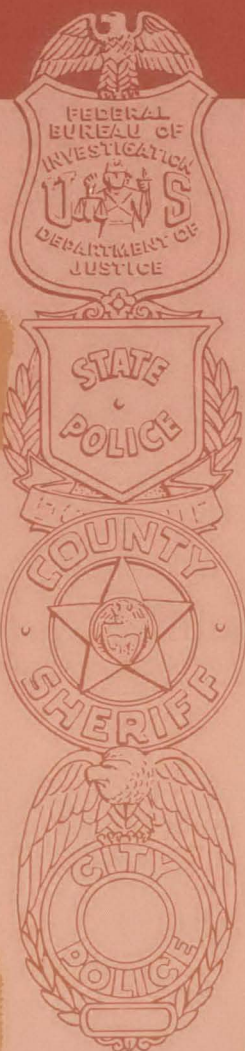




# FBI

## *Law Enforcement* BULLETIN



Vol. 34, No. 4

April 1965

~~DOCUMENTED~~  
COPY

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

# FBI

## Law Enforcement

### BULLETIN

APRIL 1965

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## Contents

### 1 Message from Director J. Edgar Hoover

#### Feature Article:

- 3 "Let's Have a Riot!" by Col. Joseph L. Regan, Director,  
New Hampshire Division of State Police

#### Crime Prevention:

- 9 The Teenager Looks at the Police

#### Communications and Records:

- 12 Modern Communications System Improves Police  
Service, by Victor E. Maul, Sr., Chief of Police,  
Elmhurst, Ill.

#### Scientific Aids:

- 16 Some Historical Aspects of Document Examination

#### Police Training:

- 22 FBI Training Assistance for Local Police

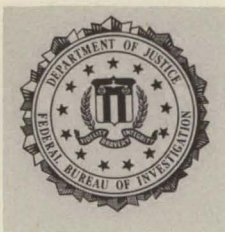
#### Other Topics:

- 24 Wanted by the FBI

#### Identification:

Interesting Pattern (back cover)





## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

A NATIONAL POLICE FORCE is a tool of tyranny. I abhor the implications of the term, and I refuse to let the FBI be forced into practices which smack of police state actions, regardless of the circumstances.

Our country today is caught up in a great and too-long neglected cause of human rights. Some individuals, in their efforts to secure the fundamental guarantees of the Constitution for all citizens, have criticized this Bureau for not exceeding its authority and for not assuming responsibilities belonging to local and State police.

The FBI fully appreciates the grave responsibility inherent in the investigation of alleged violations of Federal civil rights statutes. As I have stated many times, we are meeting these obligations without apology. Our role, however, is that of an investigator—not an accuser, prosecutor, jury, or judge. The FBI is a fact-gathering and fact-reporting agency, not a national police force. It is not empowered to furnish protection nor to police the streets of our communities.

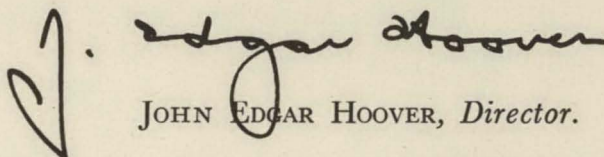
Citizens should not be misled by the self-styled "medicine men" in our midst who with their patented tonics for all social ills profess to hold the magic key to Utopia. Under close examination, their credentials often prove to be as false as their charges that the FBI is "dragging its feet" and is not determined to enforce civil rights laws. The ludicrousness of these charges is exceeded only by their inaccuracy. What these drummers of discord are actually advocating is that the FBI dispense with the democratic principles of law enforcement and apply police state methods.

## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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In a democracy, the end does not always justify the means. We must not lose sight of the fact that the path of justice is a two-way street.

To my mind, the freedoms and rights of our Nation can be implemented, as well as preserved, without resorting to totalitarian tactics.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first letter of each name being capitalized and prominent. The "J" is particularly large and stylized.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

APRIL 1, 1965



*"The mob is man voluntarily descending to the nature of the beast."—EMERSON.*

# *"Let's Have a Riot!"*

**COL. JOSEPH L. REGAN\***

*Director, New Hampshire Division of State Police*

*On Labor Day weekend, 1964, at Hampton Beach, N.H., some 7,000 arrogant, profane, and insulting young people stormed from the beach area running, drinking, destroying property, and shouting invectives—"Kill the Cops," "Burn the Casino," "Let's Have a Riot!" Colonel Regan's article gives an insight to some of the difficulties involved in squelching such a disturbance.*

FEAR AND BEWILDERMENT gripped the minds of many families and individuals who had come to Hampton Beach, N.H., on Labor Day weekend, 1964.

The beach is part of the 13½ miles of seacoast of the State of New Hampshire and is located 2 miles north of the Massachusetts line. It has approximately 3½ miles of ocean frontage and is a popular gathering place for family groups.

Hampton Beach is a summer resort and one of the most popular seashore attractions on the North Atlantic coastline. Its broad and lengthy beach, the Casino, and other businesses offer ample opportunity for enjoyment for all who seek it. But on this weekend it was to become a battleground

between law enforcement and a mob whose sights were set on destruction of property and injury to anyone who stood in their way.

Those who had come to enjoy the sun and the surf on Sunday afternoon found a tide of uneasiness sweeping the length of the beach, and many, fearing for the safety of their young children, left immediately. They knew that the basic elements for a riot were present and wanted no part of it. Many had perhaps read of such incidents in other parts of the country and could sense that the actions of the young people running, yelling, drinking, shouting taunts at the police, and rallying around flags posted in various parts of the beach would only lead to similar circumstances.

But who would have thought that the events of the next few hours would be broadcast across the country by radio and television and be read in nearly every newspaper.

The public at Hampton was that day learning what every police official knows—that crowd con-

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*\*Mob and riot control constitutes one of the major problems facing present-day law enforcement. Because of the emphasis being placed on police training to effectively handle rioting mobs, the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin runs a series of articles in the coming months on this subject. Colonel Regan's is the first of the series.*



trol is a problem whether it be at the scene of a major fire, athletic event, accident, or public meeting. Because of the ever-increasing number of such incidents throughout the country, police administrators have come to realize that a new element of training is a must in their police programs. This is known as Crowd and Riot Control.

The need for such training had been emphasized in New Hampshire during the last 4 years. It was in 1960 that police officials had first been required to cope with an outbreak by teenagers at Hampton Beach. This was only a minor incident but loomed as a forecast of trouble on the horizon. Similar spontaneous outbreaks of young people occurred again in 1961 and 1962, both on Labor Day weekends. Each succeeding incident gained in the number of individuals involved and resulted in greater damage to State and private property.

Experience gained from involvement in these preliminary bouts with juveniles prompted im-

mediate action by the Division of State Police. Under their direction a full-scale training program was launched. Knowledge that neither State troopers nor the men of the local police department were prepared to handle similar situations resulted in a program being set in motion which would train men to intelligently face this problem.

A special 2-week course of Crowd and Riot Control was established at Pease Air Force Base, Newington, N.H., with the close cooperation of U.S. Air Force officials. This formal training consisted of classes on Evaluation of Crowds, Mobs, and Rioters; Action against Mobs and Rioters; Close Order Drill; Physical Education; Unarmed Defense; Riot Control Formations; Use of Gas and Gas Masks; Use and Care of Riot and Gas Guns; and Night Stick Use.

At this time additional equipment was issued to every trooper, which included a riot stick with



Teenagers bask in the sun at Hampton Beach a day before the rioting occurred.



carrying ring, Fiberglas helmet with chin strap, and black leather gloves. These articles would be ready for immediate use as part of the emergency equipment carried in each cruiser. Basic supplies of riot equipment and ammunition were also stored in readiness in strategic locations throughout the State. With this type of high-level training and what was considered to be adequate equipment, the State police felt they would be ready to cope with any emergency relating to crowd control.

### First Class Tests Training

The first class graduated from the school at Pease Air Base in the early summer of 1963. The men from this class were placed on standby duty in the Hampton Beach area on Labor Day that fall. As expected, trouble again erupted. Troopers were notified that a small riot was in progress, and the detail was dispatched immediately to assist local police. This disturbance was quickly quelled; however, it served as an excellent test of the training received. It was evident that the training had a profound effect on the ability of the force to handle a crowd and, further, that similar training was a necessity for all police officers who might be assigned to such duty in the future.

