest method through which propaganda can be disseminated; and it is abuses of the right of a free press in this respect which the honest editor must constantly guard against.

It is not difficult to destroy a reputation through the medium of the press, and once destroyed it is rarely recaptured by the person so victimized. So, under certain circumstances, it would not be difficult to destroy governments. No honest editor, therefore, believes that freedom means license to attack either government or the individual with impunity, and few editors that I know—and I know many—sit around worrying about the freedom of the press. If he is a true American—and most editors are—he understands thoroughly the bounds beyond which he must not pass, and he keeps within them. If he were not so conscientious—if he did not have proper respect for the laws and rules of decency there would still be the laws of criminal libel to keep him in check.

I am sure all of you have had difficulty at times in reconciling the common conception of what is the freedom of the press to restrictions under which it sometimes operates.

Relationship to Society

Let us get on to another step with the relationship of the press to that fickle, delicate element known as "public opinion."

While I have pointed out that a properly conducted press is, in very truth, a strong protector of the people, let me also disillusion you if you have an idea that I think the press is purely altruistic—that every editor gets out of bed in the morning righteously vowing that he will do his "good turn for the day."

The newspaper is a business enterprise. Its methods of operation and sources of income prove that. The character of the material it offers to the reading public—intelligence, information, in-

struction, amusement, guidance, and leadership in the expression of opinion—makes it a quasi-public utility.

As a matter of fact, it is, too, a private business enterprise functioning as a public institution. This definition serves roughly to fix its relation to society as a whole. It is one of those dual personalities you hear about and, as a business enterprise and a public institution, it is the ideal partnership within itself.

News as Merchandise

First, to exist profitably as a business enterprise, a private enterprise, it must be successful in its public relations. The greater its success as a private enterprise, the further will it be removed from possible sinister influence and the greater will be its power to serve the public honestly and fearlessly. It is the financially hard-pressed newspaper which is susceptible to temptation, even as it is the financially desperate citizen who tragically resorts to crime to remedy his condition.

A newspaper cannot exist on advertising alone any more than it can on news alone. The reader's pennies bring in the advertiser's dollars. The larger the number of readers the greater is the amount of advertising sold and, consequently, the total of revenue obtained from that source.

When readers lose faith in their newspaper, they cease reading it and, when they do, circulation drops. Advertising revenue trends follow those of circulation trends. When readers quit, so do the advertisers and ultimately the affected newspaper "folds up," as we say. Advertising is costly and businessmen do not waste their money where no market exists for their product.

From every possible angle it is of vital importance that a newspaper be well edited, and the public good of the majority should be the dominating thought in the editor's mind. News is just as much a merchandising element as any department store commodity.

To hold its purchasers, who in this instance are readers, it must be honest merchandise. This is all the more important because of the influence and the commanding position of the newspaper in the scheme of American civilization. It is an influence almost without limit. It can go a very long way toward making a hero out of a bum or a bum out of a hero.

Obviously, it is unnecessary here to go into all the functions of a newspaper, but allied with its

duty of interpreting and explaining is its obligation and duty to tell both sides of any story—to be fair to those accused as well as to those accusing. The aim of every conscientious newspaper should be to do this in every story which is printed regarding the character of an individual, organization, group, or business. That is not always done, to be sure, for there are unscrupulous individuals in the newspaper profession just as there are in any field of human activity. In the main, again, newspapers are reasonably conscientious in presenting both sides. Even if a newspaper disagrees with views expressed by others through its news columns, it makes an honest effort to present all points of view even if there be but one which is truth.

One of the obligations which every successful editor feels most keenly is that involving the making of a complete investigation before a story is published—particularly a crime story, or one which might destroy another's reputation. You would be amazed at the time often spent and the meticulous pains decent newspapers go to along those lines.

The editor who takes a chance on the accuracy of any story is a fool, and fools do not last very long in this or any other business. Inaccurate stories inevitably incite distrust and more often than not lead to costly and damaging libel suits. The reporter who is habitually careless or inaccurate soon develops a reputation throughout the newspaper field of possessing that weakness and soon finds the doors of all reputable city rooms closed to him.

Express Facts, Not Opinions

Before I go into the actual structure of news I want to say a word or two about the deliberate coloring of stories, or reporters or editors who permit personal likes and dislikes to influence actual news presentation. There should be but one editorial page in any newspaper—yet a too common sin among my fellows is that of permitting news stories to be so written that they actually express the writer's opinion instead of presenting the facts. Another sin is the glossing over of points extremely important to the complete story.

I shall illustrate that in a moment and tie it in with some things I have already said. Jealousy is a common, human trait. Too often some of us let our jealousies blind us to reason and common sense!

I said that a newspaper could make a hero out of a bum or a bum out of a hero. How true that is. Perhaps I have stretched it a little far in using the word "bum" so I do not want you to take that too literally. Let's say that a newspaper can make a public hero today out of a man who was unknown yesterday.

Definition of News

Now what actually constitutes news? I have heard many definitions but the best to my mind yet remains one which is given in terms of arithmetic. Here it is:

One ordinary man plus one ordinary life equals nothing.

One ordinary man plus one extraordinary adventure equals news.

One ordinary husband plus one ordinary wife equals nothing.

One husband plus three wives equals news.

One bank cashier, plus one wife, plus seven children equals nothing.

One bank cashier minus \$10,000 equals news.

One chorus girl, plus one bank president, minus \$10,000 equals news.

One man, plus one quart, plus one gun, plus one auto equals news.

One man, plus one wife, plus one shooting and wounding equals news.

One policeman, plus one hoodlum, plus one gun fight equals page one news.

Eight saboteurs landed on a beach in total war-time equals news and makes history.

You all know the old formula of a great old American editor who said that if a dog bit a man it wasn't news but that if the man bit the dog it was news. One might also say that a policeman arresting a drunk does not constitute very important news, but if that drunk should resist and in resisting, kill the policeman, that is indeed news important to every law abiding member of society.

