

tions are also imposed upon applicants.

The eight Detention Camps have a capacity of sixty men each, a total of 480 all together. The camps are filled to capacity at practically all times, and there is always a waiting list of eligible persons desirous of performing this type of service in preference to idle confinement in jail.

This form of prisoner custody was started in Los Angeles County in 1921 to relieve crowded conditions in the old County Jail, and to provide outdoor, profitable work which would aid in rehabilitating the men. The first camp was established in tents, and forty-eight men were selected to help conduct this initial experiment. So successful did the first camp prove to be that the County Board of Supervisors added one camp after another until today we have eight.

It was originally thought that first offenders should have first choice in the Road Camps and that is still the policy as far as practicable. The men in the road camps have the benefit of exercise, work, good food, and open air surroundings; they are on their honor to abide by camp regulations and no guarding or locking up is considered necessary.

Inmates of seven of the eight camps receive fifty cents a day and their board, lodging and clothing, for the work they do on the roads. Those in a special "failure to provide" camp receive from one to two dollars a day, the amount being set by the Court and being based upon needs of the prisoner's family for whose support the man has been sentenced. All earnings of this type of camp inmate are sent to the dependents. Courts may sentence persons upon conviction of failure to provide directly to the camps. Other prisoners are allowed \$3.00 per month for tobacco, stamps, candy, etc., the balance being kept in trust for them until their release.

County branch library facilities are maintained at each of the camps and religious services are held each Sunday. Where camp grounds permit, inmates are allowed to construct baseball diamonds, tennis courts, horseshoe grounds, etc. On Sundays and holidays, visits from friends and relatives are allowed.

Prisoners take care of their own clothing, washing, etc., Saturday morning being devoted to such work. Every Saturday afternoon, worn-out clothing is turned in to the commissary department; such clothing having been washed clean before being turned in.

Each camp has three bunk houses with a capacity of twenty men in each house. In addition, there is a bunk house for officers and road department employees, a mess hall and a kitchen, officers' quarters and blacksmith shop. Electricity is furnished by a portable motor-driven generator.

When road work is finished in a district, the camp is completely dismantled. Camp buildings are built in sections and are taken apart and re-assembled at a new location.

Since the camps were first inaugurated, many miles of fine mountain roads have been constructed and kept up. These roads have been built at a great saving to taxpayers, and at the same time have relieved crowded jail conditions. If such facilities for caring for large numbers of prisoners were not available, additional jail accommodations would be necessary.

Aside from the economic advantages accruing to Los Angeles County as a result of operating the Detention Camps, the men who do service in these camps are also benefitted immensely. They are rehabilitated in many ways. They benefit by regular work habits and are fitted for employment when they are released because they are physically fit, and because they are able to do an honest days' work. Their mental attitude towards society is wholesome because they have been given fair treatment during their sentence. They are better off economically because they have a neat sum accumulated to their credit when they are released and are able to start anew without the necessity of raising money for their immediate needs.

These Detention Camps as operated in Los Angeles County have received interested attention from all over the country. Other Counties and States have established similar institutions after examining those in Los Angeles County, and this form of prisoner custody is considered as one of the most satisfactory to all concerned.



## LOS ANGELES COUNTY HONOR FARM

An honor farm is now being established for accommodation of the overflow from the County Jail. For this purpose, a lease was recently taken by the County Board of Supervisors on 2,394 acres of land near Castaic, about forty miles distant from the Hall of Justice in Los Angeles.

The labor of trusty prisoners is being used to prepare the property and place it in condition for housing and employing some 600 prisoners.

Increased facilities, either in the form of enlarged jail quarters or some auxiliary such as the projected farm, are made necessary by reason of the steadily increasing number of persons being placed in custody of the Sheriff. The honor farm project was decided upon as an answer to the problem, because, out of the large number of prisoners constantly in custody, a few hundred can always be selected who will be suitable and trustworthy for farm employment. To the prisoner who will merit and avail himself of this opportunity, the results should be highly beneficial as compared with idle confinement in a jail cell.

Experience with the Sheriff's Detention Camps and employment of prisoners on road work, supplemented by information gathered from States where prison farms have been operated, leads one to expect the following beneficial results:

Rehabilitation of prisoners mentally and physically through healthful employment.

Effect some saving to the county in expense of caring for prisoners.