The pattern was becoming clear as far as trouble at Hampton Beach was concerned. Four years in a row the police department had been faced with the problem of teenage destruction and disturbance on the Labor Day weekend. Because of this trouble and a fear of what might happen in the future, Gov. John W. King received a call in April 1964 from officials of the town of Hampton, at which time they requested assistance during the July Fourth and Labor Day weekends. An initial meeting was held in the council chambers and was presided over by Governor King. Present were officials of Hampton, the State Department of Safety, and county enforcement agencies. Plans for the summer at the beach were discussed, and Safety Department officials were instructed by the Governor to hold additional meetings to plan the course of action to be taken to prevent further disturbances.

### Signs of Trouble

At this and later meetings, the Hampton authorities requested that a "soft approach" be used by State police at any time they were on duty at the



Lt. Kenneth M. Hayes, shown with Colonel Regan (right), led the first squad of troopers into the rain of bricks, bottles, beer cans filled with sand, rocks, and broken plate glass hurled by the rioters.

beach. This approach was being used by the Hampton police to win the confidence and cooperation of the young people, and it appeared to be accomplishing its purpose.

Rumors were circulated that trouble could be expected at Hampton Beach over the Fourth of July, and, as a result, 55 men of the division were assigned there. These consisted of nine mobile patrols and two squads. The two squads were divided into foot patrols along the boardwalk, walking in pairs, and assigned so that both squads could be mobilized as a unit in a matter of minutes. A firm, polite approach was used by every officer in dealing with the young people, and they were kept moving and not allowed to congregate in any one place in large numbers. Troopers were in regular uniform and carried no riot equipment. Police were required to cope with two surges of young people onto the main artery which runs parallel with the beach. This resulted in a minor traffic inconvenience but no major control problem. No damage resulted and there were no reported injuries.

### Discussions on Control

Meetings continued between State and local officials at the request of Governor King for the purpose of discussing control during the Labor Day weekend. It was requested that the same approach be maintained with the crowd, and I agreed to this on one condition—that all portable signs, benches, trash barrels, and other loose items that could be injurious be removed from the area of the beach and that certain parking controls





**Milling teenagers night before riot.**

be implemented, particularly in the area of the immediate front of the beach itself. It was also agreed that the State police would assume full responsibility for the beach area and that the business section and all side streets off Ocean Boulevard would be the responsibility of the local police.

During the period between July Fourth and Labor Day, 60 of the 75 men who had been formally trained were divided into three squads of 20 men each. It had been determined by trial and error that the 20-man team was the most suitable for this type of crowd control. It had proved very effective when worked as a unit and was easily controlled by the squad leader. Refresher training was taken by each squad twice a month in the basic formations and the use of riot equipment. These sessions were held in drill halls of the National Guard armories throughout the State.

At this point, staff officers of the Division of State Police were faced with still another prob-

lem. Word was received that plans were being made for a "rumble" at the Weirs Beach, an inland resort some 85 miles from Hampton Beach. The question at this point was how many men should be diverted to assist in possible trouble at the Weirs, realizing that there was also a responsibility to assure adequate patrol on our highways throughout the State on this major weekend. Luckily, the trouble never materialized at the Weirs Beach although local police were ready for it.

### **Crowd Buildup**

It was decided that a task force of 31 men would report to Hampton Beach on Friday, September 4, 1964. It was a cool, rainy day, but in spite of the weather, a large group of young people was on the beach when the task force arrived. There was no trouble on Friday. The day was uneventful,



and because of the weather, the beach was nearly deserted by midnight. Troopers were allowed to return to their billets at 1 a.m.

Saturday dawned clear and warm, and because of the rapid buildup in the numbers of young people in the beach area, 32 additional troopers were ordered to report to me. This gave us a complement of 63 men on the beach force. Cruisers were placed in four different areas away from the beach to avoid malicious damage to them. Squads were assigned to foot patrols immediately, using the same system found so effective in July.

All during the day, there was a noticeable buildup of teenage boys and girls, and along with this, tension, like a coiled spring ready to be released, was felt from one end of the beach to the other. They made their presence felt further by an outward display of arrogance and profane and insulting chants directed at the police. Among these was "Let's have a riot." The daylight hours passed without incident as far as violence was concerned. In fact, it was not until 10 p.m. that any movement of the group off the sand was noticed.

At this time there was a sudden charge of nearly 2,000 of these minors from the beach, onto the boardwalk, and into the band shell. As if this had been planned, 15 or more of their leaders gathered on the stage, where they made their appeals to the crowd to be allowed to lead a full-scale riot on Sunday evening. This was broken up by the State police with little trouble, and the group returned to the beach area in open defiance. There were several more mass movements on the beach, but none spilled over into the street. By 3 a.m. the beach was quiet and the police were able to return to their quarters.

### Force Increase

Sunday morning, because of the events of the previous day and the known attitude of the young people, I called for another detail, increasing my force to 86 men.

Throughout the day, arrests of known leaders were made in an attempt to keep trouble from starting. The crowd continued, in hootenanny



Parking lot attendant's shack set afire by rioters.



fashion, to hurl insults at the police, and these became more profane and obscene as the day wore on. Many times these chants were made to the accompaniment of bongo drums and guitars. By 3 p.m. the beach crowd was estimated at between 150,000 and 175,000 people of all ages. Others were still trying to get onto the beach. All traffic into the area was shut off at this time, as it was feared that traffic congestion would handicap the efforts of police or emergency vehicles, and, further, that automobiles would be a prime target of a mob out of control.

It was at this time that many family groups and elderly people began to leave the area. However, many people, some well along in years, stood around waiting to see what was going to happen and what the police could do about it.

### Full-Scale Riot

All remained fairly quiet until 7:40 p.m. At this time trouble reared its ugly head. An uncontrolled mass of young people, bent on the destruction of property and defiance of the law, vaulted the railing along the beach front, came out of side streets and restaurants, and met en masse on the sands of the beach with its back to the ocean. Following this, there was a spontaneous move at 7:45, when the entire group of between 5,000 and 7,000 split into three groups and came back over the railing. The first group ran down "D" Street, spilling into the parking lot at the rear of the Casino. From there they stormed the local police and fire station. At this moment there was a pre-arranged alarm sounded on the fire whistle, and State police donned full riot equipment and prepared to move in accordance with instructions and previous training.

The rioters got within 10 feet of their objectives before they were slowed by local police using large quantities of tear gas and numerous charges of rock salt fired from 12-gage shotguns. Firemen used high pressure hoses to turn back the mob. This battle raged off and on for several hours. The second group went onto the board walk, through the band shell, and into the Casino. They dominated every available inch of space in the building, including porches, stairways, ramps, the roof, and places of business on the street level. It should be noted here that one of their chants prior to this action had been "Burn the Casino."

The third group went south to the playground area and then into the street (Ocean Boulevard)

which runs parallel with the beach area. This move completely blocked the street. Then, heading north towards the area protected by State police they chanted, "Kill the cops," "Burn the Casino," "Get the station wagon." (The station wagon referred to was the State police emergency vehicle containing riot equipment.) The troopers met this advance by forming squads and driving into the advancing rioters. The first squad in action was led by Lt. Kenneth M. Hayes. Although armed with helmets and night sticks, the troopers were faced with bricks, bottles, beer cans filled with sand, rocks, and pieces of plate glass hurled at them from shoulder height. The sound of breaking glass filled the air along with the chants of the rioters, and the noise reached such a high level that squad commanders had to lead their men by using hand signals, as voice commands could no longer be heard.

Tear gas was expended in large quantities, and the groups of rioters were driven back to the State parking lot to the south and to the Marine monument to the north. A third group was held by the local police on Ashworth Avenue, just south of the police station.

*(Continued on page 19)*



New Hampshire Gov. John W. King arrived at Hampton Beach at the height of the riot and arranged for a detail of Maine State Police to assist in halting the disorder.



## *The Teenager Looks at the Police*

*Four northern Virginia high school youths candidly express their views in a panel discussion on the relationship existing between law enforcement and the teenager, some of the trouble areas, and what might be done to improve the policeman's image in the eyes of present-day youth.*

TO ESTABLISH BETTER RAPPORT between high school students and local law enforcement, the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police at its 39th annual convention featured a discussion devoted to "The Teenager Looks at the Police." The panel, composed of four youths from Alexandria and Arlington area schools, was presided over by Maj. W. H. Kelly, chief of police, Williamsburg, Va., vice president of the association, and moderated by Maj. William G. Fawver, chief of police, Arlington, Va.

