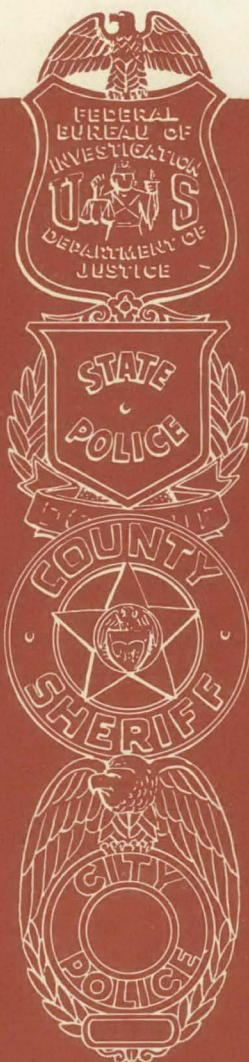




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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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Law Enforcement

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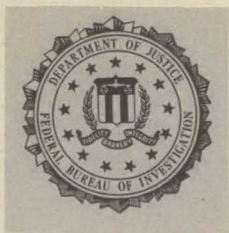
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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

IN RECENT WEEKS, nationwide attention has been focused on the inner workings of a sinister criminal syndicate known as "La Cosa Nostra." This federation of professional racketeers is a strong arm of organized crime in America. Its illicit operations span the country from coast to coast, netting its criminal hierarchy hundreds of thousands of dollars daily.

The relentless determination of cooperative law enforcement is beginning to close the circle of secrecy protecting this unholy alliance. It indicates that the continuing struggle being waged against organized crime is beginning to pay dividends.

As stated in my message here in January 1962, a successful penetration at that time was being made into "the innermost sanctums of the criminal deity," an action which was "creating an uneasy stir among professional vice lords." Information furnished to the FBI since June 1962, by a Federal prisoner, a member of "La Cosa Nostra" since 1930, has corroborated and embellished the facts developed by the FBI as early as 1961 which disclosed the makeup of this gangland horde.

As is evident from a look at the cold-blooded and ruthless operations of such a group, organized crime today is an appalling threat to our democratic principles. Through their unlawful dealings—thievery, gambling, usury, extortion, bribery, blackmail, and murder—underworld kings have grown into a dominating force on the national scene. Most have amassed great wealth and accumulated major holdings in widespread business enterprises. Some unions are controlled and exploited by hoodlums. Criminal influence in some areas is even felt in the courts, the city halls, the legislative chambers, and the law enforcement agencies. This is a shameful burden on a free people.

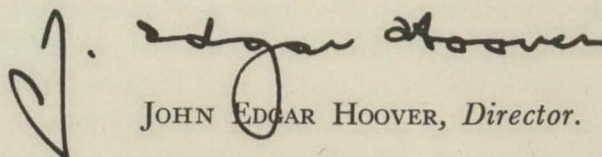
Recent disclosures in the fight against organized crime serve, in a larger degree, to magnify the enormous task which lies ahead. To

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

know the identities of underworld "bosses" and the intricate composition and operations of their "families" and "regimes" is, of course, not enough. The concerted drive by Federal and local authorities must be accelerated, and it must be enthusiastically supported by public-spirited citizens in every community.

It would be tragic indeed to lose the momentum and advantages gained thus far because of the lack of public support. Actually, the role of the citizen in the fight against organized crime is relatively simple. It requires nothing more than the discharge of the responsibilities belonging to law-abiding individuals. On a single basis, such a contribution may appear to be insignificant, but when combined with similar efforts of millions of other Americans, its potential is overwhelming. Most important, illegal betting and shady deals with the underworld should be avoided. Citizens should stand for law and order, report criminal activities, testify in court when needed and work for crime prevention. They should keep informed on local matters and support clean government on all levels. Herein lies a great challenge for our society.

Law enforcement cannot achieve total victory over organized crime without the cooperation and assistance of the honest citizens of each community—individually and collectively.


JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1963.

Cape Canaveral— Security and Enforcement

ALAN ROBERT FRYE*

Chief, Pan American Security Police, Cape Canaveral, Fla.

Here is a behind-the-scenes report on the intricate and exacting security precautions protecting the world-famous Cape Canaveral missile-launching site. The only known unauthorized creature to crack the tight security net has been a 10-foot-long alligator.

MAINTAINING vault-tight security at one of the world's most visited, "in-the-news" military installations is the task of a unique and highly specialized police organization headquartered at Cape Canaveral.

The Security Police Force, charged with safeguarding the operations of the Air Force's Station No. 1 on the 10,000-mile Atlantic Missile Range, is a part of Pan American World Airways' Guided Missiles Range Division, and is staffed with approximately 430 security policemen. Policy, guidance, and staff supervision are furnished by the Director of Security and Law Enforcement at the Air Force Missile Test Center.

Basic to any security operation are the proper means of identification. And with a work force on the Cape alone of some 17,000 personnel, this presents a knotty problem. However, through the

use of a unique badge system, only authorized persons are permitted to enter restricted areas. The badges identify the individual by the photograph, colored bars, and coded letters. This letter-number combination further identifies the specific areas on the Cape to which one may be admitted.

There are approximately 58 combinations used on the basic, oblong, plastic-covered cards which clip onto shirt or coat pockets. A 2-week training period for new personnel additions to the force stresses the badge system along with other unusual problems of security encountered from time to time by Cape guards. When the many letters, numbers, and colors are added up, the combinations are almost endless. To assure that guards know their badges, officers are assigned to specific areas and they familiarize themselves with the badges appropriate to that zone.

Unwanted Visitors

The badge system has been very effective, and no known unauthorized personnel have ever cracked Canaveral's tight security net. One exception was a 10-foot-long alligator which discouraged entry

*Chief Frye joined the Security Police Force at Cape Canaveral in November 1961 as Inspector of Police and has held his present position for almost 1½ years. Previously, he was an industrial security inspector at the Air Force Missile Test Center, Security and Law Enforcement Division, and was a Special Agent of the FBI from November 1951 to January 1958.



Chief Alan Robert Frye.

into a Cape complex building one morning until he was removed by proper authorities.

With the Banana River forming the boundary on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, the geography of the area also lends itself to additional control of persons entering and leaving the Cape. Other deterrents are the native Floridian reptiles—snakes and alligators—which abound in the palmetto and marsh perimeter areas of the Cape. The presence of these unfriendly creatures was clearly illustrated on one occasion when an unscheduled missile impact occurred on the Cape. The resulting brush fire created a migration of literally hundreds of rattlesnakes to nearby cleared areas and kept Cape guards busy for some time disposing of them.

Practice Penetrations

Practice penetration and sabotage attempts are made from time to time by Pan Am and Air Force Security teams. These may amount to attempts to get through the gates with forged papers or identification, or to smuggle an "unauthorized" person inside in the guise of a tradesman or technician.

Results of the practice penetrations are used to sharpen general security awareness by the entire force, and not to "embarrass" any individual policeman.

As satellite and manned-space launchings have captured the interest and imagination of the world, it is natural for almost every major American news medium and most foreign news services to expect representation on the Cape when the "big ones" go up.

The prospect of hundreds of errant and eager newsmen wandering about a restricted military installation, each looking for a unique angle on such stories, would be enough to make any policeman prematurely gray. But thorough advance planning is done to assure that credentials are in order, passes are issued, eagle-eyed escorts are in the lead, and that adequate press site facilities are available to the newsmen.