Provide necessary increased quarters for relieving the present overcrowded conditions in the County Jail.

For a number of years, Sheriff Biscailuz has been of the opinion that there is a certain type of prisoner who would be far better off if he could serve his sentence under better conditions than could be offered by incarceration in the County Jail. There are some types of jail inmates which must be kept there. These are awaiting trial, or being held as witnesses, or awaiting transportation to some institution. There are also those who are physically incapable of employment.

On the other hand, there are many hundreds who could be given profitable employment, not only to themselves but to county taxpayers and to

everyone concerned. It is this large group which the Sheriff has in mind when he advocates development of the county's new honor farm.

It isn't thought that these persons sent out to such a place will be self-supporting. On the other hand, they will certainly be partially self-supporting and in addition will be benefitted by the wholesome employment.

Climatic conditions in Southern California are ideally suited for such a venture, and it is confidently anticipated that the honor farm will prove a great step forward in the system of prisoner custody.

A majority of those placed in custody of the Sheriff are city bred and know very little if anything about farming and farm life. These will be given the chance to learn how to properly perform the farm hand's tasks, and in the future may secure employment and a livelihood at such work.

Truck farming and the raising of vegetables will be one of the chief endeavors. Farm inmates will be segregated into groups and will vie with each other in the effort to produce the best crops. This form of friendly competition will stimulate interest and produce better results.

The farm will be run on an honor system, just as the Detention Camps or Road Camps have been run for several years. No armed guards or steel bars will be used to prevent escape and enforce discipline. Farm workers will be given to understand that they are strictly on their honor, and violation of rules will be punished by return to the County Jail and appropriate punishment.

Food stuffs which are produced upon the farm will be used by farm inmates, surplus being used for feeding inmates of the County Jail. It is also expected that sufficient vegetables of certain kinds may be produced to supply other county institutions.

In a great many instances, those who are placed in the County Jail are under-nourished and run down physically. They have had no opportunity to enjoy wholesome exercise in the outdoors and their diets were not calculated to produce the best physical health. Service on the farm will rehabilitate their bodies and at the same time will bring economic advantages to the people of the county.



## SHERIFF'S AERO SQUADRON

The Aero Squadron was created by authority of County Ordinance, and the number of members is restricted. This squadron is composed of deputy sheriffs who operate their own flying equipment at their own expense and without compensation.

This arm of the service was considered desirable because of the large area of the county, such a large portion of it being mountainous and having a long sea coast. Also, Los Angeles County leads the nation in aircraft manufacture and transportation.

Because county funds were not available for creation of such an organization of flying officers, volunteers were called for. Response was immediate. In order that a most efficient corps might be formed, an executive committee was selected from its membership and required to pass upon the qualifications of applicants. The result has been that the present personnel of the Aero Squadron comprises some of the most noted and able pilots in Southern California.

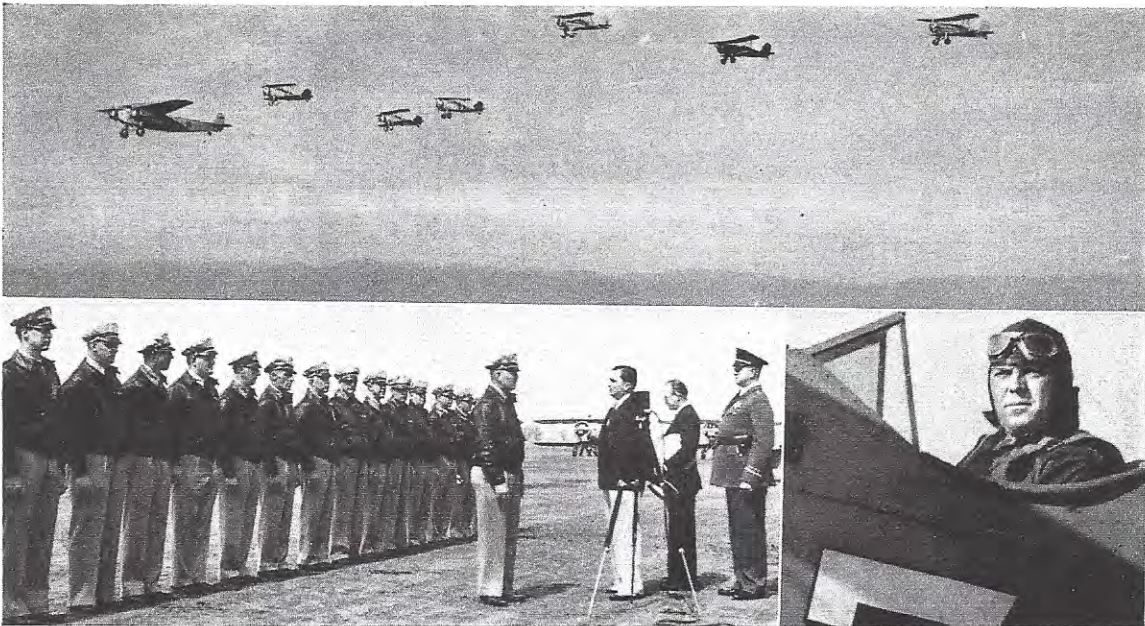
Members must possess a current pilot's license issued by the United States Department of Com-