Major Fawver opened the discussion by stating the association was pleased to welcome the panel of outstanding students to the convention and that he was sure their observations would be of interest not only to those in attendance but also to all members of law enforcement.

In setting the theme for the discussion, Major Fawver pointed out that few people would dispute the fact that teenage drivers present numerous problems for policemen in any and every community. He said that many of today's drivers, young and old, do not consider their license to drive as a privilege but rather as a natural-born right.

"In the minds of many drivers," he continued, "they assume they have the right to use public streets and highways in a manner to satisfy their own personal desires without regard to other citizens and drivers. We know that these ideas are

reflected in the conduct of some operators under certain conditions. In many instances the normal, well-mannered individual, when placed in the driver's seat, changes into some kind of an animal with little or no regard for the rights or lives of others. This we normally refer to as 'driver attitude,' and we in law enforcement recognize this problem as the cause of many accidents.

"The element of attitude also involves the police officer in the performance of duty. It may be that some of the feeling of rebellion against police officers is the result of the policeman's own attitudes and official conduct. We know, too, that some individuals rebel against any kind of authority, and the officer, of course, represents authority, being the guardian of the highways. To them, he represents restriction, especially to the speeding or reckless driver. So he, in the minds of many, represents a narrow-minded killjoy. The very sight of the police car or uniform in some instances is like waving a red flag in front of a mean bull. Resentment mounts.

"For many years the police have worked with the elementary grade students promoting safety. But then we lose contact when these students get into the higher grades of school. We lose contact at the critical period, the time when they are beginning to drive. We, the police, certainly need to find a way to reach them during this critical period.



"We in Arlington have found that our efforts in this direction have proved worthwhile. We have some statistics to show that where we have been able to contact and work with the driving group of young people that we have fewer accidents and fewer violators.

"These young citizens on the panel are outstanding in that they represent large student bodies and, too, I believe that they are on the side of law enforcement."

### **Youth Views the Policeman**

As each member of the panel was introduced, he gave a prepared statement on "The Teenager Looks at the Police." The first student speaker, president of the student council at his school, stated that teenagers' impressions of the police—not always favorable—were largely derived from television shows, bad publicity, and, frequently, from remarks made by their parents who, he said, are the "best ill-will givers for the policeman." He went on to say that the distorted image of the policeman has been handed down to youth, and, until this view changes, the policeman would have a "hard job."

A comparison of the "kids of the old days" with the kids of today was made by the next panel member to address the group. Vice president of the student council at his school, he stated that generally the pranks of the old days were considered only as practical jokes but the pranks of today are considered more serious. He attributed the change to the increasing complexity of our society, the greater number of teenagers, and the large number of cars available to young people. Because of these problems, he said, pranks and disturbances can cause more dangerous consequences. He also stated, "We realize that society is complicated—that the policeman does have to watch out for the interests of people, but there is such a thing as an excess of zeal, and we feel that he should try to act in the spirit of the law as well as in the letter of the law."

Again drawing a comparison of the "old days" and "nowadays," he said, "As far as I can see, it is going to take both sides to try to patch this thing up. The policeman obviously could do something about improving his image, but all teenagers, too, should learn to realize that the policeman is just another guy."

The third panel member, president of the auto club at his school, spoke on the relationship be-



**Maj. William G. Fawver.**

tween the teenager and the police officer, admitting that it was a "controversial subject." He said that the relationship between the two could be improved by the "continuity" of the police-education program which begins in most schools at the 6-year-old level. Instead of terminating at the elementary school level as it does in so many cases, he felt the program should be extended into the high school. He wants officers to speak at assembly meetings or in the classrooms and to work directly with the teenagers in their high school clubs.

Referring to his own high school auto club, in which members work with an officer, he stated that the attitude of the students had changed considerably. "The boys have found that in working with the officer they have gained respect for him as an individual and through their contact with him have grown to respect the police department," he added.

### **"A Guy Seven Feet Tall"**

The last panelist, also an officer of the student council at his school, drew a picture of the policeman as "a guy about 7 feet tall"—to a child in elementary school. But this image changes as the child grows older and more cocky, sometimes because of negative attitudes displayed in the home,



sometimes because of unhappy brushes with the law. To maintain the image of a "guy 7 feet tall," the student said the police officer must be a model and a teacher in his own actions, and not be the cause of one teenager saying to another, "He just lays down the law to us, and he is not much better than we are." In the opinion of this student, the policeman represents an authority of restriction, and as such, human nature being what it is, is a natural challenge to teenagers.

He admitted there is a bad attitude among teenagers but felt that a change could be brought about through friendly contact with the policeman on many levels, especially in the schools. "When it comes to the point that the teenager doesn't resent the policeman, but kind of looks to him as a friend as the little kids do, I think your problem with the teenager will begin to change," he concluded.

### Driving Restrictions

At the conclusion of the students' statements, Major Fawver expressed his gratitude to the panelists. Then he asked their opinion on one topic that had not been touched upon—the prohibiting of students' driving to school in their cars. The panelists agreed that such restrictions have little effect and that they cause a lot of resentment and more problems for the police, "not so much by the

kids who drive to school just to get there, but by the troublemakers who are going to always break the law and keep on driving anyway."

In summation, Major Fawver noted, "Throughout the course of the comments here, there was continual reference made to bad impressions of the police. I am wondering what your opinions are as to what percentage of these bad impressions are generated among you by known troublemakers—that is, someone who has been cited as a violator. Is this the major source of these bad impressions, or would they be from other sources as well?"

To this query, one of the boys admitted that teenagers move in cliques and they all stick pretty close together; when one member of a gang gets into a little trouble, generally they all do. He stated that a teenager guilty of a violation usually rationalizes to companions and blames or criticizes the police officer for his trouble. In so doing, he only gives his side of the story and this is the version which is circulated around the school, the panelist explained.

Another youth volunteered that some of the erroneous impressions picked up by teenagers come from parents who thoughtlessly make loose or derogatory remarks about police, sometimes in jest, without justification. His contention was that in homes where parents respect authority and train children to do likewise, teenagers have a higher regard for police officers and their duties.

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### "JUDAS GOOSE"

During the last waterfowl and migratory game season on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, Federal game agents of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife encountered a goose hunter with a rare and sophisticated technique to insure his day's bag limit. He employed the services of a "Judas Goose."

This game bird was raised by the hunter in captivity and subjected to a lengthy and rigorous training in the deceitful art of joining other geese in flight and then luring them to a specified area. At the designated rendezvous with its hunter-trainer, the goose would deftly separate itself from the unwary flock and descend to a position of safety near the hunter's blind, where it continued its treacherous bidding until silenced by a satisfied master. BALTIMORE CRIMDEL

April 1965

DATED 12-8-64  
BuFi # 63-4296-3

### "TO EACH HIS OWN"

A Mississippi farmer reporting the theft of two of his unbranded calves remarked that since the calves had no distinctive markings, he doubted whether he could identify them even if they were recovered.

Investigators of the Cattle Theft Bureau checked sales records at nearby cattle barns and cattle auctions and discovered that two calves had been sold the day following the theft. Arrangements were made for the calves and the mothers of the stolen calves to be turned loose in a pasture with several other cows. The two calves immediately recognized their respective mothers and vice versa.

The suspected thief upon being confronted with this information admitted the theft of the calves and was sentenced to the State penitentiary.