Why Publish Crime News?

It would take a psychologist to explain why the average news reader enjoys reading stories of crime, particularly those crimes involving sex or having in them the elements of mystery. Perhaps, as some claim, there is a little larceny in the hearts of all of us. Perhaps, as others claim, we find in the criminal activities of others a certain

mental release from the restriction which more acute consciences impose. Whatever it is, readers do demand crime news, do demand sensation. That is why police and court reporters, the newsmen with whom you most frequently come in contact, are unusually well-trained men as a rule and are especially trusted.

As long as newspapers continue to be published there will continue to be arguments as to whether or not crime news should be published. There are some newspapers which make a fetish of playing down crime news. There are those others who feel that they cannot go to press unless they have a hot, juicy, scandalous story spread all over page one. Then there is the third group which attempts to judge the worth of a crime story purely on its own merits and plays it accordingly. I favor the latter group. I do not believe that crime news should be suppressed. I believe that there is a very strong partnership between law enforcement agencies and the press and that if ever this partnership is exerted to its fullest and best advantage that crimes in the major categories will be greatly decreased. Fear is a great motivating influence in our lives. I often wonder how many of us are respectable and stay that way because we really want to be and how many of us are respectable only because we fear what our neighbors and friends are going to say.

The publication of crime news to the fullest extent thus subjecting the offenders to the pitiless scrutiny of society, and with especial emphasis on its punitive phases, is to my mind a very necessary adjunct of crime control. I do not believe that you can keep on top in this never-ceasing battle against crime without that sort of publicity. I do not mean that crime news should be published for sensation's sake or to satisfy the cravings of moronic minds. Crime news publication must be constructive. It must have the objective of being a crime deterrent.

Police and Press Relations

The partnership of which I earlier spoke cannot be one-sided. The load must be carried equally. American newspapermen and newspapers have made important contributions in the field of crime detection and solution. The majority of American editors are creative thinkers. They are decent. They do believe in law and order. They are not the "cop-haters" some seem to think they are. I've found most within my knowledge to be

very definitely on the side of law and order. If they weren't newspapermen they would probably be law enforcement officers. Read your editorial pages and you'll quickly learn that most editors exhibit a tendency to tell you how you could do your job better. They are not really trying to destroy you when they do that. They are merely proving that the police instinct is deep within them. Pick out any ten successful editors and nine of them will have served, at some time or another, as police reporters and have never gotten over it. There are a very few good reporters who haven't served their time on a police beat or in a headquarters news room. The things they learned there, the experiences they had, the friends they made, remain with them throughout their working newspaper days and always as a helpful influence.

Yellow Journalism

I have spoken of the decent side of the press because that predominates. There's another section which comes within the category of yellow journalism. Slowly but very surely it is being eliminated. Reading tastes are improving. Readers are becoming more exacting. The newspaper profession itself is helping in the housecleaning.

I do not intend to waste your time discussing this evil minority. In its ranks, and working for it, are those who will break faith with you; who will violate promises and confidences; who will stoop to any depth of chicanery just so long as they get a story.

You'll know this type of newspaper when you encounter it, and you'll know the rats who work for it soon after you meet them. You'll recognize them. You'll recognize them just as you would any other type of crook, and you will be able to govern your relationship with them accordingly.

As I said, they need not concern you too greatly. They represent the very few. Distrust them and keep away from them and in so doing you will find that the decent majority is on your side.

(To be continued in next issue.)



EVIDENCE

When burglary suspect's tools are submitted to FBI Laboratory for examination, they should be wrapped separately to prevent contamination or loss of any deposits in transit.

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

Conical Standards Protect Crime Scene Area

A crime scene frequently discloses valuable evidence which may lead to the solution of the crime—providing the area has not been disturbed by the curious public.

The Evendale, Ohio, Police Department under the direction of Chief Billy Rae Barnett has taken measures to preserve and protect such areas with rubber traffic lane conical standards with notices attached advising the public, news reporters, and

other officers to keep out of the crime scene area.

The standards are painted a distinctive red color and are carried in each patrol car. Upon arrival at a crime scene, they are placed around the pertinent area warning unauthorized persons to keep out. The standards can be easily stored in the trunk or in the interior of a police vehicle and the signs affixed to them when needed. They are valuable aids to investigating officers.



The rubber standards can easily be stored in the trunk of the patrol car.



Conical standards are used to protect a crime scene area from unauthorized persons.

CINCINNATI CRIMINAL 4/13/62
★ BUFILE 63-4296-10 Serials 540 + 553 ★

GENUINE OR FAKE?

Many alleged old documents have been proved to be faked for no other reason than they had been written with ink, the composition of which was unknown at the date when the documents were supposed to have been written.

OCTOBER 1962

THE "INDIAN POLICE JOURNAL"
OCTOBER 1961, PG. 53

STOLEN VEHICLES

The presence of a parking lot tag on the windshield of a car may prove to be a good lead in recognizing a stolen car. Most drivers take the time to remove these tags; a car thief is usually in too much of a hurry to bother with such details.

LIAISON, ALAMEDA CO. SHERIFF'S
DEPT, NOV. 23, 1960

California Highway Patrol Testing New Squad Cars

Many hours are lost because of injuries sustained by police officers in accidents involving their patrol cars.

To insure the maximum amount of safety to their men, the California Highway Patrol is beginning tests on an experimental squad car which features bucket seats, shoulder harness, headrests, and a roll bar. The new features will be tried out in the State's 52 squad areas before any final decision is made to add them to their patrol cars.

Safety features include the shoulder harness which connects with the regular seat belt, the headrest to prevent whiplash injuries, and the roll bar to prevent the top of the car from caving in if it should roll over. Other features include a magnetic microphone which can be placed anywhere on the dash, a flashlight holder clamp on the floor, an equipment console between the bucket seats to facilitate writing, and an oversized logging speedometer with a locking mechanism. The car's number is also painted on top of the experimental car for contact with patrol helicopters.