merce, Bureau of Air Commerce, or hold a pilot's rating in the United States military or naval air service.

The Aero Squadron, commanded by the Captain of the Sheriff's Aero Detail, and a regular Civil Service employee of the county, has functioned successfully in past emergencies. In earthquake, flood, fire or sea disasters, this auxiliary branch of the service is invaluable.

Members wear a distinctive regulation flying uniform with a Deputy Sheriff's Aero Squadron badge, authorized by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Recently, while in the course of preparation of this book, the Sheriff's Aero Squad did heroic work in rescuing and feeding of citizens who were marooned in mountains, canyons and other inaccessible places of the County. The Sheriff's Department and the public owe a debt of gratitude to this volunteer organization for its splendid help in the recent flood emergency. Suffering of victims was greatly alleviated and undoubtedly considerable loss of life was prevented.



VIEWS OF SHERIFF'S AERO SQUADRON—Upper: Some of the squadron members in flight. Lower left: Squadron being reviewed by Sheriff Biscailluz. Lower right: Captain Claude F. Morgan, who commands the squadron.



## SHERIFF'S POSSE

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Mounted Posse is one of the most colorful organizations active in law enforcement work. The personnel of the posse consists of a maximum of fifty riders. All members must be regular deputy sheriffs or deputies serving without compensation. Members must furnish their own horses and equipment and ride at their own expense.

The posse is a regularly organized body operating under a set of by-laws and regulations governing appearance and activities of the members. The group partially dedicates its activities to keeping alive the romantic and appealing atmosphere of the frontier and early Western history. On formal occasions and while riding in parades and pageants, the possemen wear costumes and uniforms typical of early California days. Their horses are of the western pony type, and saddles, bridles and equipment are beautifully ornamented with silver.

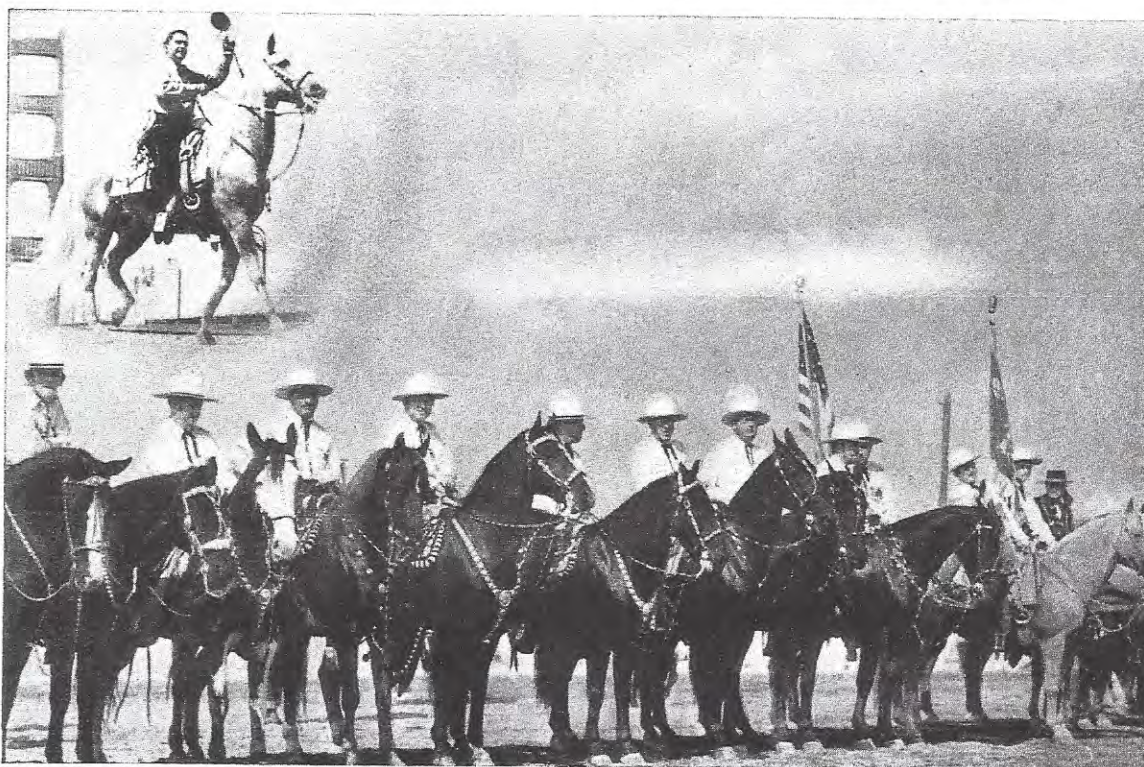
However, there is a very practical side to the functions of this posse in addition to the dramatic. Each posseman possesses field clothing and equipment and a horse which is suited and trained for rough work. Emergencies in the work of the