Launchtime Preparations

An additionally larger task befalls the Operations Section of the Security Force in preparation for the launching of any "bird" from the Cape. It is the regular job of a special Security Police Team to see that areas surrounding the launch site are cleared of all personnel during a shot.

This is generally done in collaboration with the Pan Am pad safety people, Range Operations, and the missile contractor representatives.

Roadblocks are set up to control access to the launch complex. In each adjacent complex, where contractor employees may be working on other missiles, a guard is assigned. He assures that everyone is out of the area in ample time before the launchings. At the same time, two or more specially trained Security Police sergeants are touring a prearranged route in radio-equipped trucks as the countdown progresses. They check roadblocks and complex guards and report area-clearing progress to the "fallback" area and to their headquarters office.

Occasionally an overzealous Cape employee will try to watch the launch from the next complex or from a nearby palmetto scrub, making extra care on the part of policemen necessary to protect the foolhardy.

In one case, a photographer who was new to the business and who had not seen the awesome power of a missile liftoff was flushed from his padside perch by an alert policeman before he took what would have been his most spectacular, but final, photo. The Pan Am Security Force's record is perfect to date, with no fatalities, despite unscheduled impacts on the Cape.

Many people do not realize that missiles are



Mercury-Atlas launch of Col. John Glenn, February 20, 1962, in spacecraft Friendship 7. (NASA photo.)



South Gate gets heaviest portion of traffic entering the Cape.

not built, but are merely tested at Cape Canaveral. They are brought to the Cape from the missile contractor's factory, assembled, checked out, and fired downrange.

Each contractor is assigned a plant area and sets up his own internal security regulations within Government approved and prescribed limits. Pan Am Security Police guards are then assigned on a permanent basis to that tenant's grounds and are responsible for the control of access to the tenant's area.

Cape Traffic Problems

Traffic is a constant problem. The present average during the morning and afternoon peak hours is 12,000 vehicles, mostly personal cars, which pass through the north and south gates of the Cape. A 27-percent increase in vehicles entering and leaving the Cape has been estimated for the past year.

Traffic regulations on the Cape are almost identical with Florida State vehicle laws. An exception is the regulation which prohibits parking on road shoulders during a launch. This discourages waste of time and keeps traffic moving smoothly.

Penalties

Infractions of traffic rules result in administrative action based on a point assessment plan. Penalties ranging from 2 to 12 points may be levied, with some violations, such as the "shoulder" parking regulation, rating a full 12-point assessment. Twelve points amassed over a 2-year period result in suspension of driving privileges on the Atlantic Missile Range for 6 months. Drivers are ever mindful of this, as most work areas are quite a hike from either gate.

In the vital statistics department during 1962, the traffic section gave out 2,878 citations, investi-

gated 431 accidents, and provided 3,957 escorts. In addition, the department as a whole totaled almost 1 million miles on its 25 vehicles.

Restrictions

Since the Cape is considered a restricted area under terms of the Internal Security Act of 1950, persons entering the Cape area are not allowed to have in their possession any personal film, firearms, or alcohol. Before a vehicle may be operated on the Cape, the owner must sign a "consent to search" waiver. This authorizes the Guard Force to conduct its frequent, unannounced spot checks of vehicles at the Cape entrances.

Any of the outlawed items found by the Security Force are impounded. Personal camera film is processed and, after it has been carefully screened, and found not to contain classified material, it is returned to the owner upon reimbursement of processing costs. If the material is found to be classified or of a suspicious nature, a thorough investigation is made.

Openings on the force are rare, and applicants are numerous. A minimum of 2 to 3 years' previous law enforcement experience is required, with metropolitan police force work preferred. How-

(Continued on page 20)



Guard at one of Cape entrances checks occupants of car for proper identification.

Research and Planning Promote Efficiency

N. J. H. DARKE

Deputy Comdr., Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard, London, England

WEBSTER DEFINES "research" as "to seek diligently after truth," and "planning" as "scheming; devising; making a plan." Together, these give a fair picture of what the Research and Planning Branch of the Metropolitan Police sets out to do. Its title is apt enough, provided one disassociates "research" from white coats and test tubes, and "planning" from the planning of particular operations.

The original conception of such a branch appears to have been Lord Trenchard's. Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Lord Trenchard, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., was Commissioner of Police of the metropolis from 1931 to 1935. When he created "D" Department—Organization and Training—at New Scotland Yard in the early 1930's, his directive said that the staff should—

Consider everything connected with the future: new ideas, new improvements, bringing old things up to date, reviewing establishments for the Commissioner's Office and for the whole of the Force

Schemes relating to any part of the Metropolitan Police organization should be initiated, examined, and developed in "D" Department

I want him (the Assistant Commissioner) to travel about the Metropolitan Police District to a considerable extent, so that he may be continually considering suggestions and what improvements can be made in organization throughout all Departments of the Force.

Disadvantages of Terms

These terms of reference were proved in practice to have two great disadvantages: (1) The Organization and Training Department acquired executive functions that eventually stifled its research and planning; and (2) the work of research and planning, which affected all depart-

ments, was put under the control of one departmental chief.

There are now six main departments: "A" (Administration and Operations); "B" (Traffic and Transport); "C" (Criminal Investigation), "D" (Organization and Training), each under an Assistant Commissioner; "S" (Secretariat) under the



Dep. Comdr. N. J. H. Darke.

Secretary; and "L" (Legal Department) under the Solicitor.

An effort made soon after the last war to revive the research and planning side of the Organization and Training Department's work resulted in a compromise arrangement for one police officer and a member of the Commissioner's Civil Staff to be trained by the Treasury in organization and methods (O. and M. work). Thereafter they were made available to assistant commissioners or the secretary for inquiry within a particular department, or to the deputy commissioner for inquiries covering a more general field. Those trained were not, however, relieved of their departmental responsibilities and after completing one assignment were not subsequently employed to any extent on O. and M. work.

Research Branch Created

In 1949, a working party under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Dixon, C.B., C.B.E., formerly a Principal Assistant Undersecretary of State in the Home Office, was appointed by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. It inquired into and reported on the employment and distribution of strength in the Metropolitan Police. One of its conclusions was that "work of the kind for which D Department (the Organization and Training Department) was intended is of fundamental importance and needs to be provided for outside the departmental organization carrying on the day-to-day operational functions of the Force." In Part I of its report, published in 1952, the working party recommended the creation of a small Research and Planning Branch. The recommendation was placed into effect in July 1953. The organization and functions of the branch have not altered substantially since then.

Duties of Research Branch

It works directly under the deputy commissioner and is separate from any of the main departments of the commissioner's office. It is concerned with problems of organization and development; the examination of methods and the study of new factors affecting the use and distribution of manpower and technical resources; and the initiation, study, and development of new projects and measures for improvement or adaptation to changing conditions. The branch has no executive functions and its work does not in any way detract from de-

partmental responsibilities. The division of responsibility between departments and Research and Planning for examining new schemes and new ideas may seem confusing. In practice it works out well enough. Research and Planning normally deals with—

(1) Suggestions submitted specifically under a general order by the Force for consideration by the branch;

(2) Problems referred through the deputy commissioner by the head of a department, e.g., matters requiring full-time research which can be undertaken by Research and Planning more readily than by departmental staff; and

(3) Problems referred to it by the commissioner or deputy commissioner, e.g., matters of policy or which require considerable research affecting more than one department.