These features are the result of recommendations made by patrol officers throughout the State.



Safety devices tested in experimental squad car.

20 SAN DIEGO CRIMDEL 4/6/62
BUFILE 63-4296-46 Ser. 473

Police Officers Develop Workable Switchboard

Police traveling in patrol cars which have the switches scattered all over the dashboard will welcome the news of a switchboard developed by two enterprising officers of a west coast police department.

This switchboard, especially developed for installation in police cars, groups together on one sturdy aluminum plate all the switches which control the red and amber lights and the siren and any other extra equipment which may be added.

The plate fits into the opening which would contain a radio on a private automobile. With this arrangement, all switches are uniformly placed in a labeled order and are within easy reach of the officer driving the car. The uniform placement of the switches enables the officer to enter any one of the department's cars without having the problem of reorienting himself as to the location of the various switches. The trade-in value of the car is believed to be increased, too, as there are no gaping holes in the dashboard to be filled in when the aluminum switchboard is removed.

In the matter of the sequence of switches and the type ordered, the two officers indicated that they were aided by a law in their State which requires all law enforcement vehicles to have uniform numbers of red and amber lights. With this law to assist them, they were able to design a switchplate which answers all their needs regarding the lights and siren.

SAN FRANCISCO CRIMDEL
BUFILE 63-4296-47 Serial 812, pgs. 3+4

PLASTIC KNIVES NOW FOR SAN QUENTIN INMATES

San Quentin inmates have started cutting their meat and spreading their butter with plastic knives. The switch from stainless steel to plastic was designed to eliminate the steel knife as a weapon which—honed to razor sharpness—has been used in prison murders and stabbings. The change was decided upon after four stabbing murders had taken place within a period of 11 days during the month of December 1961.

Prison officials described the new plastic knives as lightweight utensils with one serrated edge. Inmates will continue to use stainless-steel forks and spoons.

SAN FRANCISCO CRIMDEL 1/12/62

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

BUFILE 63-4296-47

New Warning Light Used by San Diego Police

A new flasher-light warning device is being used in an experiment conducted by the San Diego, Calif., Police Department. The lamp is designed to be visible to motorists at a greater distance than the customary lights in the rear windows of police cars.

The flashing light is mounted at the top of a 6-foot aluminum pole and secured to the left rear bumper of the automobile by means of a heavy spring base, allowing the pole to be swung down to the right and attached to the bumper. The spring also permits the officer to wave the light to warn oncoming traffic in cases of emergency.

The light stands 2 feet above the vehicle's roofline and has red and amber lenses. The red lens

warns traffic approaching from the front, and the amber lens is used as a warning light for traffic approaching the rear of the police vehicle. The light can also be turned to alert traffic traveling in an opposite direction.

Automatically illuminated and in an upright position when the pole is released from the bumper, this flasher-light offers another possibility for additional use. The San Diego Police Department is currently considering making the lamp battery powered so that it can be removed from the patrol car and used as a baton by the officer in directing traffic. This would greatly improve its effectiveness, especially at the scene of a highway accident or at the scene of a crime.



In use, the light springs to an upright position as a warning signal to oncoming motorists.

The warning light can be used manually by an officer and extended into the lanes of oncoming traffic.

SAN DIEGO CRIMDEL 4/20/62

BUFILE 63-4296-46 Ser. 475

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PURSUIT DRIVING

Experience has proved that it is better to lose an occasional pursuit of a violator than to unnecessarily risk a collision that might result in serious injury or death to innocent individuals or the pursuing officers.

NATIONAL JOURNAL, WINTER
OCTOBER 1962 EDITION, JANUARY, 1962

Pg. 7

EVIDENCE

In submitting pharmaceutical evidence to the FBI Laboratory for examination, send a sufficient sample along with any information regarding its use or source (i.e., don't remove one tablet only from a bottle containing 50 tablets).



OTHER TOPICS

Full Safeguards for Civil Rights Are Constant Goal

The protection of the rights and privileges of the individual in this country is of the highest importance to our system of free enterprise and democratic government. During the past decade there have been a constantly increasing awareness of and interest in this problem by the individual citizens, various organized groups, and by branches of the Federal, State, and local governments.

The FBI, as the investigative arm of the Department of Justice, has jurisdiction over some 165 Federal investigative matters—including alleged violations of the rights guaranteed to individuals by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The significance of this responsibility is fully appreciated by the FBI. Beginning with the training course which is provided our newly appointed Special Agents, great emphasis is placed on topics such as constitutional law, and the laws and court rulings governing arrests, searches, seizures, confessions and evidence.

Policy of the FBI

It has always been a policy of the FBI to give thorough, prompt, and impartial attention to civil rights investigations. These cases are handled by Special Agents who have completed advanced training courses which specifically qualify them to conduct civil rights investigations. And, at FBI Headquarters, they are supervised by a select staff of men with broad knowledge and experience in these matters.

Some idea of the vast size of our investigative responsibilities under the civil rights statutes may be found in the fact that 2,085 alleged violations of civil rights were reported to the FBI during the fiscal year 1962. The overwhelming majority of these complaints involved alleged violations of Title 18, Section 242, United States Code—a Federal statute which prohibits persons “acting under color of law” from willfully depriving any

inhabitant of rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. It is under Title 18, Section 242, that complaints against police officers, prison guards, and other persons “acting under color of law” are most frequently received.

Full Cooperation Received

It is rare indeed when the FBI fails to receive full support and cooperation from agencies concerned in civil rights complaints. Enlightened police officials welcome the opportunity to get the matter resolved in a fair and impartial manner. They are aware that there is no place in the law enforcement profession for an officer who does not respect the rights of his fellow man.