Sheriff's Department often arise where in spite of all the modern methods of transportation, a good horse and a trained rider are necessary to meet the situation.

Within Los Angeles County, there are many rugged mountainous sections which are inaccessible except by men on foot or on horse back. In instances where persons are lost or injured, or where air plane disasters may have occurred, or where peace officers are needed, mounted possemen are the ideal representatives of the County Sheriff. These men are trained for such service and when emergencies arise are eager and willing to cooperate in every way possible.

In times of disaster, these horsemen are a particularly valuable supplementary force. They are able to serve as couriers and help with police work in areas which have been devastated by fire, flood or earthquake.

In addition to the posse's service as outlined, this organization also takes an active interest in juvenile crime prevention work. Members are energetic workers and generous contributors to such projects as the Sheriff's Boys' Camp which is fully described elsewhere in this booklet.



Sheriff's mounted posse in parade regalia.



# JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION

For a number of years, the administration of the Sheriff's Department of the County of Los Angeles has been acutely interested in juvenile crime prevention measures. An idea of the attitude held in this regard by Eugene W. Biscailuz, the incumbent Sheriff, may be had from quotations of parts of an address he recently made.

Sheriff Biscailuz, in part, said:

"The problem of juvenile crime prevention should be everybody's business. In reality it involves an essential single purpose affecting public welfare in a most vital way.

"Some persons seem to think that preventing juvenile delinquency means the apprehension and confinement of juvenile law-breakers. Nothing could be further from the truth. When the Sheriff's Department or any other police organization is forced to confine a young person, that act spells, not success, but failure. Failure not alone on the part of the police organization, but failure on the part of the parents, the schools, the young people's organizations and all other agencies interested in juvenile welfare.

"It is the belief of this department, as well as of all progressive police organizations throughout the United States, that the true function of a peace officer is to prevent the commission of crime rather than the apprehension of the criminal after the performance of a criminal act."

Sheriff Biscailuz further said: "Criminal tendencies assert themselves early in life, for youth is the time of lawlessness."

In no field of governmental administration is there more need for careful research and practical expression than in the field of crime prevention; and no phase of this problem is more important than dealing with juveniles.

It is a recognized fact that boys and girls will usually develop into useful citizens, becoming an asset instead of a liability to society if proper measures are taken for corrective guidance.

With the constantly increasing number of broken homes, the difficult economic conditions of the present, the congestion of population and various other elements, this problem becomes a very complicated one which must have thorough analysis and careful consideration.

The volume of juvenile delinquency during the past few years has called into existence innumerable movements having as their objective the relief of this situation.

Today we have Juvenile Courts, Juvenile Probation Departments, and schools for juvenile delinquents; and, the program takes fairly good care of those who have gone so far that they must be taken into custody and supervised through these different agencies. There is a field of operation in which we must work before this extreme stage has been reached. It was largely this thought which led to the creation of one of the most recent special details in the Sheriff's Department.