It does not normally examine—

(1) Suggestions made by departmental staff which are within the originator's normal field of work. These are a departmental responsibility;

(2) Suggestions of a local character, as distinct from those embracing procedures used throughout the Force, e.g., methods of policing a particular area, which are matters for decision by local senior officers; and

(3) Other suggestions not submitted specifically under the general order referred to above, and which fall within the scope of a department's recognized functions. These are normally considered by the department concerned.

The organization of the branch is shown at the conclusion of this article.

Major Projects

Although members of the staff are allocated specialist fields, their work is by no means confined to these; on the contrary, they work as a team and frequently undertake assignments, jointly or individually, on matters outside their own particular spheres.

The following are some of the major projects undertaken by Research and Planning in recent years:

Organization and Duties

Implementation of the recommendations of the Dixon Working Party.

Introduction of section patrol system of policing.

Use of lightweight motorcycles for patrolling beats, the development of reinforced helmets, and use of motor scooters by women police in outer areas.

Establishment of separate branches for dogs and cadets.

Establishment of Metropolitan and Provincial Police (Home Counties) Crime Branch.

Working Party on employment of police officers at courts. Frogmen—Underwater Search Unit.

Reorganization of cadet training and working party on

pay, allowances, and conditions of Metropolitan Police Cadets.

Equipment

Mobile police station, mobile canteen, and mobile toilet vehicle.

Introduction of dictating and copying machines.

Police equipment exhibition, 1960, for Association of Chief Police Officers of England and Wales.

Protective shield for restraining violent persons.

Traffic

Use of radar and other electronic devices to detect speed offenses.

Specially equipped traffic accident cars.

Traffic wardens and ticket system for dealing with minor traffic offenses and subsequent review of fixed penalty procedures.

Warning signs for use at accidents.

Floodlighting equipment, blue flashing lamps, and Marchal horns on two-way radio cars.

Review of transport requirements throughout the Force.

Crime Prevention

Expansion of Criminal Identification Division in personnel and transport.

Crime prevention methods, coordination of crime prevention activities throughout the Force, and Standing Advisory Crime Committee work.

Security arrangements for National Museums and Art Galleries.

Liaison in security matters with Clearing House Banks, Ministries, and nationalized undertakings such as gas and coal.

Transmission of photographs and fingerprints by telephonic means.

Road Haulage Association—Vehicles' Security Committee.

British Standards Institute—Subcommittee on specification for burglar alarm components, installation, and maintenance.

British Standards Institute—Subcommittee on locks.

Communications

Use of two-way radios on lightweight motorcycles and personal transmitter-receivers.

Circulation of data and local recording of stolen cars.

Miscellaneous

Information desks at stations.

Revision of recruiting literature and survey of recruiting advertising.

Four-weekly payment by bank credit in lieu of weekly payment in cash.

Night cooking facilities at stations.

Joint Research and Planning Treasury Organization and Methods review of office procedures, systems, and records.

Suggestion Program

A suggestion received in Research and Planning from a member of the Force is immediately acknowledged by the head of the branch. Of the 696 suggestions received for consideration up to

December 31, 1962, some 186, or 27 percent, have been found acceptable either as submitted or in a modified form; 339, or 49 percent, have been found unacceptable; and 171, or 24 percent, await a decision. In 35 percent of the cases decided, the idea has been found acceptable, at least in part.

It has been the experience of Research and Planning that suggestions suffer inherent disadvantages, and the benefit implied by 35 percent acceptability can, even allowing for the qualification, be misleading. Any considerable change in organization or administration usually involves lengthy consultation between departments and Research and Planning with the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District and, possibly, Home Office and others. It is those matters that are already being reviewed that are, as might be expected, most attractive to suggestions. But, these suggestions, being related to the existing system, are sometimes out of phase with the one currently being discussed.



Frogmen, members of the Underwater Search Unit.



Specially equipped traffic accident car.

Not all junior divisional officers can be expected to have a wide appreciation of Force organization or to be aware of Headquarters' practice and the reasons for it. Their suggestions, of necessity, invariably relate to that segment of a procedure with which they are most closely associated. Even if their proposals are acceptable, the effect may be to tinker with an engine that is outmoded and requires redesigning.

These disadvantages, however, with all the time-consuming effort involved in factfinding, analysis, costs, etc., by no means outweigh the advantages of accepting suggestions for examination from members of the Force who should feel that they have a part to play in improving police efficiency. Even if a suggestion proves on examination to be impracticable, it may possibly lead to improvement in some related field.

Maintaining Records

It is clearly necessary, in connection with a research and planning branch, to decide whether or not it should attempt to maintain up-to-date records of systems and equipment suitable for police use. The balance of advantage appears to be

against doing so, since an information record that is not up to date can be misleading and it is preferable under these circumstances to have no such record at all.

Up-to-date information records of office machines and reproduction equipment are kept by Government departments which also hold for demonstration purposes representative machines loaned and maintained by manufacturers. Research and Planning has been glad enough to take advantage of these facilities and of the expert knowledge acquired by the staffs concerned. However, the size and seniority of the staff required to provide adequately for either or both those services would be prohibitive over the much broader ranges of equipments and systems of interest to police. This is the more so as many of those ranges are especially subject to rapid and continuous development such as communications.

Keeping Up to Date

In maintaining an information record, large manufacturers generally cause little difficulty. Once they appreciate what is required, they supply information of new developments automatically.

It is the smaller firms that cause the trouble; it is either difficult to track them down and get details of what they can provide, or one's staff is beset by their aggressive (or energetic) agents. This last can be a real hazard for, although a demonstration is often desirable for the proper assessment of a product, it can prove to be unnecessarily time consuming or require a staff to be sufficiently experienced to be able to assess the usefulness of the product.

Further, a policy decision must be made on what foreign equipments are to be included in any information record. American publications are legion; reading those specializing in even a limited field can take a lot of time, necessarily, of staff officials. Publications of most other nationalities—and many innovations are developed in German, Scandinavian, Swiss, and French equipments—present language difficulties.

The advantage appears to lie with Research and Planning practice. No attempt is made to keep in touch with all developments in all the system and equipment fields that may concern it. Instead, its assignment staff keeps in touch with ends and major developments through trade papers and exhibitions. This background knowledge is supplemented in the course of its working contacts with the trade, and a detailed survey of a particular field is undertaken only when an assignment appears to require it.

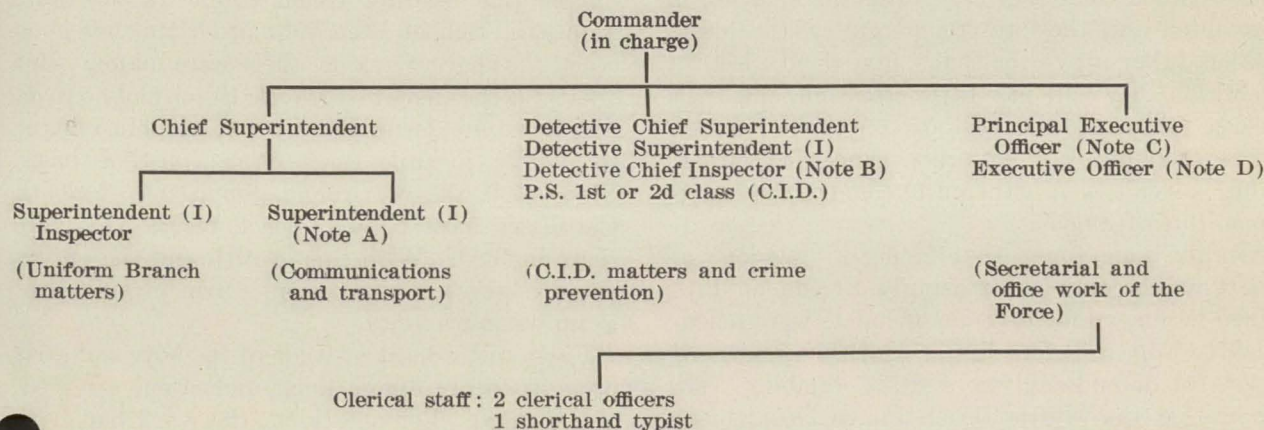
Research and Planning does not lay claim to any "mystique" nor, indeed, necessarily to any specialist knowledge. It seeks to achieve its ends by