Some reports have strongly inferred that the FBI is reluctant to investigate personnel of the other law enforcement agencies. This assumption is completely unfounded. As long as the civil rights statutes are part of the Federal law, and as long as the FBI is charged with their enforcement, it will carry out this responsibility thoroughly, promptly, impartially, and without apology to anyone.

There is no delay by the FBI in the handling of civil rights cases. A complaint alleging brutality “under color of law” is subject to an immediate preliminary investigation. Other types of civil rights complaints are promptly transmitted to the Civil Rights Division of the Department without recommendation or evaluation.

With respect to civil rights investigations which involve police officers or personnel of other public agencies, Special Agents use extreme care to avoid interfering with the orderly operation of the agency involved. At the outset, the head of the agency is contacted—as well as the Governor if a State institution is involved—and provided a brief explanation of the allegation which has been received and FBI jurisdiction to investigate. This is, of course, only common courtesy, and such noti-

fication serves to alert the head of the agency that a member of his department has allegedly violated State or local statutes and administrative and/or local prosecutive action may be necessary if the allegations are determined to be correct. The notification also often assists in the investigation.

Police Violence Reported

Modern law enforcement agencies are acutely aware of civil rights problems, and police executives customarily require that whenever force is used by an officer, it must be reported immediately in writing and the incident immediately investigated. At the initial contact with the head of the agency, frequently copies of the reports made by the officers when the violence occurred are made available. Likewise, copies of the reports of the investigation conducted by the agency, and statements taken from witnesses are often furnished. Such documents are a valuable source of investigative leads and are of great interest to the Department of Justice in determining what further action should be taken.

In civil rights cases, as in all other matters within our jurisdiction, the FBI functions strictly as a fact-gathering and fact-reporting agency. Our Special Agents do not express opinions as to guilt or innocence; nor do they make prosecutive recommendations or otherwise assume the role of accuser, prosecutor, jury, or judge. The results of every investigation are referred to the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice for a determination as to whether further action is warranted.

Great advancements are being made throughout the law enforcement profession. Today, there are far greater safeguards against acts of brutality or abuse of authority than ever before in the Nation's history. These improvements are being achieved by higher standards of recruitment, better training, superior administration, and broad-scale adoption of scientific crime-detection techniques.

The FBI has always been deeply concerned regarding the necessity to protect the rights of the individual against any unlawful infringement, particularly by law enforcement officers. In order to preserve this basic premise of our democratic society, the FBI, in schools conducted throughout the country for local police officers and at the FBI National Academy in Washington, D.C., emphasizes the responsibility on the part of all

law enforcement officers to scrupulously protect these rights in the performance of their duties.

During the course of these schools, great detail is given to the rights guaranteed under the Constitution, the statutes covering civil rights, and FBI jurisdiction in regard to civil rights matters, so that the local law-enforcing officer will have a better understanding of the various ramifications of the civil rights statutes and the role of the FBI in these investigations.

The FBI has always taken an aggressive stand in the area of training so that law enforcement officers will have a clear understanding of the basic liberties they share with other Americans. There is never any need for any officer to disregard the civil rights of those whom he investigates or arrests. Scientific methods of investigation, detection, and identification have long since proved that a professionally trained officer can effectively handle any law enforcement problem by legal means.

New Law Enforcement Era

The FBI has a unique vantage point from which to view the steady rise in standards throughout law enforcement. Recent years have witnessed a progressive increase in requests for scientific examinations of evidence by the FBI Laboratory—examinations which help State and local authorities to establish the innocence of falsely accused persons, as well as to identify the guilty.

More than 13,500 authorized contributors, including substantially every law enforcement agency in the United States, now avail themselves of the fingerprint services of our Identification Division. In addition, we receive and comply with requests for police training assistance from agencies in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

These and other developments clearly show that law enforcement has entered a new era in America—an era of professionalization. The tools for enforcing the law more effectively and with greater protection of the rights of all persons than ever before are now available to agencies at all levels of our profession. The only thing still lacking—and it is lacking only in some areas—is public support, both moral and financial. With support, the job can be done.

The Federal statutes which are potentially applicable to operations of law enforcement officers are Sections 241 and 242 of Title 18 of the United

States Code, and Section 1971, Title 42. These sections are set forth below.

(1) 18 U.S.C. 241. Conspiracy Against Rights of Citizens.

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

They shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

(2) 18 U.S.C. 242. Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law.

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(3) 42 U.S.C. 1971. Voting Rights—Race, Color, or Previous Conditions not to Affect Right to Vote.

(a) All citizens of the United States who are otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Intimidation, threats, or coercion

(b) No person, whether acting under color of law or otherwise, shall intimidate, threaten, coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any other person for the purpose of interfering with the right of such other person to vote or to vote as he may choose, or of causing such other person to vote for, or not to vote for, any candidate for the office of President, Vice President, presidential elector, Member of the Senate, or Member of the House of Representatives, Delegates or Commissioners from the Territories or possessions, at any general, special, or primary election held solely or in part for the purpose of selecting or electing any such candidate.

Preventive relief; injunction; costs; State as party defendant

(c) Whenever any person has engaged or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage in any act or practice which would deprive any

other person of any right or privilege secured by subsection (a) or (b) of this section, the Attorney General may institute for the United States, or in the name of the United States, a civil action or other proper proceeding for preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order. In any proceeding hereunder the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person. Whenever, in a proceeding instituted under this subsection any official of a State or subdivision thereof is alleged to have committed any act or practice constituting a deprivation of any right or privilege secured by subsection (a) of this section, the act or practice shall also be deemed that of the State and the State may be joined as a party defendant and, if, prior to the institution of such proceeding, such official has resigned or has been relieved of his office and no successor has assumed such office, the proceeding may be instituted against the State.

Jurisdiction; exhaustion of other remedies

(d) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to this section and shall exercise the same without regard to whether the party aggrieved shall have exhausted any administrative or other remedies that may be provided by law.



