



PERSONAL LETTERS of greeting are given to every newcomer to the community by Welcome Wagon Hostess, Mayor Lawrence E. Slater, seated center, and Police Chief Charles Howard, hand Mrs. Helen A. Callison, Welcome Wagon Hostess, the letters which she will deliver. The Klamath Falls civic program is an important part of every Welcome Wagon call.

Own a 'Jeep'? U.S. Steps Up Drive On Top Underworld Bosses



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WASHINGTON (UPI) — The federal government's crackdown on the nation's "top 100" racketeers is picking up steam.

Last April 10, the Justice Department announced its special drive against the kingpin hoods. Carefully, it refused to name the sinister "100" or state specifically how it was moving against them.

"How is the program progressing?" United Press International asked the man in charge, Assistant Attorney General Malcolm Anderson, head of the department's criminal division.

"We're working hard," Anderson

replied. "We have a lot of work yet to do."

Beyond that Anderson would say little, since the long-range drive is being conducted in a hush-hush manner.

The department not only has not identified the top 100 hoodlums, but the public may never know the names of all who made the list. Nor will the government say whether charges have been brought against any of them since the drive was announced.

The department has a two-fold purpose in keeping the names secret — to avoid tipping its hand in investigations and to prevent any allegations at trials that publicity prejudiced the defendants.

Anderson said only that the names on the list "may" be disclosed sometime — after the racketeers have been tried.

Actually, the names on the list may change from time to time. Whenever one racketeer is dropped — because of conviction, deportation, death or other reasons — another will be added.

All federal law enforcement agencies are cooperating in the campaign, directed against organized crime and its so-called "overlords."

Anderson called illegal gambling, narcotics and extortion the chief areas in which organized crime operates. He said racketeers "have a lot of investments in legitimate enterprises, which they run in an illegal way" as a cover-up. One of the tasks of federal agents is to comb business records on file with the government to see if racketeers' names pop up.

The drive was planned as a long, sustained effort, not to produce quick results. The Justice Department, the FBI, and the Treasury Department's Internal Revenue Service, Narcotics Bureau and Secret Service pool information on the results of their investigative efforts.

The Justice Department has named a special group of lawyers and former prosecutors to analyze and coordinate the information. They have just finished setting up branch offices in New York, Miami, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Anderson said the administrative organization of the drive is now ready and we are "working directly at fighting organized crime."

On that score, he said, "We'll let our actions speak for us."

PLANTS FROM PERU

BERKELEY, Calif. (UPI) — An expedition from the University of California collected more than 10,000 plants in Peru for the university botanical garden here.

Government School Is Teaching Agents How To Catch Narcotics Peddlers

Editor's Note: One of the grimmest battles fought by law enforcement agents is that waged unceasingly against the illegal narcotics trade. This dispatch provides a closeup of a little known government "school" for narcotics agents.

By EDWARD COWAN
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A well-dressed, respectable looking man slips out of the lobby of a famous Washington hotel.

Up one street, down another he moves along quickly, occasionally looking back over his shoulder, frequently changing direction. He darts in one entrance of a big department store, out another and jumps into a taxi.

Not far behind him are five other equally ordinary looking men.

They, the "hounds," are students of the Treasury's Narcotics Training School for state, local and foreign enforcement officers.

Shadowing the "hare," a Treasury agent, is part of their training.

Surveillance is only one of many subjects covered during the two-week, 80-hour course at the Treasury school. The curriculum also includes such topics as undercover work, narcotics smuggling, identification of drugs, seizures and arrests, interrogation, and organization of the narcotics underworld.

Equipped with this special knowledge, Federal authorities say, local officers will be better able to help the Federal government's 275 narcotics agents break worldwide dope smuggling rings. The students are expected to pass on what they learn to their fellow officers back home.

Since it was established two years ago, the school has graduated 376 officers from 33 states and 20 foreign countries.

The course is given six or seven times a year with an average of about 25 students in each class. There is no tuition fee. Students, or their governments back home, must pay their own living costs.