Sir Charles C. Cunningham (left) with Dep. Comdr. Darke at police equipment exhibition organized for the Association of Chief Police Officers of England and Wales.

using the question "Why?" ruthlessly to cut away parasitic practices and procedures in order to get back to first principles, and by then applying common sense. And it has the inestimable boon of freedom from casework which enables it, without interruption or diversion of effort, to take in the facts of the matter, digest them, and reproduce them in a more adaptable form. Anyone with a critical and analytical cast of mind can do it; it is just a question of time and opportunity.

Organization Chart



NOTES: A—Assists either Superintendent as may be necessary.

B—Temporary establishment.

C—Is assisted as may be necessary by one or other of the Superintendents, or the Executive Officer.

D—Assists the Principal Executive Officer and supervises the clerical staff.

A Sensible Approach to Juvenile Problems

SAMUEL P. BROWN

Juvenile Officer, Myrtle Beach Police Department, Myrtle Beach, S.C.

City officials and citizens of Myrtle Beach cooperate in a planned "Eight-Point Probation Program" to fight juvenile crime.

IT IS LATE in the year 1957, and in city court, Myrtle Beach, S.C., Judge Jefferson M. Long, Sr., is presiding over the Friday afternoon session. At the moment, two teenage boys are being tried on charges of committing petty thefts. From the bench, the judge gazes at the youthful offenders below him. They are sprawled lazily in their chairs, giving little heed to the arresting officer as he presents the case against them. It is quite obvious that they feel no concern about their present court appearance. Why should they? Both have been before the judge before, and they know what the outcome will be. After the evidence is presented and they are found guilty, the judge will call them up to the bench, give them a lecture to which they will pay little attention, and then release them to the custody of their parents. These parents are not very concerned either. They haven't even bothered to come to the courtroom this afternoon.

Judge Long found that facing his sessions in court was becoming increasingly difficult on days when he knew that juvenile offenders were scheduled to appear before him. And the number of youthful defendants was steadily climbing. He knew that the Myrtle Beach Police Department at this time had over 85 cases involving juveniles under investigation. Most of these cases involved petty thefts and shoplifting. The young people

had long ago figured out the rules of the game. As long as they committed only petty-type violations, the court was not apt to do anything except give them a stern lecture and send them home. Everyone knew this, including the law enforcement officers and the judge.

Need for Change Recognized

Judge Long, Police Chief W. Carlisle Newton, and others concerned with the welfare of the city had a perplexing problem on their hands. All agreed that sending young people to the State Industrial School often did more harm than good when the charges against them were minor. But what was the answer? Myrtle Beach had no juvenile home, no foster homes, and no police officer to handle juvenile cases on a full-time basis. Since 1950, the year-round population of South Carolina's most popular beach resort had more than doubled. With this growth and the anticipated increase in population, a firm juvenile program was a necessity.

Early in 1958, the attitude of the boys and girls brought before Judge Long underwent a noticeable change. For one thing, the word had been passed along the teenagers' grapevine that a new plan of dealing with juveniles was now being used. Too, parents were suddenly showing up with their

children for the court sessions. The whole setup had been revised. Something obviously had happened. That "something" had been brought about after much thought, many formal meetings, and a great deal of work by Judge Long, Chief Newton, and various other individuals during the intervening months. They had devised the long-sought-after new program to try to combat the rising juvenile delinquency rate. This new system differed in some respects from other juvenile plans they had studied, but the law enforcement group thought and hoped that it would work.

Basic Patterns Studied

The new plan revolved around a set of rules that each offender who received a sentence to probation must accept and agree to obey. These rules were composed by Judge Long after he had made a study of the backgrounds of the youngsters who had been brought before him in the past. From his hours of investigation, a definite pattern showed up in almost every case. The boys and girls had a poor attendance record in school and, in all but one instance, were failing in their scholastic work. They seldom participated in any extracurricular activity. Their parents took lit-

tle or no interest in them and offered no guidance or supervision. Often they came from broken or unhappy homes where one or both parents drank heavily. It was upon this pattern that Judge Long based his "Eight Point Probation Program."

The eight rules that each probationer must obey are as follows:

1. Probationer is to report to Juvenile Officer every afternoon and remain under his direct supervision from 3 until 5:30;
2. Attend services on Sunday mornings at the church of his choice, and present proof of attendance;
3. Obey curfew as follows: Be on home premises by 8 p.m. weekdays and by 9 p.m. on week-ends, unless accompanied by parent, grandparent, or legal guardian;
4. Have no law violations during the probation period;
5. Stay away from beer joints, jitterbug joints, or establishments of any type having drinking or gambling in any form;
6. At no time play pinball, slot machines, or any other gambling device;
7. Show improvement in school work and attend regularly;
8. Obey parents, teachers, and juvenile officer.

Judge Long said, "If we had no delinquent parents, we would have only a few delinquent children."

Parents Held Responsible

Realizing that such a strict program couldn't be carried out by a child without the support of his or her parents, Judge Long further ruled that every juvenile defendant must be accompanied to court by at least one of the parents. The eight points were fully explained to the parent and, in addition to his child's promise to abide by the rules, the mother and/or father must agree to cooperate with the program. The alternative is a sentence to either the Boys' or Girls' State Training School.

The Juvenile Officer

In order to maintain such a time-consuming juvenile program, a full-time juvenile officer on the Myrtle Beach Police Force was a necessity. Judge Long and Chief Newton took their new plan to the city council and soon had full approval from



Juvenile Officer Samuel P. Brown.

the members. The council also allocated the necessary funds to establish the position of juvenile officer for the Police Department.

The juvenile officer is assigned all cases dealing in any way with youthful offenders. After a child is arrested, he is either released to the custody of his parents pending appearance in court, or detained in a special section of the local jail at the discretion of the Judge. A background check is then conducted by the officer.

The young offenders who are placed on probation report each afternoon to the police station. In a second floor room, they are taken in hand by the juvenile officer. Monday through Thursday this room becomes a classroom where homework assignments are done with tutoring offered in courses where such help is needed. During these afternoons, volunteers frequently assist with the school work. Interested teachers and civic and service club members were found through the efforts of Mrs. W. E. Cameron, Sr., the wife of the current mayor of Myrtle Beach. She has devoted innumerable hours to the juvenile program since its inception. In addition to finding tutors for the children she has helped particularly with the young girl offenders and assisted with the background investigations in many cases. Mrs. Cameron voluntarily attends all court sessions involv-

ing juveniles; and, most other afternoons, she spends at the police station classroom with the probationers. Interested individuals and groups have donated books, encyclopedias, and other items needed for the after-school sessions. Without exception, the grades of the children placed on probation have improved with these efforts.