Thefts and Ill Health Laid to "Glue" Habit

The arrest of some 33 youths recently in one section of a southeastern State cleared up 80 cases in which approximately \$30,000 to \$40,000 were taken in local thefts.

Among this group of young thieves were numerous juveniles addicted to the practice of sniffing glue. From an interview with one of them, it was learned that he had become addicted to the habit in the smoking section of a local movie house, and, later, in attending "glue" parties. After four or five of these parties, he had acquired the habit.

The glue is obtained from local stationery stores, and only two or three tubes are used in an evening at the glue-sniffing parties. After inhaling the glue for 2 minutes, the resulting exhilarating feeling lasts for about an hour. It is during this period of exhilaration after a party that the burglaries are committed.

Following his arrest, the youth was given a physical examination, and it was found that he had lost 20 pounds and was in a highly nervous condition. His blood pressure had dropped, and it was necessary for him to take medication to regain his health.

Riots and Mobs

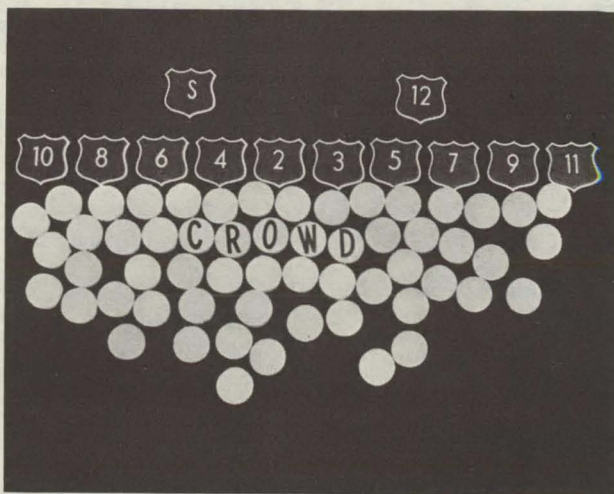
(Continued from page 6)

firm order to disperse, designate the avenues of exit from the area, and set an unequivocal time limit for dispersal. The proclamation should be delivered or repeated in a foreign language where appropriate.

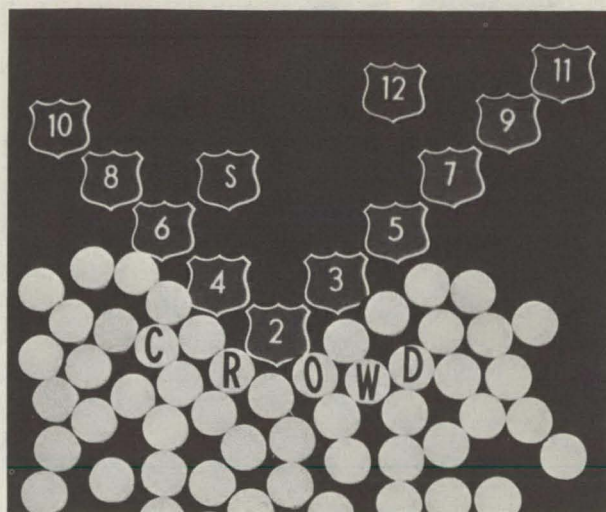
Often those at the edge of the mob are joiners or curiosity seekers. They will tend to begin to move away under the influence of a firm proclamation. Foot patrols strategically placed at the perimeter of the critical area will tactfully and firmly, but without force, keep them moving toward the avenue of escape. They should not be permitted to reassemble, even in small groups, until well outside the special zone.

Subduing the Leaders

A divided and leaderless mob is a far less formidable adversary. To reduce the mob to this circumstance, the use of time-honored tactical formations is most effective (see illustrations). Leaders, usually previously identified, will normally be found in front center of the mob. They should be taken as soon as possible and removed from the area. Agitators are strategically placed throughout the mob. They should be identified and removed as soon as the opportunity to do so presents itself. For either of these purposes and for the purpose of dividing the mob and driving it through escape routes, the wedge formation is an excellent tactic.



The squad line, a defensive formation, used to hold a crowd from gaining access to a particular location.



The squad wedge, an offensive formation used to split or penetrate a crowd.

Depending upon the size of the mob, the specific task at hand, and the number of police personnel available, the wedge may be comprised of any number of men from one squad to two platoons. Normally, a squad wedge will be sufficient to move a short distance into a crowd to remove a prisoner or effect a rescue. However, where the purpose is to divide and disperse a large mob, it may be necessary to use a platoon wedge with lateral support and a platoon in close support. In any event, the officer in command should attempt no maneuver, indeed he should not deliver a dispersal proclamation, until he has sufficient force at hand. Nor should he commit his entire force to any operation, but rather he should maintain a reserve at the mobilization point numbering approximately one third of his entire force. Until sufficient personnel have mobilized, his best strategy is to contain the situation. This is not to say, however, that units arriving at the scene before a group has become a mob should not attempt dispersal or arrest those who are inciting the assemblage.

When the police commander has determined his course of action, he will give the command to move into the desired formation. Should his tactic be to divide and disperse the mob, he will command, "Platoon wedge—move!" Well-trained men, functioning as a team, will move into their positions at double time carrying their batons diagonally across the body. Platoon leaders will take their position within the wedge. Predesignated squads will form the lateral and close support.

The formation will move as a unit deliberately and with determination. The wedge and lateral support will maintain formation. No member will make comment or enter into individual combat with any person in the mob. No unnecessary force should be used. Those who assault the advancing officers should be dealt with promptly, not by the assaulted officer, but by members of the close support unit. The assailant should be taken into custody and immediately removed from the area. An injured officer must be escorted to the first-aid station and his place in the line filled immediately.

Other Formations Used

Diagonal formations are used to move crowds away from buildings or other installations, or to turn a crowd and move it down a street. Once again, close support will back the line, seize those who manage to break through, assist the injured, or render whatever other service is called for.