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Bureau was established in July of 1931, and was the first Bureau of its kind established in any Sheriff's office in the United States. It is a place to which complaints can be brought, investigations carried on, and such advice and assistance given as will, in a large number of cases, prevent arrests or legal custody of any kind. It was with this thought in mind that the whole program has been worked out, and in its comparatively short period of operation, the results have fully justified our most optimistic expectations.

## Sheriff's Boys' Camp

In its crime prevention activities, the Sheriff's Department has come to believe that organized and supervised play and recreation among juveniles is one of the most practical approaches to the delinquency problem.

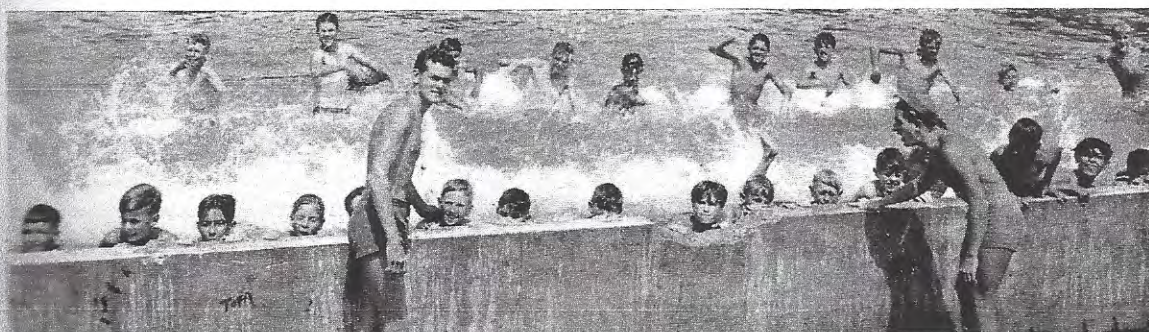
It was the Sheriff's Posse members who first supplied moral and financial encouragement to the inauguration of a program for supervised recreation for under-privileged boys. This took form in a Free Summer Camp, operated under supervision of the Sheriff's Department and financially sponsored by individuals and groups interested in this definite form of crime prevention.

In commenting upon the Boys' Camp, after eleven weeks of successful operation last Summer, Sheriff Biscailuz said: "I believe the camp was a success because the boys were well fed, properly housed and given a thoroughly enjoyable vacation—but above all they were returned to their homes with a sharper definition of the proper social attitude."

Hereafter, the Sheriff's Boys Free Summer Camp is to be an annual affair. A new camp is now under construction and future years will bring increased activity in this type of pre-delinquent work.

To keep the boys busy with constructive activity





VIEWS OF BOYS IN SHERIFF'S BOYS CAMP—Upper: Drilling. Center: At rest. Lower: "The old swimmin' hole."



—to create an interest in group participation—to develop self-control, cooperation and leadership, was only part of the objective during the camping term. Foremost in thought was how to impart to these under-privileged boys by actual example the reality of good sportsmanship, fair dealing and courage. In this way a better understanding of decency and honesty, as well as proper community spirit, could be developed.

### **Boy Scout Activities**

Sheriff Biscailuz believes in the effectiveness of all first class juvenile organizations which are organized to develop morals and character in youths. The Sheriff has such confidence in the benefits of the Boy Scouts of America organization that he has encouraged his deputies to take an active interest in the Scouting movement.

The Sheriff's attitude is well expressed in a message which he recently sent to Scouting groups which are being sponsored and encouraged by members of the department. Here is the message:

"As Sheriff of Los Angeles County I take pleasure in extending greetings and best wishes to all of you. I feel there is no form of activity in which a boy can engage which will be of greater benefit in after years than scouting. The informa-

tion and discipline gained through your experiences will make you better men and more useful citizens. The knowledge of nature, the understanding of your relationship to each other and the consciousness of right and wrong behavior, will create character and nobility of purpose without which no man can accomplish the best things in life.

"There is no service in life to which we can give ourselves that is more satisfactory than that of using our ability and energies to assist others in the attainment of higher ideals and practical objectives. For this reason I congratulate those who give their time and strength to the work of Scout Master. Such leaders are character builders and are performing a service second to nothing else in the work of crime prevention and creation of a self reliant and useful group of future citizens. . . ."