Break From Routine

Friday and Saturday afternoons offer a break from the routine of study. On these afternoons the probation group participates in sports and games, or does "groundskeeping" chores on the public school grounds, in the parks, or on other city-owned property. On Fridays that the Myrtle Beach High Seahawks have a home game scheduled during the football season, the boys devote the afternoon to cleaning and marking the football field. They then receive a free pass to attend that night's game with the juvenile officer. Quite often on Saturday afternoons, the young probationers are taken to special events, on fishing trips, or to other planned activities by townspeople interested in furthering the work with the juveniles. The weekday afternoon study sessions have proved to be of benefit to the young people in ways other than the improvement of their



Myrtle Beach, S.C., a resort area, draws a large number of young people to its sun-drenched shores. (Photo courtesy of Sun-News.)

scholastic records. Having to report to the police station, the young lawbreakers have the opportunity to meet and get to know the members of the police force under friendly conditions. Too, they receive first-hand knowledge of the efficiency of law enforcement techniques. Before very long, these young people begin to look upon policemen as admired and respected friends.

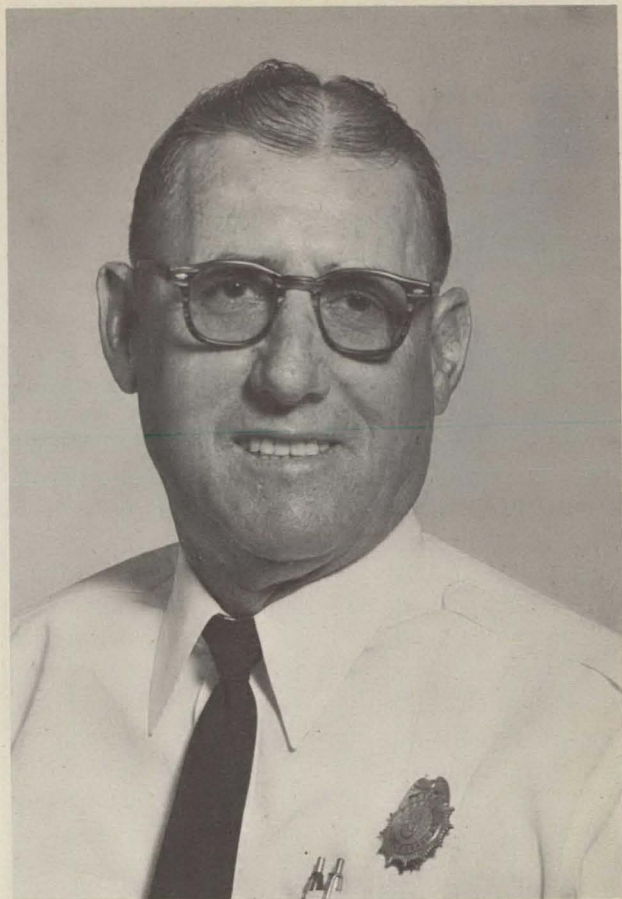
Juvenile Police Duties

The police officer in charge of the juvenile program has duties other than his afternoon meetings with probationers. He spends time at the high school checking the absenteeism reports for each day and talks to the teachers of the juveniles assigned to his care. He periodically visits the various amusement halls, beer gardens, etc., around town to check not only on his probation group, but on any juveniles who might be frequenting the spots. He reminds the proprietors of the various ordinances pertaining to the serving of minors in these places. If one of the probationers is involved in a traffic accident or violation, or a misdemeanor of any sort, it is the responsibility of the officer to investigate the incident and then advise the judge as to whether the event is serious enough to warrant revoking the child's probation. Each night he or another police officer checks each of the probationers' homes to be sure that the curfew rule is being observed.

The officer also has to spend a great deal of time studying the needs of the various juveniles placed under the eight-point system to work out any deviations from the basic program that might be helpful in a particular case. Judge Long formulated the probation rules as a general guide, but from the beginning made it clear that they could be adapted to individual problems and needs.

The Case of Joe S.

A case of this sort involved Joe S., a 15-year-old high school student who was arrested on charges of breaking and entering a theater and burglary of an apartment. He was also a member of a group of boys and girls who took over a deserted apartment, using it to conceal stolen articles and as a meeting place for afternoon and all-night parties. When the members were arrested, the apartment was searched. Items found included two .22 rifles, beer, wine, whisky, candy, and a complete set of tools, all of which had been stolen.



Chief W. Carlisle Newton.

Joe's background fitted the same picture the majority of problem children do. His father, retired after an active life, drank heavily. Joe's mother worked as a waitress every night. The boy found little to encourage his staying home any more than was necessary, and there was no encouragement from his parents in regard to school work or activities after school. He was failing three of his five subjects in school.

The charges filed in the case were of the sort for which probation was generally used in the case of first offenders. His association with the "apartment group" was, of course, a great concern to the police and the court. However, the feeling was so strong, after the usual careful background check, that Joe was a good candidate for rehabilitation, he was placed under the "Eight Point Program." After reviewing the boy's history and the file in this case, the juvenile officer decided that an adjusted program was called for in Joe's probation term.

The athletic coach at the high school was contacted. After a discussion of Joe's situation, the

coach agreed to take custody of the boy each afternoon after school, so that he could play football. Joe had confided, in talks with the juvenile officer, that he had always thought it would be fun to play football, but just hadn't had any encouragement from home to attend the tryouts. Now he received the push he needed, and soon he was playing first string on the junior varsity team.

Being on the team was so important to Joe that he began spending more time studying in order to remain eligible to play. His grades began going up. By the following year Joe had been released from probation by Judge Long. When the new school year started and football season rolled around again, all the people who had been involved in the juvenile program were Joe's most ardent supporters during the games of the high school varsity. He had, on his own initiative this time, attended pre-season training and had made the varsity. Too, he played first string on the basketball squad at Myrtle Beach High which won the State championship that year. Joe has continued his athletic activities since then. His grades have remained commendable, and there is every indication that he will be no problem to us in the future.

Nonresident Juveniles

There are times when the "Eight Point Program" is not the method of choice in a juvenile case. It cannot be used, of course, when the arrested person is from somewhere other than Myrtle Beach. As any resort city does, Myrtle Beach attracts a large number of runaway boys and girls. When picked up here, these boys and girls are held in the special juvenile section of the jail to await the arrival of their parents. The juveniles from other areas who have committed an offense of some sort leading to their arrest are handled differently from the runaways. After their arrest they, too, are placed in the juvenile section and their parents notified. Judge Long sets the amount of bond according to the nature of the charges, and it is usually based on the amount recommended by the arresting officer.

Under the statutes of South Carolina, a person charged with certain misdemeanor violations can elect to forfeit his bond in lieu of a court appearance and possible fine. Many of the out-of-town boys and girls are released at once to their parents upon payment of the bond, and they do not appear in court. Those who are brought before Judge Long either are fined at this time or are

placed on probation in their home area. Our juvenile officer corresponds with the proper authorities there and continues to maintain close liaison with them during the probationary period. A copy of the "Eight Point Program" is sent to the out-of-town officer as a suggested manner to handle the offender. In this way our probation system has received the notice of many police departments outside of our area.

System Adjusted to Offender

Now and then, after completing the background research on a young lawbreaker, Judge Long and the juvenile officer will decide that the program, for one reason or another, may not be the best way to handle this particular child. Such was the case in Buster W's situation. Buster was 13 years old and in the eighth grade when he was first arrested by the local authorities. His father was a confirmed alcoholic who usually spent what money he had on alcoholic beverages rather than on food for his family. During the father's frequent absences from home, Buster's mother felt no necessity to hide from him or his younger sister the many boy friends that she brought home to entertain.