The line formation is usually employed as a means of holding back a crowd or denying it access

to an area. It can, however, be an effective means of driving a crowd out of a confined area such as an alley or courtyard.

Where they are available, mounted police are extremely effective in crowd and mob control and dispersal. The same formations described above may be used by a mounted troop with adequate lateral and close support by foot patrolmen.

Using Force on Mobs

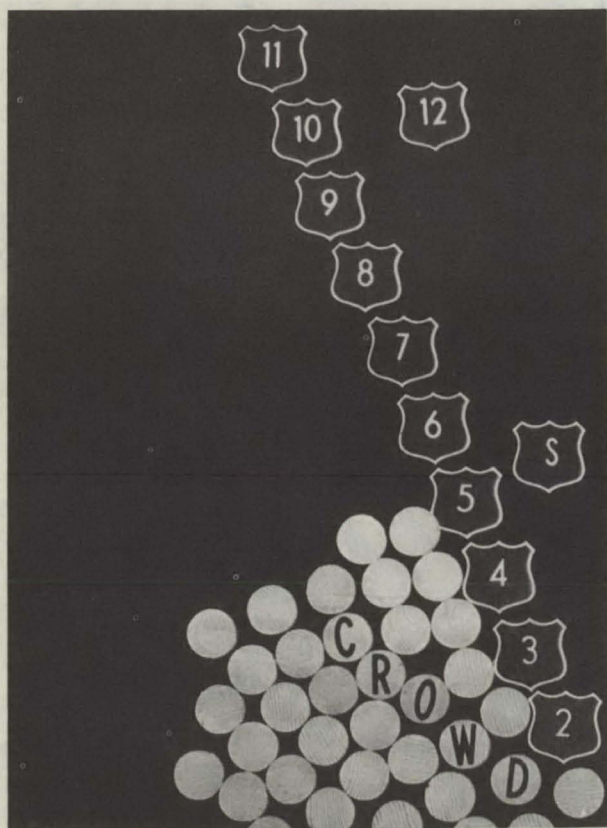
When, in the opinion of the field commander, it is necessary to use force against a crowd or mob, he may choose any one or a combination of means which have proved effective. Streams of water played on the mob will have the effect of confusing it and, to some extent, scattering it. Immediate followup with foot and motor patrols and tactical formations as described above should be made.

Chemical agents are a humane and effective means of dispersing mobs and should be resorted to when necessary. There are, however, a number of factors which will influence the decision to do this. If the disturbance is in a residential area, or near a hospital or school where innocent people are likely to be affected, this agent should not be used. Careful estimate of the wind direction and velocity must be made. Tear gas bombs should be thrown or fired by specially trained personnel. The tactical formation and perimeter foot patrols must, of course, be equipped with masks.

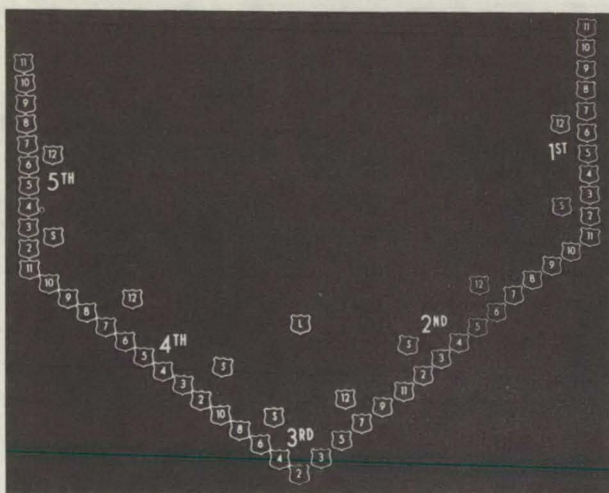
As a last resort, and only as a defense measure, should selected firepower be used. Even under these circumstances, it may be used only when the safety of others in the vicinity is not endangered. Thus, a highly trained rifleman might be used to direct firepower at one who is firing upon the police from a rooftop or window, or at one who is hurling missiles to the street from an inaccessible location. However, where other means are available to prevent the act, firepower should not be used.

Importance of Decision

The police commander's decision with respect to the use of force is a delicate and difficult one. He must never bluff or attempt to accomplish an objective without sufficient force. His bluff will be called, and the cowardly mob will be encouraged by his manifest weakness. On the other hand, he must not resort to the use of unnecessary force



The squad diagonal (right) and offensive formation used to "peel" a crowd away from the side of a building.



The platoon wedge with two squads (first and fifth) in lateral support.

which will have the effect of begetting needless violence and prolonging the disorder. There is the probability of losing public support, and there is also the certainty of ensuing civil suits when order has been restored. The law which prevails in any police situation, with respect to the lawful use of force, prevails equally here. No more force than is necessary to accomplish the objective may be used. A knowledgeable, confident, and decisive leader should be able to correctly estimate the situation and to make the appropriate decision—but not without difficulty.

Accurate Information Necessary

It is apparent then that the officer in charge should be equipped at every stage of the situation with accurate and current intelligence. It is vitally necessary to his judgment. As in the case of every decision concerning assemblages of people, the decision to use force must be a reasoned and judicious one, based upon a consideration of all the facts available. Rights and property and life are involved. There can be no shortcuts.

Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy of New York City expressed it well during his address to the Conference of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police when commenting on police decisions regarding public demonstrations at last year's United Nations General Assembly meeting. Commissioner Murphy said: "If the police had throttled the well of demonstrations, organized and sporadic, against and for controversial dignitaries, it might have been a much easier police task, especially from a security

aspect; but this would have signified an intent by the police to uphold the Constitution of the United States only with reservations."