JACKSON CRIMDEL

DATED 10-27-64

BuFi # 63-4296-54

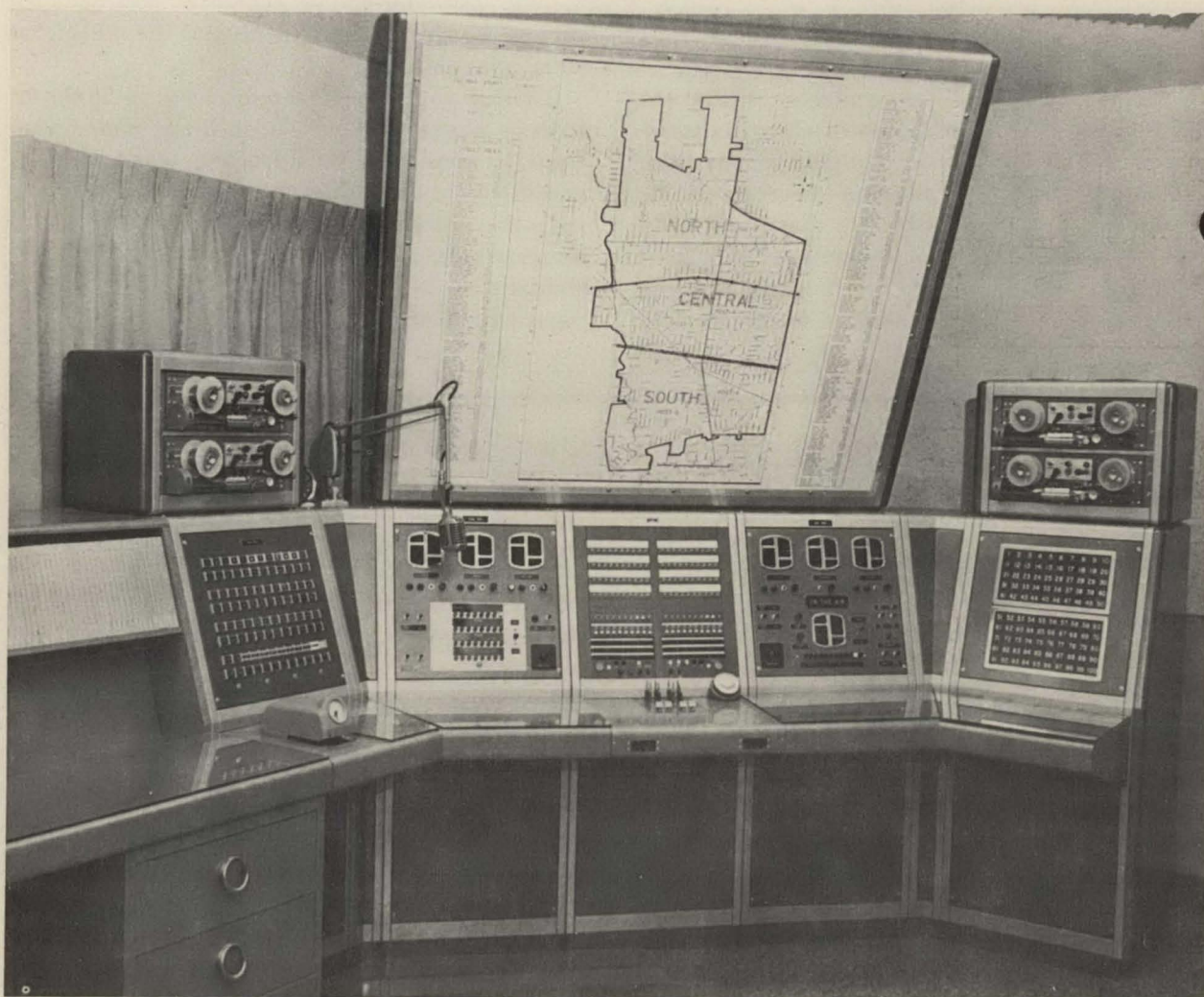


# Modern Communications System Improves Police Service

**VICTOR E. MAUL, SR.**

*Chief of Police, Elmhurst, Ill.*

*Effective law enforcement requires a rapid, smooth-flowing means of channeling information and messages. In this modern age, the solution of a crime often depends on how quickly a department can respond to a complaint or incoming call.*



Main console, including switchboard.



THANKS TO THE GENEROSITY of the citizens of Elmhurst, Ill., their 49-man police department operates one of the most modern and complete radio and telephone communications centers in the Midwest.

This \$33,000 communication complex is the last of a series of police service improvements approved by the voters of Elmhurst in a 1961 referendum. It was placed into operation by the city's public safety administration in January 1964 and incorporates, among other features, a "hot line" to the hospital emergency room, an electronic "status" board indicating which city vehicles are in use and which are available, police recall and railway warning systems, and an all-call "panic" button.

### Needs Recognized

Elmhurst is a residential suburb of 40,000 people located 20 miles due west of Chicago's Loop. During my oral examination for the civil service rank of captain early in 1961, I outlined the need for expanded facilities to city officials. Also cognizant of the growing need for more complete police protection, Mayor Charles Weigel, Jr., and City Manager Robert T. Palmer, as well as members of the city council and police and fire commission, pushed for passage of the May 1961 referendum, which meant additional taxes of \$4.70 for every \$10,000 of assessed valuation annually for all property owners.

By the time I became chief of police in May 1963, Elmhurst's police headquarters were being physically expanded, nine new men had joined the force, and a comprehensive offering of educational opportunities had been instituted for the advantage of patrolmen and officers. Plans were under way for the glass-enclosed communications control center which was to become the showpiece of the department.

### Control System

Operable since January 13, 1964, the entire system is controlled from two dispatch consoles, built by Medicom, Inc., of Chicago Heights, Ill., which are contained in an acoustically perfect chamber on the first floor of the station to the left of the entryway. In the future, as the city and the department grow, there is room for a third unit. At present, one console is manned 24 hours a day by a dispatcher and the other for 16 hours, or two

shifts, by a desk sergeant. The communications boards are nearly identical in appearance and are dual controlled.

The lighted push-button status board, located between the two main consoles, advises officers on duty of the position and activity of each patrol and fire vehicle. A white light goes on when the vehicle is occupied and a color-keyed light beneath that one is flicked on when it is "on call."

Another board replaces the antiquated burglar alarm system once used in Elmhurst. It is hooked up so that a button is illuminated whenever one of 31 burglar alarms in the city is activated. The dispatcher transmits this information immediately to the squad car in the post where the possibly burglarized building is located.

For obvious reasons, the carpeted control room is open only to authorized personnel. However, a speaker on the lobby wall enables the station's many visitors to also hear, as well as to see, what is going on.

The men who work in the center are volunteers for the duty and have been specially trained to understand and operate intricate consoles, to meet the public, and to handle telephone complaints.

### Tape Recordings Made

All telephone and radio conversation between the officers-in-charge and citizens, or other officers, is recorded on four tapes (police telephone and radio and fire telephone and radio) which are changed once a day and kept on file. Each morning I listen to at least a portion of the previous day's tapes so that I may quickly be brought up to date on all activities.

The ability to play back telephone conversations is beneficial in many situations, particularly when a panicky caller blurts out a garbled message and hangs up. The dispatcher can replay his voice as many times as it is necessary for him to determine the address and nature of the emergency. The tapes are also helpful in silencing the complainant who may cry that it took a patrol car "at least 20 minutes" to reach the scene after his call. If the police vehicle arrived instead in 5 minutes, the tapes will so indicate—unequivocally.

Knowledge on the part of the public that their conversations with police officers are recorded may even have cut down on the number of so-called "crank" calls to the department. Following a wave of "bomb scares" in Elmhurst's public schools, Juvenile Officer Lawrence Wagner pub-





Chief Maul.

licized the fact that the police were in possession of tapes of some of the callers' telephoned warnings. It is believed this step deterred further action of at least one or two of the pranksters.

### Emergency Needs Met

Among the most immediate advantages of the center to the department and the people it serves is the direct line to the emergency room of Memorial Hospital of Du Page County, located just a few blocks from the police building. A hospital staff member can be connected for direct communication with any squad car. Thus, an attending officer may inform a doctor of his passenger's condition or receive first aid instruction while the emergency vehicle is en route to the hospital.

Improved radio communications also mean that an emergency patient can be delivered to the hospital from any point within the city limits in 3 to 7 minutes after the station is alerted. In addition to the speedy service, the sick or injured per-

son is transported in comfort in one of two vehicles equipped with first aid equipment, including a resuscitator, oxygen tents, and obstetrical kits.

An officer who has had to leave his car for investigation can now be called back to receive a radio message by means of a flashing light on top of his car and a honking horn. Nine buttons on the huge radio control console are used exclusively for this "recall" operation. The dispatcher presses the button matched to the officer's car and the revolving red light atop the squad car is activated. At the same time, the car's horn blows for 7 seconds. When these means fail to recall the patrolman sought, a flashing lamp on his dashboard indicates he has been called and should contact headquarters right away.

### Call Box System

We have a system of 80 call boxes—for direct emergency access to the police department—throughout the 8 square miles of Elmhurst. This system enables a police officer to be on his way to the scene as the caller is giving information to the dispatcher, because the location of the box from which the call is being made is pinpointed on the illuminated map the instant the receiver is lifted.