During the summer of 1959, a number of pocket-books and wallets were reported stolen along the beach. Also, money was disappearing from newspaper rack coin boxes. Soon we had Buster in custody and charged with these thefts. We realized almost at once that we had a rather unusual offender in our case. Buster's affection and concern for his young sister had prompted the thefts. He and the little girl were hungry, and Buster had resorted to the only way he could think of to get money for food.

After studying the situation, we felt in this case that the State Industrial School for Boys might be the best solution. There Buster at least would have a better environment than he had at home. But the boy begged for a chance to try the "Eight Point Probation System" and stay at home. If he had to go away, he pointed out, there would be no one to take care of his little sister. Judge Long had some misgivings, but he decided to put Buster on probation.

When school started the next fall, Buster begged for extra help in his courses. In past years he had often made failing grades and had been known as a habitual truant. His problem was

(Continued on page 22)



Paramus, N.J., Police Headquarters.

Police Department Growth Keeps Pace With Community

CARL W. JOCKISH

Chief of Police, Borough of Paramus, Bergen County, N.J.

THE PARAMUS POLICE DEPARTMENT in New Jersey was born with a desk, a chair, and one file cabinet in 1922, but it was destined to have one of the most functional and completely modern buildings in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area.

The police department's destiny was written on the drawing boards in the early twenties when State highway engineers crossed two lines which were to become the two main corridors of traffic throughout the State.

From a sedate community of some 2,000 residents, primarily farmers, Paramus quickly became the commercial and industrial hub of Bergen County and one of the focal points of the State of New Jersey at large.

Just as quickly, more demands were made for policework and protection. Police officials have recognized these demands and initiated a long-range plan for growth and facilities. The construction of a police building with a heart as well

as a definitive purpose was the answer to these demands.

In this North Jersey community, which is now the home of some 28,000 residents, the world's largest shopping centers, giant industrial firms, and over 91 million vehicles traveling its roads each year, there is an ultramodern campus-type structure that has a heart beat pulsating 24 hours per day. This is the Paramus Police Building which has supplemented that desk, chair, and file cabinet of 1922. The building is a link between the one-man department of the past and the long-range police requirements of the future. Laid out in a terraced woodland, just one block from an express highway, the building gives the visitor a feeling of confidence that he will be served. The visitor is not deceived, for the building houses everything which is vital to police-work. At the main entrance to the building are

the reception desk, duty officer's post, and control-room. The communications controlroom has direct police and fire alarm contacts with many of the large industries. In addition, radio transmitters are in constant communication with 12 police vehicles strategically spotted throughout the 11-square-mile borough.

The Past Recalled

Some of the veteran deskmen can recall receiving the public in a dingy room in the basement of a one-room school building. The same deskman may now offer a visitor a seat in a large, well-lighted room with picture windows specifically designed to serve the public as they await police help and information. The building, both on the interior and exterior, is constructed in several segments of poured concrete with pyramid-shaped



The Garden State Plaza, Highways 17 and 4, one of the mammoth shopping centers policed by the Paramus Department.



Chief Carl W. Jockish.



Hon. Fred C. Galda, Mayor—Borough of Paramus.

roofs. The design is functional in that it serves to partition off both physically and esthetically the individual departments. A glass divider enclosing the department's scores of trophies separates the visitors' room from the police desk and pressroom.

Well-lighted corridors lead from the heart of the building where the duty officer's desk and communications room are located. In one direction, a visitor will approach the office of the chief of police and that of the police captain. Much of the public contact is with these officials. From this vantage point in the building, the chief has instant contact with the executive officers and the supervisor of detectives. The detective bureau, consisting of several separate interrogation rooms, also contains the necessary files, desks, drawing boards, and equipment for detailed report writing.

Functional Design

The Detective Bureau extends the width of the building and has exits and entrances so designed that a defendant may be brought into the Bureau, questioned, booked, photographed, fingerprinted, and jailed in one section of the building. While shoplifters, pickpockets, or others may be under interrogation in the detective bureau, the

public may be making queries in another division such as the traffic bureau which may be buzzing with activity. The building is so designed acoustically that many activities can be conducted simultaneously without interference.

In addition to keeping a constant check on the some 250,000 vehicles which travel on the municipal roads, the traffic division continually studies new techniques and procedures to improve traffic conditions. Through the work of the division, hazards connected with highway islands, accesses and exits have been eliminated, roadways widened, and new arteries recommended. It has its own separate space for these important functions. Another section of the building houses the voluminous records of crimes, accidents, and interrogations. The stewardship of such records has become a full-time job for one man because of the magnitude of the communication here between the police and the public.

Juvenile Facilities

A desirable feature of the building is the design of the juvenile aid section with its reception room and interrogation rooms. The area has a separate entrance from the general activity areas so that juveniles and parents may enter and leave without

any contact with the criminal area of policework.

The structure also houses the municipal court. It is located apart from, yet is functional to, the overall police activities of the building.

The complete process of police enforcement—the interrogation, photographing, booking, and arraignment of a defendant—may be done in one continuous movement through the building. Traffic violations can be paid in a brief visit to an office individualized by its free access to the public. However, the backbone of all this activity is the basic work done by the 54 officers and patrolmen who do the groundwork investigation on manslaughter charges, rapes, armed robberies, assaults, burglaries, larcenies, auto thefts, accidents, etc.

Supporting Elements

Some 12 cars on duty—detective, traffic, and patrol—come and go on the lower level of the building, and this movement is little known or seen by the general public. On this level, patrolmen have

a separate report-writing room where they complete their various reports and have them filed with the superior officer in charge.

The lower level of the building is also comprised of a garage and repair shop, recreation room, locker room, and a completely equipped indoor pistol range. Operations began in this building late in 1962—about 40 years after the desk, chair, and file cabinet were the original symbols of the police department.

Life Line

These activities are never ending, nor will they be, as long as the community of buyers, workers, travelers, businessmen, industrialists, children, adults, educators, and clergy look for and take comfort in this vibrant arm of the law. The scientific placing of bricks, mortar, plumbing, heating, and lighting has given this building a life and a purpose. The police chief and his men have given it a heart.

DEPUTY SHERIFF KILLED BY HANDCUFFED PRISONER

A deputy sheriff was killed recently by a handcuffed prisoner who shot the officer with a .25 caliber automatic. It was learned that the prisoner had the firearm concealed in a thin leather home-made holster inside the left sleeve of his outer coat. The holster was attached to the lining of the sleeves on the lower side by two buttons.

The prisoner had been searched by the deputy sheriff when he took custody of the man from another officer who had also frisked the prisoner when he was first arrested. During these searches the prisoner raised his arms and the holstered automatic in his coat sleeve was not detected. The prisoner had been handcuffed with his hands in front of him, but was able to secure the automatic from its hidden holster without being observed by the officer.

OK/2. 63-4296-35-Sub # 560

HAIRS AND FIBERS

Hair and fiber evidence may be of significance in any type of investigation, especially in burglaries, crimes of violence, and hit-and-run cases.

CAPE CANAVERAL

(Continued from page 6)

ever, a survey of backgrounds of the present force also indicates experience in air, military, or naval police work.

An additional complement of 50 men was added during the Cuban crisis. These men provided more ocean beach patrols and continuous harbor patrols. Although temporary at the time, these additional men were retained on a full-time basis shortly afterward due to increased security and law enforcement requirements. Responsibilities are many and varied.

Members of the force also find themselves on occasional "flight operations" duty, as they are charged with clearing the Cape's skid strip for takeoffs and landings of dignitaries and other special visiting parties.