Summary

The following list of general police problems and guidelines for action in the matter of control of crowds and mobs is offered:

General Police Problems:

1. Many demonstrations are secretly planned. Continuing and accurate intelligence is required.
2. Some are spontaneous, although most are predictable, on the basis of the temper of the community.
3. Often, and especially in larger cities, a constant surveillance of all groups is impossible.
4. Riots beget riots—contagion and chain reaction are involved.
5. Often the causes are political and quite beyond the control of police.
6. Excessive demands are made upon police manpower. A regional cooperative plan may be not only desirable, but necessary.
7. Relocation of personnel leaves some areas under-policed. A system of priorities based upon police hazards and vulnerability must be devised.
8. Trained professional agitators are often involved.
9. Police susceptibility to charges of brutality.

Guidelines for Action:

1. Recognize a dangerous situation immediately.
2. Communicate information promptly.
3. Mobilize speedily.
4. Secure adequate equipment.
5. Contain the incident.
6. Isolate the area.
7. Select a specific plan of action.
8. Execute the plan as rapidly as possible, but not before an adequate show of force has been assembled.
9. Announce the prevailing law and direct the crowd to disperse, setting an unequivocal time limit.
10. Execute the plan firmly and determinedly, but fairly and without unnecessary force.
11. Disperse the group—prevent reforming.
12. Cover rooftops.
13. Identify leaders and agitators and take into custody as soon as possible.
14. Secure critical premises and installations; e.g., liquor stores, armories, gun dealers, fire alarm boxes, etc.
15. Illuminate, if at night.
16. Reroute traffic.
17. Maintain a mobile reserve.
18. Seek assistance of community leaders to appeal to the crowd.
19. Allow avenues of escape.
20. Never bluff or threaten.
21. Coordinate activities of other agencies and departments.
22. Maintain adequate patrol in area after the incident and for as long as necessary.

WANTED BY THE FBI

VINCENT JAMES SQUILLANTE, also known as **Vincenzo Squillante** (true name), **James Jerome Squillante**, **Jerry Jerome Squillante**, **Jimmy Squillante**, **Jimmy Jerome Squillante**

Conspiracy To Defraud U.S. Government

Regarded as the czar of the Metropolitan New York City area's \$50-million-a-year private garbage business, slightly built, bespectacled, Vincent James Squillante is presently being sought by the FBI for his alleged involvement in a gigantic scheme to defraud the Government. On November 7, 1960, a Federal warrant was issued at Brooklyn, N.Y., charging the well-dressed hoodlum with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government.

Current Crime

As the reputed head of the garbage collection rackets in New York's Nassau County, Squillante allegedly conspired to rig the bidding for a Government contract to remove garbage from Long Island's Mitchel Air Force Base installation in 1955.

After a highly publicized investigation, he was indicted by New York authorities for extortion. The wily Squillante failed to appear for trial in October 1960, and forfeited \$31,000 bail bond. Subsequent efforts to locate him have been unsuccessful.

The Criminal

Describing himself variously as a labor consultant and industrial advisor, the smooth-talking Squil-

lante has previously been convicted of income tax evasion. A dapper and clever criminal operator, he may wear horn-rimmed glasses.

Description

Age.....	45, born June 7, 1917, New York, N.Y.
Height.....	5 feet 2 inches.
Weight.....	125 to 135 pounds.
Build.....	Small.
Hair.....	Black.
Eyes.....	Brown.
Complexion.....	Medium.
Race.....	White.
Nationality.....	American.
Occupations.....	Industrial advisor, labor consultant, salesman.
FBI number.....	700, 100 C
Fingerprint classification.....	$\frac{19 \text{ O } 5 \text{ R OII } 3}{\text{I } 17 \text{ R OII}}$ Ref: $\frac{13}{17}$

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 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.



T-SHIRT HIDEAWAY DISCOVERED BY POLICE

An individual arrested on a minor offense was found to have made a policy of taking a \$20 bill and spindling it into a tight little roll. He would then cut a small hole in the hem of his T-shirt and insert the bill.

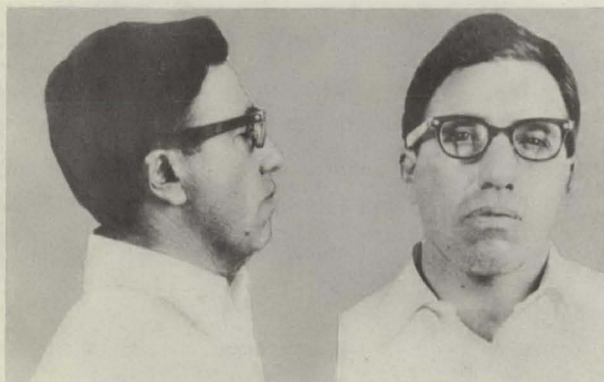
When previously arrested, the arresting officers had never found this money, and he had always been allowed to keep his shirt. As a result, after being arrested on one occasion, he managed to escape and with the money immediately rented a small hotel room and remained there for 3 days. It was his feeling that if he had not been found within 3 days, local law enforcement officers were no longer actively searching for him. After the expiration of the 3 days, he would then purchase a bus ticket out of the immediate area, with little or no chance of being apprehended.

SAN DIEGO CRIMDEL 2/2/62

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962 O-655885

BUFILE 63-4296-46



Vincent James Squillante.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

(Name) (Title)

(Address)

(City) (Zone) (State)

"Moonshine" Located in Inner Tubes

Beverage Control agents in one southern State have reported their work encounters great new difficulties every month. Moonshiners are obviously among the most ingenious of people when it comes to concealing illegal whiskey. Recently these harrassed law officers managed to capture an extreme disciple of free enterprise and confiscate

TAMPA CRIMDEL 5/2/62

his cache of over 50 gallons of "white lightning" in the raid. The product of his mountain distillery had been hidden in inner tubes concealed in his car. Over 40 gallons were secreted in five tubes and the agents discovered two more inner tubes filled with moonshine in a baby crib in the mash-maker's home.