Several Troops of Scouts are being sponsored by sub-stations of the Sheriff's Department. Officers and men of these sub-divisions take an active interest in this work and are giving generously of their time as well as some financial support when it is needed. The Sheriff's Department feels that this is effort well spent, because crime prevention is an ever present objective on the part of the administration.

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## **MARKSMANSHIP**

The policy of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is that every officer of the department shall become experienced and skillful in handling and using firearms. A peace officer is required to be armed at all times. It is, therefore, very important that he be able to handle such weapons with safety to himself and any bystanders who may be within range of loaded firearms.

In addition to cautious and safe handling of weapons, it is extremely desirable that officers be able to shoot coolly and accurately when necessity for gun play arises. Peace officers who have not had proper training or sufficient practice with firearms are often more dangerous to society than they are beneficial as protectors of lives and property. Good marksmanship is often good life insurance for the peace officer who comes into frequent contact with criminals. It also adds to his self confidence and helps increase his efficiency as well as contributing to his character and morale.

It is for these reasons that competitive marksmanship has been encouraged within the Sheriff's

Department and individuals have been offered every opportunity under expert instructors to become exceptionally skillful in the handling of firearms.

### **Sheriff's Revolver Club**

In order to help promote interest in shooting, there has been formed within the department a Sheriff's Revolver Club. The avowed object of this club is to encourage organized revolver and pistol shooting. This encouragement is given in the nature of competitive sport between individual officers and between small groups of men making up teams within the various sub-divisions. The membership of the club is made up of regular employees of the Sheriff's Department. Rewards in the nature of medals and trophies are given by the club to stimulate interest in shooting and to encourage individuals to take a regular interest in practice.

A high class, modern pistol and revolver range is operated under supervision of the club's executives. A regular range master and an assistant are

employed to oversee range activities and to instruct in shooting. Two target ranges, one at twenty-five yards and the other at fifty yards, are provided. In addition, there is what is known as a "double action" or "combat" range, where officers are trained in quick drawing of weapons and in rapid and deadly use of their sidearms under conditions closely simulating those to be found in actual police emergencies.

A detail of reliable trusties is assigned from the County Jail to furnish the necessary labor around the range. Targets are constructed, grounds are improved and kept up, scoring and repairing of targets is attended to, and other duties involved in conduct of such a range are handled.

One of the most important activities of the range is the reloading of ammunition which is used in target practice. The range has three of the finest loading machines built, and these are supervised by a regular deputy sheriff who keeps the delicate machines in mechanical repair and carefully observes that reloaded shells are handled properly. Between fifty and sixty thousand rounds of ammunition a month are turned out and sold to deputies at a nominal cost. This permits officers to practice regularly at a very small expense to themselves, and at the same time provides a nice profit from which to make necessary repairs and improvements around the range.

## Pistol Teams

As a result of the encouragement given to marksmanship in the department, some of the finest shots in the country have been developed. There are several different kinds of teams, the members of which engage in different types of shooting.

Within the organization, every sub-division has a team which competes with that of other sub-divisions. Keen rivalry exists between these teams and members strive to the best of their ability to uphold the honor of their particular group of employees.

Then the department enters competitive teams in shoots with other policing agencies and organizations. In such matches, a team is selected to represent the department. Such teams, in the past, have built themselves an enviable reputation, and the Sheriff's Department's pistol teams are known all over the country by those who are interested in marksmanship.

Another type of pistol team is used also. This is an exhibition team which does a variety of stunt or trick shooting. Some of the feats performed by the members of this team are almost unbelievable. The men who do this type of shooting must practice constantly and faithfully in order to avoid accidents and maintain their skill.





## TRAINING PROGRAM

Law enforcement technique must be improved and changed constantly in order to keep pace with new methods adopted and used by criminals in their activities. Laws are frequently amended and new statutes and ordinances enacted. These must all be thoroughly understood by the peace officer in order that laws may be intelligently enforced. For these and other reasons the Sheriff's Department conducts a school and training program for the benefit of its personnel.

For some time, considerable attention has been focused nationally upon the desirability of general peace officer training. Crime prevention and law enforcement conferences have been held at different places throughout the country, and in each instance, it was held to be of utmost importance that some means be devised for the schooling and training of peace officers.

In California, a group of peace officers' associations banded their strength together with that of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation and the State Department of Education and inaugurated a state-wide peace officers' training program. This program was designed to care for the needs of the large policing agencies as well as those of the smaller or rural departments.