The Pan Am Guard Force, unique in duties, has emerged during a scant 10 years as one of the world's most important security enforcement organizations. Regardless of his specific duties, each man is mindful of the fact that his job is more than an obligation to his employer, but is, in fact, vital to the defense of his country and the free world.

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Same Flimflam Song Different Verse

CON MEN or women have no compunction in defrauding the innocent or gullible persons who fall for their line.

Two such female operators in the South used a slight variation of the classic "pigeon drop" flimflam technique in bilking one woman out of \$1,495. The victim, 61 years old, was window shopping when she was joined by an unknown woman. A short time later the second member of the team approached them and asked if they could locate an address which was listed in a wallet she had found. She said the wallet contained a large check and an envelope reportedly containing a great deal of cash.

The woman with the billfold left—allegedly to ask her employer what to do with the wallet. She returned and said her boss told her to keep the money and he would get the check cashed. She told the two women she would split the money with them if they would post money in good faith. The woman who first had joined the prospective victim said she would go to get some money. The victim said she had no cash with her but would get some from her home.

She got \$595 from her home and withdrew her savings of \$900. She gave the woman this money and was told to wait while they went to get the money divided and get the check cashed. After waiting 2 hours in vain for the return of the two women, the victimized woman reported her loss to the police department.

Jacksonville 63-4296-63 dated 3/13/62

HAVEN FOR STOLEN CARS

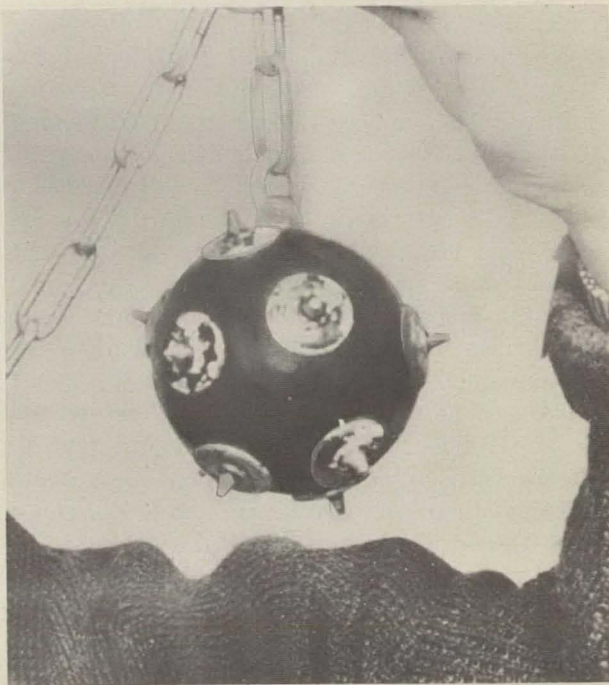
AN AUTO THIEF in the Philippines had been leaving stolen cars in hospital lots to "cool off," but this haven was discovered when police became suspicious of one with a broken window, "surveilled" it for 3 days, and caught the thief when he returned to drive it away.

Manila 63-4296-239, dated 3-27-63
September 1963

Weapon of Middle Ages Revived in Space Age

THE STUDY of history apparently had some appeal for members of a juvenile gang in one of the Western States. At least, it influenced one member of the gang, although adversely. He got an idea of how to construct a weapon closely resembling the mace used during the Middle Ages.

Confiscated from the youth was a croquet ball about 4 inches in diameter neatly "decorated" with 12 golf-shoe spikes evenly spaced about its surface. Attached to the ball by means of an eye screw was an 18-inch chain. It had been constructed for use as a weapon by the gang.



Croquet ball converted into a dangerous weapon.

Salt Lake City 63-4296-44-719

LATENT

Do not overlook latent prints on metal or smooth, hard surfaces during crime scene searches.

JUVENILE PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 16)

discussed with Mrs. Cameron who, as always, was more than willing to help in any way that she could. She and Buster became fast friends during their afternoon coaching sessions. The youngster had never had anyone in whom he could confide before, and Mrs. Cameron was always ready to listen to his problems. At the end of that semester, Buster was passing in all of his subjects. Just as important as the higher marks in school, with Mrs. Cameron's guidance during their afternoons together, were his changed ideas about life in general.

At this time, Buster was offered the opportunity to appear again before Judge Long for a hearing which could release him from probation. Instead of being overjoyed at this news, Buster requested that he be allowed to remain on the "Eight Point Program." This unique request was granted. That summer, with the help of the juvenile officer, the young boy obtained a job and earned money for food and clothes. He maintained his position as partial provider of his sister's needs. A new situation then arose. Buster's parents announced their intention of moving to a different town. A Myrtle Beach family offered to take Buster into their home to live as a foster child. It was quite a temptation for the boy to choose to stay here with Mrs. Cameron and his new-found friends at the police station. No doubt his father and mother would have cared very little one way or the other. But his sister still remained uppermost in his mind. If he stayed here, he felt sure that she wouldn't get the care she needed. Too, he was hopeful that in some way he might be able to help his parents overcome their problems. He made the only choice he felt he could and moved away with his family from Myrtle Beach. We feel that the influence Buster received while under the "Eight Point Program" will continue to keep him on the right path to a productive adult life.

Success of Program

Five years have passed since our juvenile probation plan was put into effect. Judge Long, our department, and others involved in carrying out the program are as enthusiastic now as they were in the beginning. We feel that the results ob-

tained have proved the value of our method of handling juvenile problems. No young offender who has been released from probation has been arrested again. The study habits they developed during probation have continued, and in all cases their grades for the remainder of their high school careers have remained improved. We feel sure that our program encouraged many potential "drop-outs" to change their minds and finish high school. The graduates from the "Eight Point Probation Program" have all remained good friends of our department, and particularly of the officers who worked closely with them. This friendliness has become a real asset to us in preventive law enforcement. Our ex-probationers frequently seek out various members of the force to tell us in advance of any illegal activities, planned by individuals or groups of juveniles, that happen to come to their attention.

Parent Cooperation Vital

Since the system went into effect in 1958, there have been 165 young people placed on probation. Of this number, only two have violated the rules outlined in Judge Long's "Eight Point Program" resulting in their being sent to the Industrial School. Bill R. was one of these two failures. He was one of two boys born to an older couple. When Bill was arrested for stealing money from newspaper racks, he was only 10 years old. Both of his parents were already well known to both our department and the court. They drank constantly, and, just about as consistently, had noisy fights and arguments in front of the boys. What income there was from the father's job as a truck driver was used to buy alcohol rather than the necessities of life for the family. After 6 months on the probation program, Bill was sent to the Industrial School for Boys to serve the remainder of his sentence.

As pointed out earlier, the parents' cooperation is a necessity to effectively carry out the probation program. During the time Bill was on probation, his parents were brought into court several times for drinking and fighting. Bill had made an effort to live up to the rules outlined for him by the juvenile officer but, particularly at his age, this was an impossibility without the support of his parents. While this case, statistically, would have to be counted as a failure of our program, had a successful outcome. When Bill returned from Industrial School, he found that while he

was gone his parents had quit drinking and fighting. Bill is now enjoying a more normal and happier home and has had no further delinquency problems.

Results of Program

Our "Eight Point Probation System" is, in our opinion, a complete success. We feel that our record speaks for itself. While the population of Myrtle Beach has continued to rise, the number of resident juvenile cases has steadily declined. We feel that the backbone of our program is the direct, *daily* supervision of the boys and girls on probation; and, subsequently, the contact of the young folks with law enforcement officers. We are now friends on a first-name basis with a group of young men and women who were potential enemies of society. Teenagers now know they can get as much attention for obeying the law as they had previously received for breaking it.