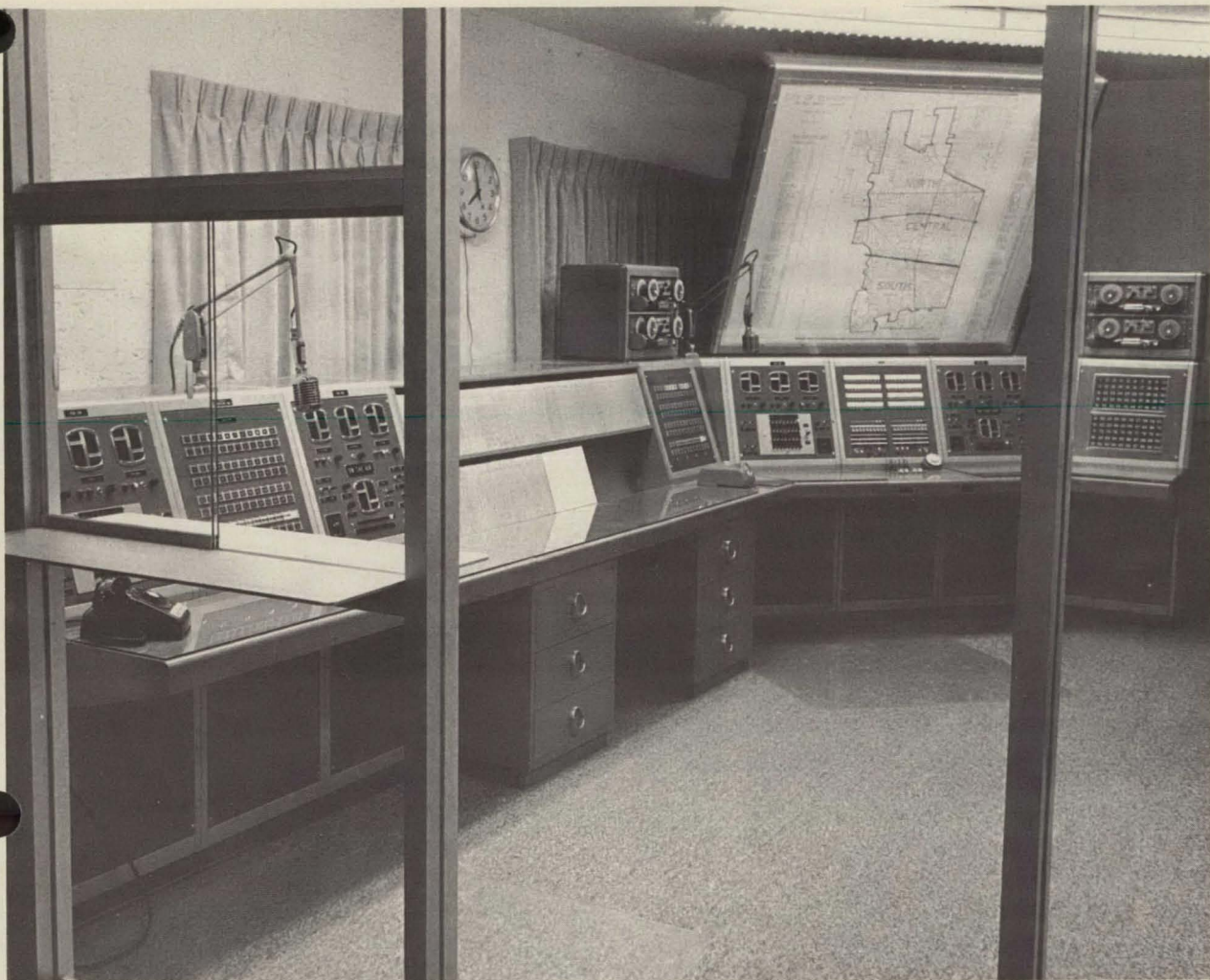
A unique feature of the communications center is its railroad warning system which enables the radio officer to reroute emergency vehicles when signal gates are down at any of the seven grade-level crossings of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, which cut east to west through the middle of Elmhurst. Implementing this service are red lights which flash on the oversized city map located above the master console as each gate goes down.

With the advent of the new center, Elmhurst made point-to-point radio contact with police stations in surrounding towns. Similar contact with area fire departments will be possible as soon as the neighboring stations are equipped to receive the Elmhurst band.

### Panic Button

Of the manifold innovations the Medicom installation has brought to Elmhurst's public safety administration, the one to receive the least play is the white all-call or "panic" button, which signals all units, all departments, all personnel at once, enabling one man to command the entire





Citizens' view of complete communications room, Elmhurst, Ill., Police Department.

city operation. Its use is restricted to weather or defense emergencies.

Elmhurst's enviably complete communications setup was engineered from ideas gleaned from a study of more than 300 systems written up in this

publication and other law enforcement periodicals. Since its installation, the center has been visited by chiefs from as far away as Winston-Salem, N.C., all scouting ideas for their departments at home.

## HELPING OTHERS

Much of the criminal intelligence data gathered by the FBI from various sources has been especially helpful to other law enforcement agencies. During the past year, almost 216,000 items of criminal information were received and relayed to local, State, or Federal agencies.

YEAR-END  
PRESS RELEASE,  
April 1965 JANUARY 4, 1965, P.2

## TRAFFIC SAFETY EXPENDITURES

Total expenditures for nationwide traffic safety (excluding highway construction) are estimated to be running currently at about \$740 million per year—equal to about 10 percent of the direct economic costs of accidents.—(Report of President's Committee for Traffic Safety)

REPORT OF  
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE FOR 15  
TRAFFIC SAFETY, DATED 9-9-64,  
PAGE 22



# SOME HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

THE EXAMINATION OF DOCUMENTS is one of the older fields of the forensic sciences. Historical references reveal that the practice of forgery and other frauds involving documents evolved almost as early as the development of writing as a medium of communication. As a means of protection against this practice, the need for the detection of forgeries arose.

The practice of forgery involving important documents was prevalent in the Roman Empire and in Europe during the Medieval Ages. Roman law provided for the acceptance of expert testimony regarding documents, but it was not until many centuries later that there was some acceptance of expert testimony concerning writings in the English courts. With the advance of science in general and an advance in the skill of persons who examined writings, greater recognition was given to the expert on documentary evidence. Many of the rules and regulations were formulated by court decisions and have been made a part of codified laws.

## Use of Evidence Limited

In the early legal history of the English law, the matter of proving handwriting, while not entirely repudiated, was greatly discountenanced and strictly limited in use. In 1688, Trial of the Seven Bishops, 12 Howell's State Trials 183, Justice Holloway stated: "In civil matters we do go upon slight proof, such as the comparison of hands, for proving a deed, or a witness's name, . . . but in criminal matters we ought to be more strict and require positive and substantial proof. . . ."

During this period, testimony of a witness that he saw another person actually write a document would always be received; however, where the

witness stated that he had often seen the writing of a second person and that a writing in question was that of the second person, such testimony would not be received.

## First Acceptance

About the beginning of the 1800's, the English courts began to accept expert testimony concerning handwriting. In *Eagleton and Coventry v. Kingston*, 8 Vesey 438 (1803), the Lord Chancellor stated: "When I first came into the profession the rule as to hand-writing in Westminster Hall in all the courts was this. You called a witness and asked whether he had ever seen the party write. If he said he had, whether more or less frequently, if ever, that was enough to introduce the subsequent question, whether he believed the paper to be his hand-writing. If he answered that he believed it to be so, that was evidence to go to the jury. . . . This rule was laid down with so much clearness that till very lately I never heard of evidence in Westminster Hall of comparison of hand-writing by those who had never seen the party write. . . ."

## Plea for Expertism

The idea of expertism was novel about the beginning of the 19th century. However, strenuous efforts were made to introduce the testimony of experts in handwriting. Mr. Garrow, in *R. v. Cator*, 4 Esp. 117, 170 English Reports 661 (1802), pleading for the admission of expert testimony, stated: "I come now then to see what comparison of hand-writing is. I call somebody out of the crowd; I shew him a paper Mr. Cator's hand-writing, and say, that is a paper



of Mr. Cator's hand-writing, he not being a man of skill; then I shew him the libel, and do the same by the jury; half of them may think it is Mr. Cator's hand-writing, and half may think it is not; but here I am bringing a man of science, a man of skill in the subject. . . . I am not contending for a comparison of hand-writing; I am referring to the skill and judgment of a person with respect to whom the jury are to judge."