The entire program is predicated upon the principle that only peace officers are competent to teach peace officers. There are certain phases of peace officer work which are taught in no schools or universities and which are understood only by peace officers having extensive experience.

Although the veteran officer may be very efficient and have a wealth of knowledge stored away in his memory, he may be a very poor teacher.

Realizing this, a program was devised whereby professional teacher trainers would be furnished by the State Board of Education to instruct selected peace officers in teaching techniques.

The procedure followed in setting up the schooling program in the Sheriff's department was as follows:

The Sheriff selected a small group of the department's executives to serve as an Advisory Board and act as the board of governors of the school. Next, command groups of officers were required to hold a series of conferences and decide upon what courses should be taught and to submit nominees who would possibly make good teachers.

After a carefully considered list of names of specially qualified and experienced officers had been approved by the Advisory Board, a course in teacher training was given. In this course of instruction, the subject material of each potential instructor was analyzed and he was given professional assistance in preparing his lesson material and the way in which to deliver it.

These peace officer teachers are now holding classes of the department's employees and teaching them, in an approved scientific manner, the knowledge which it required many years of actual experience to learn.

The broad knowledge of all phases of peace officer's work which all employees are receiving will ultimately make the Sheriff's Department one of the most efficient in the country. This is so because departmental efficiency is merely an assemblage of individual performance, and individual ability is greatly improved when intelligent training is provided.

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## MAJOR DISASTER PROGRAM

A study of disasters shows them to be quite widely scattered geographically. They also vary greatly in nature and extent. So it is that few persons realize how important disaster preparedness really is. Unfortunately, disasters and great emergencies do not give warning, but seem to strike when least expected. No community, no section of the country is safe in considering itself immune from the ravages of fire, flood, earthquake, pestilence, and other forms which disasters

and emergencies may take.

Great emergencies rarely fail to evoke a swift response directed to the exigent tasks of rescue and first aid to the injured and helpless. Those at hand instinctively move to do the things momentarily necessary. In the first hours after calamity the resources of zeal, devotion, and self-effacing service seem boundless. It frequently happens that self-appointed rescue and relief workers band themselves together in impromptu committees,



under the leadership of some forceful personality, each group operating independently of the others and each essaying such activities as seem to it of immediate importance.

For a number of years, the Sheriff's Department of Los Angeles County worked upon perfecting a plan which would enable the department and volunteer helpers to cooperate and give service needed in times of emergency. A major disaster program was worked out but upon further study it was thought advisable to make such an important endeavor a function of the entire county instead of just one of the departments of county government. Consequently, the Sheriff recommended to the County's Board of Supervisors that the problem be considered and appropriate action taken.

The Board of Supervisors realized that some program expressing clear forethought and deliberation should be in force in order that customary confusion, overlapping of effort and inadvertent neglect of essentials might be avoided should disaster strike within the county.

The county plan which was developed was worked out in close cooperation with municipal and civic groups throughout the district. A County Ordinance was adopted making the program legal and inclusive of all groups interested and organized for emergency service.

In this county disaster program, the Sheriff of the County was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to serve as administrative coordinator of the entire plan. It became the Sheriff's duty to efficiently organize all departments of county government into one central plan which would function smoothly should occasion arise. In this plan were embraced a variety of organizations and individuals who had valuable services or equipment to offer as assistance in disaster relief.

Briefly, the plan consists of the following parts.

There are two major groups or councils. The first is known as the Emergency Council. This is made up of heads of County Departments, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors acting as chairman of the group. Under the plan, the Sheriff acts as administrator in command of operations.

A second group is called the Advisory Council. This is made up of representatives of the Amer-

ican Red Cross, Federal, State and City Governments, civil, labor, military and commercial organizations, public utility and private corporations, representative citizens and others.

With the Sheriff in command under the Board of Supervisors, an Intelligence and Personnel Section is maintained. It is the chief responsibility of this section to coordinate the large variety of organizations which are incorporated into the plan. This section studies plans of the organization, makes tests, gathers information, lists and allocates available personnel and works out details of operation.

The entire plan is worked out in three phases:

Phase I—Rescue Work and Preservation of Life, Property and Maintaining Order. Under this phase comes the various tasks and responsibilities immediately necessary in case of emergency.