In addition to offering us the privilege of their friendship, our "graduates" from probation have

given us an even greater gift. They have taught all the adults connected with the juvenile program in Myrtle Beach the falseness of the current idea that teenagers in America are soft physically and undisciplined mentally. During the past 5 years, 154 young boys and girls have proved to us that when adults are willing to trust and have faith in them, and give them a challenge to meet, the young people of today have the ability to triumph over almost any odds. The "Eight Point Probation Program" may demand more hours of hard work from the adults, both professional and volunteer, who are connected with this type system rather than other probation plans. But when we make the statement that our juvenile program is a success, we know that it is the young people themselves who deserve the most credit for making it so. We're proud of them now and expect them to continue to prove throughout adulthood that our pride is justified.

In Myrtle Beach, S.C., we agree with Father Flanagan of Boys' Town that "There is no such thing as a *completely* bad boy—or girl."



The Boardwalk at Myrtle Beach, S.C. A heavy influx of visitors—many of whom are teenagers—during the summer requires a "workable" juvenile program. (Photo courtesy of Sun-News.)

WANTED BY THE FBI

**VERNON THOMAS LAMBERT, Also Known As:
Thomas Johnson and Thomas Lambert Vernon.**

Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

Vernon Thomas Lambert, a 29-year-old fugitive, is currently being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder. A Federal warrant was issued on September 11, 1962, at Phoenix, Ariz.

The Crime

On or about August 22, 1962, in the vicinity of Berkeye, Ariz., Lambert reportedly shot a man in the head four times with a .22-caliber weapon and killed him. After the shooting, this fugitive allegedly fled to Phoenix, Ariz., in the victim's automobile, carrying the dead man with him.

Lambert, often employed as a migrant farmworker has traveled considerably throughout California, Oregon, and Utah. He reportedly has in his possession a blue .22-caliber pistol with white plastic grips. This fugitive has a slender build. At times he has also been employed as a logger, mechanic, and a television repairman.

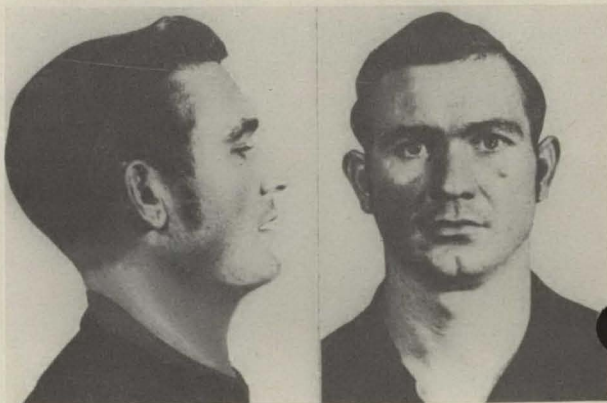
Description

Age-----	29, born February 24, 1934, Gallatin, Tenn.
Height-----	5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 11 inches.
Weight-----	157 to 167 pounds.
Build-----	Slender.
Hair-----	Dark brown.
Eyes-----	Blue.
Complexion-----	Medium-light.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Logger, mechanic, migrant farmworker, television repairman.
Scars and marks.	Tattoos: "B plus" and "Vera, Tenn." on upper left arm; "Love" on left forearm; cross on upper right arm; initials "MA" and "WN" on right forearm.
FBI No-----	130,005 D
Fingerprint classification--	1 32 W IIM 20 1 32 W OII

In view of the fact that Lambert is wanted for unlawful flight from a murder charge, and reportedly carries a .22-caliber revolver, he should be considered armed and dangerous.

Notify the FBI

Any person having any information as to the whereabouts of this badly wanted fugitive is requested to immediately contact the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.



Vernon Thomas Lambert.

CHILD MOLESTER POSTERS

With the beginning of the new school term, schoolyards and areas around schools will once more be the focal points for child molesters, and law enforcement officers can provide a great service to their communities by alerting parents and youngsters to this peril. The FBI still has for distribution the child molester poster designed to be colored by children with crayons, watercolors or other paints. The posters, which have the purpose of emphasizing this danger to children, may be obtained without cost by writing to Director J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C., 20535.

FBI and Civil Rights

by ROSCOE DRUMMOND

(The following article on the FBI's responsibilities in civil rights matters is reprinted through the courtesy of Mr. Drummond and the New York Herald Tribune Syndicated News Service.)

Agency's Role Is Misunderstood

UNLESS THE ROLE and record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in dealing with civil rights violations are widely understood, it is going to be unfairly caught in the middle of a hurtful controversy.

Already extremists on both sides are inaccurately accusing the FBI either of wilfully encroaching upon the sovereignty of state and local agencies or of wilfully neglecting to do its duty under civil rights legislation.

THIS KIND of ill-considered uninformed criticism of the FBI will not do anybody any good. It can only do harm.

It has already brought a strong rebuke from Director J. Edgar Hoover who, in the course of an article in the August issue of the Yale Political Magazine, has written:

"There are highly vocal pressure groups who feel that the FBI should be obligated to step in wherever, in their opinion, a breakdown in law enforcement has occurred. When we have declined to exceed our jurisdiction in response to these demands, extremists among these elements have gone so far as to accuse the FBI of racism.

"Persons such as these are no less bigoted in their thinking than those who parade around in white sheets demanding that the FBI 'Stop prying into state and local affairs' and counselling witnesses to civil rights violations, 'Don't tell FBI agents anything'."

THESE WORDS deserve to be pondered—and heeded.

The first necessity is to understand the FBI's assigned responsibilities in the area of civil rights and the limits of its jurisdiction. Its responsibilities are defined in the acts of Congress including the civil rights laws of 1957 and 1960. It has been given authority to investigate these eight categories of rights violations:

1. Involuntary servitude and slavery.
2. Any infringement on the right to vote for a candidate for Federal office.
3. Conspiracies to deprive any citizen of the free exercise of any right secured to him by the Constitution or Federal law.
4. The deprivation by persons acting under the color of law of any such rights.
5. Wilfull obstruction of any Federal Court order—such as an order requiring a public school to desegregate.
6. Interstate flight to avoid prosecution for firing or bombing private, religious, or educational institutions, to avoid testimony.
7. Interstate transportation of any explosive with knowledge that it will be used for the foregoing purpose.
8. Use of any instrument of communication or commerce to threaten to damage private or public buildings.

THESE assigned duties give the FBI a wide responsibility in the area of civil rights which it has and will carry out without apology to anybody. But it needs to be understood that the FBI is not a national police force; it is a Federal police force concerned only with the Federal law. It is not an enforcement agency; it is strictly an investigative agency. It cannot and should not exceed its jurisdiction. When no violation of Federal law has taken place, it can't step in merely because there has been a breakdown of state or local law enforcement.

CIVIL RIGHTS cases are handled by special agents of the FBI who have completed advanced training courses which specifically qualify them to conduct such investigations.

In recent years the FBI has taken the initiative to provide civil rights training to law enforcement agencies in all parts of the country; a total of 553 special civil rights schools were conducted for police officials.

From my own observation, the FBI deserves the confidence of every responsible civil rights advocate.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



This pattern is classified as a loop with four ridge counts and is referenced to a tented arch due to the sharp appendage attached to the shoulders of the only looping ridge.