## Early Introductions

One of the earliest introductions of expert hand-writing testimony in the United States seems to have been under the Civil Code of Louisiana. In the case, *Sauve v. Dawson*, 2 Martin 202 (1812), reference was made to the Louisiana civil code provision, namely: "In case the party disavows his signature, proof of it may be given under oath or affirmation, by at least one credible witness, declaring positively that he knows the signature . . . and if there be no such deposition, the signature of the person must be ascertained by two persons having skill to judge of handwriting, appointed by the judge before whom the cause is pending, which two persons shall report on oath whether the signature appears to them to be that of the person whose it is alleged to be on their having compared it with papers acknowledged to have been signed by him."

In early English and American law the only writings which could be used for comparison were those writings which had already been introduced into evidence. In earlier cases involving comparison of writings, known standards other than those already in evidence were not admitted because it was felt that the jury would be confused by the multiplicity of collateral issues to which these standards would subject them.

## Prevailing Rule

The rule prevailing in most jurisdictions in the United States today is expressed in *University of Illinois v. Spalding*, 71 New Hampshire 163, 51 Atlantic 731 (1902), namely: "The true rule is, that when a writing in issue is claimed on the one hand and denied upon the other to be the writing of a particular person, any other writing of that person may be admitted in evidence for the mere purpose of comparison with the writing in dispute, whether the latter is susceptible of or supported by direct proof or not; but before any such

writing shall be admissible for such purpose, its genuineness must be found as a preliminary fact by the presiding judge, upon clear and undoubted evidence. This involves, indeed, a marked departure from the common law. It does away with the common-law limitation of comparison to standards otherwise in the case. . . . In some states, . . . legislation has been deemed essential to bring about such changes; but in others . . . the same result has been accomplished by judicial action."

## Act Passed by Congress

Due to the need for standardization and demands of litigation, Congress on February 26, 1913, C 79, Stat. 683, enacted the following statutory provision relating to comparisons of handwriting: "In any proceeding before a court or judicial officer of the United States where the genuineness of the handwriting of any person may be involved, any admitted or proved handwriting of such person shall be competent evidence as a basis for comparison by witnesses, or by the jury, court, or officer conducting such proceeding, to prove or disprove such genuineness."

The above act had a tremendous effect on the acceptability of expert testimony regarding documents. Since that date, there has been a generally greater expansion of expert document testimony.

## Expert Testimony Accepted

The expanded acceptance of expert testimony involving document matters is expressed in *State v. Gummer*, 51 N.D. 445, 200 N. W. 20 (1924), wherein the court stated: "The study of handwriting has become a scientific matter and, with modern theories as to individual characteristics as expressed in handwriting and the scientific means for measurement and demonstration that have been devised, the status of handwriting evidence has wholly changed. That being the case, the rules of evidence with respect to handwriting have had to be enlarged accordingly. It is another case of the growth and progress of the law to meet modern requirements."

## To Give Evidence

The qualifications of the expert must be proved to the satisfaction of and be accepted by the court or trier of fact before the expert can testify. There



is no absolute rule concerning the requirements or qualifications of an expert. The determination of the expert's skill must, of course, depend on the discretion of the court or trier of fact as applied to the circumstances of each case. In *R. v. Silverlock*, 2 Queen's Bench 766 (1894), the court stated: "It is true that the witness who is called upon to give evidence founded on a comparison of handwritings must be peritus; he must be skilled in doing so; but we cannot say that he must have become peritus in the way of his business or in any definite way. . . . There is no decision which requires that the evidence of a man who is skilled in comparing handwriting, and who has formed a reliable opinion from past experience, should be excluded because his experience has not been gained in the way of his business."

### An Expert Defined

In the United States the general rule regarding experts is that a person who has special knowledge, special skill, and practical experience in a specialized field not possessed by the average person may qualify as an expert in a particular field. The special skills are acquired by scientific, professional, and technical training beyond the ordinary individual. While the court determines whether the qualifications of the individual are satisfactory to permit expert testimony, it is the prerogative of the jury to determine the weight and credibility of the expert's testimony.

To be able to make all types of examinations required in the field of questioned documents, the expert needs a broad basic knowledge of science. He must have attained considerable experience by making actual examinations of documents, preferably under the direct supervision of fully qualified experts and controlled conditions of study and training. The expert must be of impeccable integrity, absolutely honest, and highly skilled and must possess the ability to conduct thorough, orderly, scientific examinations of the evidence in a systematic search for the truth. He must be unbiased and uninfluenced by investigative findings and base his conclusions entirely on the evidence found in his examination. Many times false statements of witnesses and false confessions of suspects concerning documents and records are discovered by competent examination of the questioned documents.

In the early history of expert testimony relating to documents, court decisions largely pertained to

examination of handwritings. During the 20th century, the document examiner is equipped with many scientific instruments, and the courts have accepted expert testimony concerning papers, inks, typewritings, printings, and every conceivable means of reproduction in addition to the more frequent expert testimony concerning forgeries and handwritings.

With the enlargement of the scope of scientific achievement, the courts have, to an ever-increasing extent, enlarged upon legal acceptance of the various aspects of document examinations.

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### A CLEAN CLOTHES ADDICT

Incarcerated narcotics addicts will try every means to obtain drugs, and some of the schemes are difficult to detect.

Recently, an individual was arrested on narcotics charges and lodged in a county jail in an eastern city. Shortly after the arrest, a relative appeared at the jail as a visitor—bringing with him a change of clean white clothing for the prisoner. This consisted of an undershirt, a pair of woolen socks, and several handkerchiefs, all neatly folded.

A repetition of this practice came to the attention of prison officials, and an investigation determined that the clean white clothing had been soaked with heroin crystals prior to being brought to the jail. The prisoner would dampen the heroin-soaked garments and suck and sniff on them sufficiently to feel the effects of the drug.

NEWARK CRIMDEL, DATED 12-1-64

BUFI # 63-4296-31

### WHAT MAKE OF CAR IS IT?

The Automobile Manufacturers Association has published a book entitled "AMA Auto Identification Manual" which contains photographs of all makes of cars from 1951 to the present time. Officers who have used the publication state it is a valuable aid in making faster and more accurate identification of automobiles.

The AMA has advised the FBI that the book is available free of charge in limited quantities to duly authorized police agencies and that officials desiring the book should direct their requests to the Public Relations Department, Automobile Manufacturers Association, 320 New Center Building, Detroit 2, Mich. The supply is limited.

SPRINGFIELD CRIMDEL  
DATED 9-22-64  
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin



## RIOT CONTROL

(Continued from page 8)

A general holding action ensued. It was at this point that the rioters began throwing Molotov cocktails which resulted in several small fires. Firemen trying to extinguish the blazes were under constant attack by the mob, and after one fireman was stabbed in the leg, they withdrew their equipment until such time as they could be given more protection. It was evident that a stalemate had been reached and would exist until such time as more drastic measures were taken by police with the assistance of additional manpower.

Shortly after 11 p.m., shotguns with No. 6 bird-shot were issued to four men of each squad, and again the squads advanced on the rioters. Shotgun blasts accompanied by tear gas from long-range riot-type shells fired from a gas gun broke the larger groups into smaller ones, but it was still evident that additional help was necessary.

I had placed a call to the Maine State Police and the Massachusetts State Police, requesting assistance. The State of Maine responded immediately and advised that a detail of 35 men was standing by at the State line at Kittery, Maine. Governor King had driven to the beach at the height of the riot, and he and I left immediately and went into Maine to deputize the Maine troopers who were waiting. A total of 80 Maine troopers soon bolstered New Hampshire police efforts on the beach. Upon their arrival they paired up with our troopers, and, starting at the north end of the beach, they cleared the entire area of rioters, street by street, alley by alley. The State police, combined with local police efforts, were very effective in the drive. A route of escape was left open along the Ashworth Avenue and south across the Hampton River Bridge into Massachusetts.

### Special Details Assist

At the Hampton bridge, a small problem arose when the teenagers who had not been allowed to enter through the roadblocks decided to create a private riot on the bridge itself. This was quickly broken up, and the participants pushed into Massachusetts along with the rioters from the beach. Here our troublemakers ran into still another problem. Earlier, when I asked for assistance from Massachusetts, a special detail had been sent to the New Hampshire-Massachusetts line to await further instruction. The Massachusetts Attorney

General ruled that they did not have the authority to enter New Hampshire as enforcement officers, but only as private citizens; therefore they had remained on standby at the line. When the escaping rioters crossed the line, they ran head-on into this detail of Massachusetts State Police, who kept them moving and assured that they did not return.