Phase II—Temporary Rehabilitation and Reclamation.

Phase III—Permanent Rehabilitation and Reclamation.

Phases II and III are organized for the purpose of carrying out tasks as indicated by their titles. The plan is organized and the responsibilities for the operation of definite phases of activity assigned to various executives of the departments of County Government.

While one naturally hopes that disasters will not strike our community, prevention is impossible and preparedness is of vital concern to each and every citizen.

The Major Disaster Plan is the result of many years of study and research by Sheriff Biscailuz and his staff. This plan will continue to be improved upon as the dictates of experience and the needs of an ever-increasing population demand. The plan in its present form, however, received quite an adequate test during the recent storm and floods. Although conditions did not officially reach the proportions of a major disaster, they were such as to justify a "stand by" order, where all liaison or contact officers were available at all times during the emergency. Results were so satisfactory, and evidence definitely indicated that, should a major disaster strike, the machinery of the plan would be placed smoothly into action without confusion or excitement.

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## SHERIFF'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The Sheriff's Relief Association of Los Angeles County is a voluntary organization for

mutual benefit, protection and relief of the men and women employed in the Sheriff's Department



and members of the Marshal's office of the Municipal Court of Los Angeles City.

Salaries paid officers who constantly endanger their lives and health in investigation of crime and apprehension of criminals do not make adequate provision for their care in case of emergency, such as disability caused by accident or disease. In the county, a deputy who is disabled in line of duty has his pay stopped immediately. If he is disabled because of illness, he draws part of his salary after the first day he is absent from duty. If his disability continues, he may be dropped from the payroll after a certain length of time.

The Relief Association provides certain benefits to members. Beginning the first day that a member does not draw regular salary because of illness or disability, he is paid two dollars a day for two weeks and then three dollars a day for eleven

weeks. After that, if the member is still unable to work, he receives forty dollars a month. Should the member die, his beneficiary receives a flat sum amounting to two dollars apiece for each member of the association at time of his death.

The Association is entirely financed as follows: Dues in the Association are two dollars per month. In addition to the money received for dues, the Association holds an annual barbecue, and money cleared after expenses are met enables the organization to carry on the great work so far accomplished. This has been made possible, not only by work of regular paid personnel but by Special Deputies and friends of the office. Between 50,000 and 60,000 people annually have been attracted to these annual barbecues. Members of the Association are genuinely grateful to the public and to their friends who so generously give this support.

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## SPECIAL DEPUTIES

Issuance of a variety of special or non-compensated Deputy Sheriff badges is authorized by the Board of Supervisors. When vacancies exist, the Sheriff may deputize persons entitled to such badges and properly record information of the deputization.

Special Deputies make up a very valuable auxiliary force, supplementing the Sheriff's regular civil service organization. In the past, during times of emergency such as earthquake, fire and flood, these special deputies have proved themselves to be reliable and unselfish in their service wherever they were assigned.

According to law, a deputy has the same powers and duties as his principal, and whenever the official name of any principal officer is used in any law conferring power, or imposing duties or liabilities, it includes deputies.

When a citizen is deputized, he takes an oath similar to that taken by regular salaried deputies. He swears to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of California, and that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office according to the best of his ability.

Not all are privileged to become Deputy Sheriffs, and the legal restrictions imposed, together with the character investigation made before an applicant is deputized, make the special deputy

sheriffs an exceptionally fine group of citizens.

No person may be commissioned a Deputy Sheriff unless a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, a bona fide resident and registered voter of Los Angeles County, and of good moral character.

No person who has been convicted of a felony shall be appointed a Deputy Sheriff. No person employed as a collector, or an attorney at law, or notary public, may be deputized.

When Special Deputy Sheriffs receive their commission, they are given a small booklet containing the laws of arrest and suggestions as to how to proceed and what things not to do when they act as peace officers.

Appointment of Special Deputies has, on many occasions justified the need for this type of deputy. During past emergencies, these men have volunteered to work without compensation, furnishing their own equipment, and have been amenable to orders just as the regular staff of employees. In one instance a short while ago, Sheriff Biscailuz made an appeal over three radio broadcasting stations for special deputies to report at a designated location to serve for a twenty-four period. 1,700 of these deputies reported and 937 of these volunteers worked diligently without pay or hope of reward except the satisfaction of a service well performed.