According to the school's director, Patrick P. O'Carroll, the course "is open to any police officer who will benefit from the training." Students are usually detectives, O'Carroll said, "because narcotics work is mostly investigating—not the sort of thing uniformed officers are best suited for."

The instructors, O'Carroll explained, are mostly Treasury agents "with long experience in the field of enforcement—men who know right now what's happening on the street."

Veteran narcotics agents will tell you that the toughest part of the business is not catching the corner dope peddler but tracing his drug supply to its source—a chain that may lead from Texas to the Orient.

As O'Carroll put it: "What we want to show the students is that getting one little capsule of heroin is not the end of the case. We want them to learn to track that capsule all the way back to where it originally came from."

To this end, the course includes a unit on the narcotics underworld — the international smuggling rings.

The fact that virtually all narcotics used in this country does come from overseas explains why most of the school's students have been from coastal cities. That's where narcotics control work proves most fruitful.

But some shipments do slip through and so police officers everywhere know, for example, the best way to seize a quantity of narcotics hidden in a home. To learn forcible entry, the students study the school's "fortified room" problem.

They are told, for example that upon announcing that they are "police officers with a search warrant" it is vital to get inside quickly, before the drugs can be dumped down a drain. But before they break down a door they must be sure that it is not painted glass or that they will not thud their

shoulders against hidden nails. The surveillance problem is highly realistic. The "hounds" get a look at the "hare" through a one-way window, then are told where they are to pick up his trail.

In following him they must notice where he goes, what he does, to whom he talks. Sometime during the hour-and-a-half chase he will pass a supposed package of drugs to someone else. But he may do it very slyly—by leaving it in a phone booth or in a newspaper dropped on a park bench.

When the problem is over, the "hounds" and the "hare" attend a critique with other members of the class. The "hare" tries to pick out the men who followed him. Then the team leader reads a report on what the "hare" did. He points out where it is right and where deficient.

In the two years since it was authorized by Congress in the Narcotics Control Act of 1956 the school has already proved of value. O'Carroll said, "Our graduates have made some excellent cases."

He credited the fastest application of school training to three students from Afghanistan. Heading home, they stopped off in Beirut, Lebanon, where they visited the U.S. Treasury agent there.

He told them he had no case pending but suggested that if they "hit the street" they might turn up something. Within 24 hours one of them made a "contact" which eventually led to the breakup of a smuggling ring.

Spaghetti To Have Museum All Its Own

PONTEASSIO, Italy (UPI) — Italy has for ages been a land of museums and spaghetti.

No wonder that one day someone should think of creating a spaghetti museum.

This is now done.

A recent congress of humorists from all over the world officially inaugurated in this tiny northern village the "Spaghetti Historical Museum."

Political, municipal and church authorities attended the occasion together with humorists and cartoonists, who took the day off from their annual congress at nearby Bordighera.

On the initiative of a well known spaghetti manufacturer who offered his home here, everything that tells the story of spaghetti-making has been collected for exhibition.

On exhibit are ancient and modern poems, paintings, etchings and photographs dealing with spaghetti; cookbooks with thousands of recipes for spaghetti, government decrees dating back to 1602 which fixed the price of spaghetti, and one decree providing up to 10 years in jail for anyone employing harmful ingredients for the manufacture of spaghetti.

Also exhibited is a perfect and functioning reproduction of a spaghetti factory dating back to 1850.

Ancient books and drawings telling the story of spaghetti are also shown.

One item which proud Italians may not like is a reminder in the form of a tale by traveller Marco Polo that the Chinese discovered spaghetti as much as 700 years ago.

VISITING HOURS

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. (UPI) — A 28-year-old Los Angeles woman couldn't understand why a California highway patrolman was so angry about having had to chase her for 20 miles at speeds up to 115 miles an hour. "After all," she said, "I'm on my way to San Francisco to testify in the sanity hearing of a friend."

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