A contingent of the New Hampshire National Guard, which was ordered out by Governor King, arrived. Under the command of Maj. Gen. Francis B. McSwiney they immediately took over the protection of damaged property to prevent looting, set up guard points in the area of the local police and fire stations, and capably assisted State police and local officers at check points leading into town.

### Violence Ceases

With the additional manpower of Maine State Troopers, National Guardsmen, and many officers from various local departments, all acts of violence by remaining teenagers ceased. With the sun just starting its climb in the east, the New Hampshire troopers checked their casualties. It was learned that one man had a broken foot, one a knee injury, and another had been hit in the face with a rock, which later resulted in the loss of five teeth and the taking of 31 stitches to close his wounds. Of the 86 New Hampshire troopers committed to action, 72 carried visible marks of the riot. These men were allowed to return to their quarters for a few hours' rest.

All men were back on duty by 11 a.m. Monday and were reviewed by Commissioner of Safety Robert W. Rhodes. It was obvious at this time



Reinforcements of New Hampshire and Maine State Police move toward riot area.



that the general attitude of the young people was drastically changed from the previous night and that their numbers were somewhat diminished. Except for one small incident, there was no problem in maintaining peace and order. By 6 p.m. the beach was back to normal and both Maine and New Hampshire State Police members were ordered back to regular patrol activity. The Hampton Police Department was left to keep a constant vigil on the area.

### **Equipment Analyzed**

Four days later a State police staff meeting was held with General McSwiney and members of his National Guard staff in attendance including Lt. Col. Chester Ober and Maj. James Ouilette. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the value of emergency equipment which had been used by the men and its effectiveness. Each item was considered and it was decided that the Fiberglas helmet was adequate if equipped with a chin strap; however, some type of face mask was necessary to protect the men. Neckties, whistle chains, and badges should be removed when on riot duty. Black leather gloves were a needed protection for the men's hands. Light weight flack vests were also discussed and their use to be explored. The lessons learned from Hampton Beach in regard to foot trouble as a result of exposure to salt water and sand led to the adoption of a 9-inch combat-type boot and wool socks for each man. It was also decided that all gas guns would be equipped with a carrying sling in the future. This meeting proved so successful that it was decided similar meetings would be held as often as possible to discuss mutual problems relating to crowd and riot control.

Further discussions reflected mutual agreement on the utilization of the 20-man squad. In addition to their regular equipment for crowd control, the men of the squad would be equipped as follows:

One man to carry a gas gun and wear vest containing six long-range riot-type CN projectiles.

Four men to carry 12-gage autoloading shotguns.

One man to carry handy-talkie radio and wear a vest containing six long-range riot-type CN projectiles.

One man to wear vest containing either long-range smoke projectiles or parachute-type flare projectiles for use in a gas gun.

All men to carry a pouch containing 24 rounds of No. 6 birdshot for riot guns, three tear gas grenades, a self-contained gas mask, and a small first aid kit.

With adequate training and this equipment, it is felt that the 20-man squad can control almost any situation connected with crowd or riot control duty.

It was with this feeling that we faced a possible threat to the peace and safety of the city of Concord, N.H., on October 31, 1964. Information was received that a group of teenagers was going to stage a "rumble" in that city on Halloween and that the State House, State Office Building (headquarters for State police), and the shopping plaza were to be their major targets. An immediate request was made for State police assistance.

Governor King was notified of the threat, and even though he was in the middle of a campaign for reelection, he went on the air by radio and television and used his allotted time talking to the parents of teenagers, appealing to their good judgment, and requesting that they help in this situation. He advised them also that the law would be enforced by whatever means was deemed necessary to keep the peace. This act in itself was a major deterrent.

### **Another Riot Averted**

State police prepared a full-scale plan of action. One 20-man squad with full riot equipment was placed on a 24-hour alert status at headquarters. Two other squads were assigned to selective road checks on every highway leading into the city. All vehicles carrying minors were stopped and checked, with a memo made as to time, location, and names of individuals in the vehicles.

Concord police patrolled city streets in full force, and as a result of the preparations and the fact that the Governor had made it plain that the police were ready to handle any situation, there was no trouble and the city of Concord breathed a sigh of relief.

This threat could not have been taken lightly, for evidence of a possible riot in Concord was found in various locations, some quite distant from Concord, in the form of signs and placards inviting teenagers to "Come to Concord for Halloween." Plaistow, N.H., was also mentioned as a possible "rumble" target, along with a football game in Nashua, N.H., and a fair which was in progress in Rochester, N.H. Preventive proce-





Broken glass and rocks littered the streets as an aftermath of the riot.

ures also had to be considered in these vital areas along with those taken at Concord.

## Recommendations

As a result of our experiences, combined with the knowledge gained from the meetings with the officers from the National Guard, the following recommendations can be made to other departments:

### The Police Officer:

1. Fiberglas helmets with chin straps.
2. Some type of face mask must be worn.
3. Night sticks should be new—older ones become brittle and break easily. The 26-inch stick is the most desirable. A belt holder for the night stick should be provided for each man.
4. All articles such as neckties, badges, whistle chains, tie clasps, etc. should be eliminated for the safety of the police officer involved.
5. Proper footgear at least ankle height must be provided and wool socks added for extra protection.
6. Leather driving gloves for protection of the hands.

### Equipment:

1. All squads to be equipped as heretofore mentioned.

2. Personnel carriers should be of the closed type. If any glass is involved, it should be of the bullet-proof type.
3. First aid stations provided for serious injuries.
4. Ambulance service on standby to transport injured to hospital.
5. Helicopters are excellent as a means of distributing supplies and for disseminating tear gas.

### Operations:

1. General operations should be separate from communications center but easily accessible.
2. Adequate clerical help desirable to book large numbers of arrested persons.
3. Proper facilities for all prisoners should be provided, including juveniles of both sexes, with ample guards to handle any situation.
4. The employment of identification tags attached to each prisoner, with a stub kept by the arresting officer. Polaroid-type pictures of officer and arrested subject together would provide an aid to later identification.
5. All persons arrested to be mugged and fingerprinted at once.
6. A ranking officer present at the command post at all times.
7. Rations for the men available at any hour.

### Training:

A 2-week, 80-hour course for all men assigned to crowd or riot control, consisting of the following classes: physical education; unarmed defense; use of night stick; close order drill; use of firearms; care and use of riot gun; care and use of tear gas gun; care and use of gas mask; use of tear gas grenades; laws pertaining to crowds, curfews, and riots; mob psychology; and riot control formations.

### Conclusion:

As a result of our experiences at Hampton Beach, it is our belief that a mutual aid compact should be set up among the six New England States whereby each State could call upon another for manpower and assistance; and when the personnel of one State crosses the line into the requesting State, they would be clothed with all the authority and protection necessary. It might be well for all State police departments to explore the compact plan with neighboring States.

We would like to state in conclusion that we tried a soft approach at Hampton Beach and it failed. In the future we will use a firm but fair approach, giving warning to the people involved that we are prepared to, and will, use whatever force is necessary to protect the lives and property of the citizens of New Hampshire.



## **FBI TRAINING ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL POLICE**

AT PRESENT, WHEN SERIOUS CRIMES are being committed with greater frequency than ever before in our history, the heads of law enforcement agencies across the Nation are acutely aware of the need to maintain the highest possible standard of organizational efficiency. The most certain path to this objective is and continues to be adequate training—fundamental instruction for new police recruits and refresher courses, as well as advanced training for experienced personnel, in both large and small police organizations.

The FBI has, over the years, stressed the need for training and has always been ready to use its trained personnel, scientific crime detection equipment, and vast investigative experience to accomplish this end.

### **Record Number**

The FBI gives cooperative assistance, upon request, in the training of police officers of local law enforcement organizations throughout the Nation. During the calendar year 1964, the FBI conducted a record number of more than 4,200 police training schools, attended by 116,182 officers. These training schools include departmental schools where the size of the agency is large enough to warrant a school for that department exclusively and also regional schools in areas where the police agencies are small in size and must necessarily combine forces for extended training courses.