BUFILE 63-4296-64

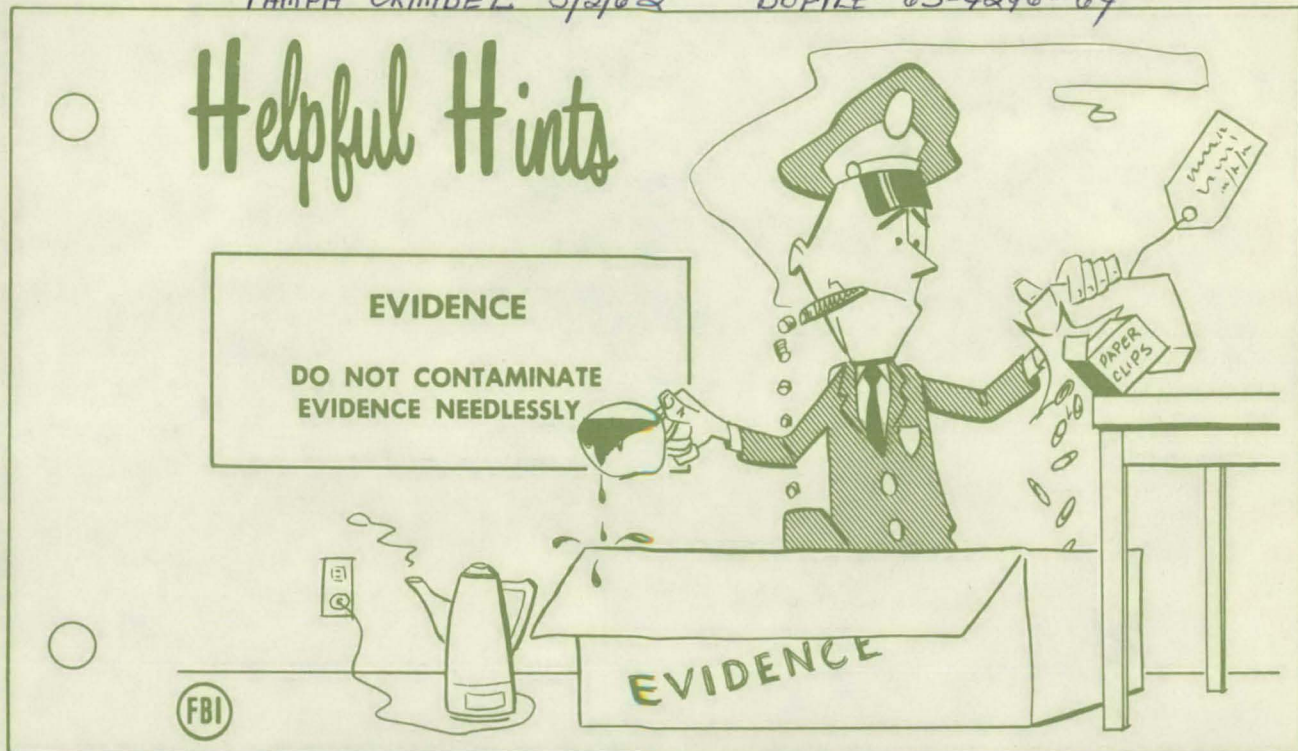
Helpful Hints

EVIDENCE

DO NOT CONTAMINATE
EVIDENCE NEEDLESSLY

FBI

EVIDENCE



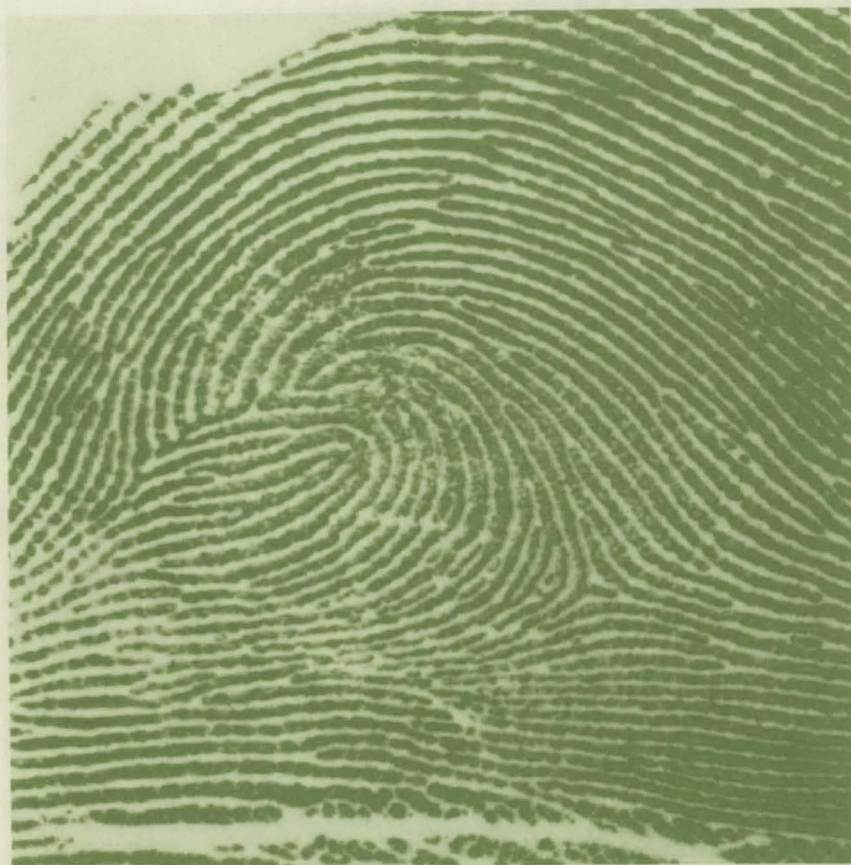
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern



Although this impression has the appearance of a whorl, the lack of a good recurve in front of the left delta causes it to be given the classification of a loop with 14 ridge counts. The pattern is referenced to a double-loop-type whorl with an inner tracing.