Some of the types of schools which have been presented included general police training; administrative problems; civil rights; defensive tactics; fingerprinting; firearms; patrol; and practical problems based on arrest, burglary, crime scene searches, homicide, sex crimes investigations, and other major case investigations.

In addition to furnishing qualified instructors, the FBI will, upon request, assist in setting up

curricula for such courses, stage technical demonstrations, provide training motion pictures and other visual aids, and supply members of the classes with informative printed material on the topics taught.

### **Specialized Topics**

The police training program of the FBI also includes statewide schools in specialized topics, such as advanced latent fingerprint work. This type of school includes instruction on latent fingerprints on difficult surfaces, searching of latent prints through single fingerprint files, setting up single fingerprint files, preparation of fingerprint charts for court purposes, and preparation of fingerprint testimony for court purposes followed by a moot court for fingerprint testimony.

The FBI's work in the civil rights field includes far more than unbiased, prompt, objective, and thorough investigations. It took the initiative years ago in providing civil rights training to law enforcement agencies in all parts of the Nation. Hundreds of special civil rights schools were conducted during the mid-1950's at the specific request of police officials. These dealt with the Constitution; The Bill of Rights; rulings pertaining to arrests, searches, and seizures; and other matters having a direct bearing on the civil rights field.

### **1964 Conferences**

During 1964 the FBI sponsored a series of 228 nationwide law enforcement conferences dealing with the topics, "The Fleeing Felon" and "The Civil Rights Act of 1964." A total of 20,184 police and other interested officials representing a total of 6,406 different agencies attended these specialized conferences. The purpose of the schools was to achieve correct legal action on the



Since 1935 when the FBI National Academy was founded, 4,640 selected officers have been graduated from this course. The purpose of the National Academy from its inception has been to train police officers who can return to their own departments as instructors and administrators.

There are two sessions of the Academy held each year at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Each accommodates approximately 100 police officers who must be nominated by the heads of their respective organizations. The Academy enrollment is small in comparison with the number of police employees, but one of the most beneficial results of the course is the dissemination of the

In addition to the above-mentioned training programs, the FBI offers numerous aids and facilities to police agencies interested in training. The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is published as a means of providing up-to-date law enforcement techniques and other data which can be maintained for reference material or used in class work. Reprints of various informational articles, training films and charts, and other visual aids will also be furnished upon request.

Any police official or agency desirous of additional information on the assistance available from the FBI in connection with police training schools, the FBI National Academy, or similar topics is encouraged to contact the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Office located in the district in which the police agency is located.

A NEW FORM for the assignment of leads in major cases is being used in a New England police department. Each officer on the case is given a form designating the lead he is to investigate. A duplicate copy is placed in a card box which serves as a recording control point of all leads assigned in the case.

When the officer has completed the designated assignment, he makes an appropriate notation on his form and returns it to the officer supervising the investigation. A cursory examination of the lead card box of any specific case affords a quick review

of the investigative progress being made. It also avoids duplication of assignments.

This system has proved to be beneficial to police departments in the investigation of major crimes when there are numerous investigative leads and a large number of officers are assisting in the investigation. EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION - # 575-65  
DATED 1-11-65 FROM SA ORVILLE R.  
TALBOTT, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Two witnesses to a murder in a New England city were able to give police a good description of the killer. From this description, police made a composite sketch of the man which was published in local and neighboring papers. A veteran police officer in a nearby city noted the resemblance of the sketch to a man whom he had arrested 16 years earlier as one of three teenagers who murdered a variety store proprietor. A police file picture of this individual was shown to the witnesses who stated it resembled the murderer. The man was picked up, positively identified by the witnesses, and charged with murder.

BOSTON CRIMINAL  
DATED 10-9-64

[illegible]

**April 1965**



## WANTED BY THE FBI



Leslie Douglas Ashley.

**LESLIE DOUGLAS ASHLEY**, also known as: Douglas Ashley, Cookie Cordell, Edward Elizondo, Rose Goldberg, Ted Kipperman, C. D. LaMonte, Charles Scott, "Cookie," "Reene," and others.

### Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Prosecution—Theft

LESLIE DOUGLAS ASHLEY, a dangerous mental hospital escapee, is currently being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for theft. A Federal warrant was issued on October 14, 1964, at San Antonio, Tex., following Ashley's escape from the Texas State Mental Hospital where he was confined after being declared mentally incompetent to be retried on a charge of murder. The Federal warrant was based on a charge that Ashley fled interstate after stealing an automobile to aid in his escape.

### The Record

In February 1961 Ashley and a female accomplice allegedly shot and killed a Texas real estate man. The victim was shot six times with a .22-caliber revolver, his body doused with gasoline, ignited, and left to burn. The victim's car was then

transported to New York City where Ashley was apprehended by FBI Agents. He was tried in Houston, found guilty, and sentenced to death in the electric chair, but this conviction was reversed on appeal and Ashley was declared insane. He was committed to a State mental institution from which he eventually escaped, allegedly stealing an automobile to aid in his flight.

### Caution

Since Ashley is wanted in connection with a brutal murder in 1961 and has escaped from a mental institution, he should be considered extremely dangerous.

### Description

Age-----	27, born January 3, 1938, Hot Springs, Ark.
Height-----	5 feet 9 inches.
Weight-----	130 to 135 pounds.
Build-----	Slender.
Hair-----	Reddish brown, may be dyed black.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Fair, pockmarked.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Entertainer (female impersonator), photo colorer, photographic salesman.
Scars and marks----	Scar inside of right wrist, scar left elbow, scar right knee.
FBI No-----	58,439 C.
Fingerprint classification-----	11 O 26 W OOM L 22 U OOI

### Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 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 appears on the first page of most local telephone directories.

### METAL FAILURE

An examination of the microstructure of broken metal parts by an FBI metallurgist often results in the determination of the cause of metal failure.

THE FBI LAB. BOOKLET

### PEP PILLS

Experience shows the chances are great that the repeated use of either "goof balls" or "pep pills" will lead to drug addiction.

THE PEACE OFFICER

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin



## FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

### Robber Carries Club for Own Protection

A BANK ROBBER, when arrested by the FBI, had in his possession a wooden club similar to a policeman's night stick.

The club, which was made of a hard wood, was approximately 3 feet in length and had a diameter of about 1½ inches. It had a leather thong at one end and was weighted at the other with screws imbedded into the wood and lead which had been melted and poured into a hole in the end of the club.

At the time the subject was interviewed, he said he made the club and carried it in his car as a means of protection, since he was "up in years and not able to handle himself as he could when he was younger." BALTIMORE LETTER,

DATED 12-14-64, SUBJECT JOSEPH VERNON  
BICKAR, BUFI # 91-18230

### SHADES OF SHERWOOD FOREST

A tall, khaki-clad stranger entered a service station on a highway in the Southwest one Saturday night carrying a Fiberglas bow and two arrows. He fitted one of the arrows into the bow and, from a distance of about 6 feet, shot it into a quart can of oil 3 feet from the station attendant's head. Demanding the station's receipts, the menacing stranger remarked, "The next one may be for you." The attendant turned over the money—some \$50—without delay or equivocation.

HOUSTON CRIMMEL -

DATED 12-11-64

BUFI # 63-4296-19.

### Searching Cars for More Than Meets the Eye

CHECKING CARS for contraband, drugs, or counterfeit money often requires more than a perfunctory search of the vehicle. One police official advises that in his search of a counterfeiter's automobile he found bogus money secreted in the following locations:

- Taped behind sealed beam headlights;
- Rolled and placed behind the chrome trim strips on the car;
- In the air and oil filters;
- Under the horn button on the steering wheel;
- In disconnected heater hoses;
- Inside inner tubes in which holes had been cut and later patched;
- Inside door and body panels.

Other commonly used locations include spaces behind hubcaps, under and inside seats, and the under portions of dashboards, fenders, and floor paneling to which items can be affixed. LOUISVILLE  
CRIMMEL - DATED 12-8-64.

BUFI # 63-4296-27.

### STRENGTH THROUGH UNITY

The FBI has always maintained that the answer to effective law enforcement is not nationwide consolidation but scientific training, careful selection of personnel, and wholehearted cooperation among agencies in all matters of mutual interest. THE STORY  
OF THE FBI BOOKLET.

PAGE 15.



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

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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## INTERESTING PATTERN



This interesting pattern consists of two loop formations with a single delta located between the two loops. For the purpose of uniformity, a pattern of this type is given the arbitrary classification of a tented arch in the Identification Division of the FBI.