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JULY 1968



# FBI

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

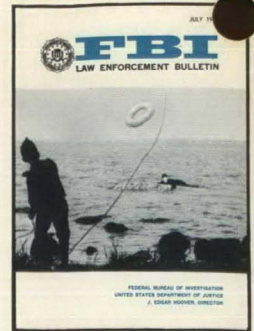


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR



JULY 1968

VOL. 37, NO. 7



THE COVER—A junior policeman practices a rescue technique. See page 2.

# FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

IT HAS BEEN ALLEGED by a prominent candidate for the Presidency of the United States that the FBI under my leadership operates autonomously and without proper control. This charge, of course, is not true, and it denotes either a contrived effort to mislead the public or a woeful lack of knowledge of our governmental system of "checks and balances."

As most informed citizens know, there are definite limitations upon the FBI, its authority and its operations, all of which I consider most essential and which the FBI has meticulously honored over the years. First of all, the FBI, as the investigative arm of the Department of Justice, is directly answerable to the Attorney General. He is promptly and fully informed on all aspects of this Bureau's activities. Our administrative and investigative operations are subject to his control.

Further, the Bureau of the Budget keeps close tabs on the FBI just as it does on other Federal agencies, and we must justify and account for every cent of our appropriations. Likewise, the General Accounting Office reviews and audits our expenditures. FBI operations and investigations come under close scrutiny of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. They study our requests for appropriations and know exactly where, when, and how the FBI uses its allotted funds in the discharge of its duties to serve the public. In addition, Congress exercises control over the scope of FBI authority. With the exception of a few Presidential directives and instructions issued by the Attorney General, laws passed by Congress are the sole source for FBI authority and jurisdiction.

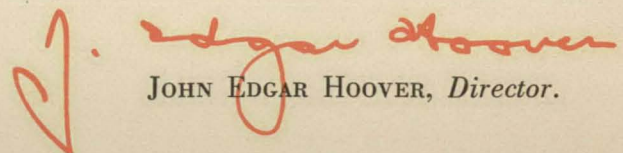
Despite what may have been implied, the FBI does *not* serve as "police, court, and jury." When this Bureau investigates an alleged violation of

a Federal law within its jurisdiction, the facts are presented to a United States Attorney without comment or recommendation. He determines whether the matter will be prosecuted. In cases brought to trial, the Federal courts and juries have a firsthand opportunity to judge if the FBI has met its obligations with proper regard for the constitutional rights of the accused and all other parties involved. Where convictions result and are appealed, this critical review continues on to the highest courts of the land.

And finally, FBI operations are under constant scrutiny of the news media and the public. In our free society, where freedom of the press is not only cherished but practiced, the alert and inquiring press upholds the right of the public to know and to be informed. Therefore, considering this array of control points and limitations, charges that the FBI operates autonomously are utterly ridiculous. Now, if there are those who disagree with the FBI policy of vigorous enforcement of the law, protection of law-abiding citizens, preservation of the rights of all people, proper punishment for guilty lawbreakers, and the protection of our country from subversive elements and illegal forces, then let them admit this rather than make erroneous allegations which cannot be supported by facts.

The FBI has always met its responsibilities and discharged its duties without fear or favor, regardless of criticism and attacks, whatever the source. This must continue to be the policy of the FBI or any other Federal investigative agency under the rule of law. Consequently, all Americans should view with serious concern the announced intentions and threats by a political candidate, if elected, to take over and revamp the FBI to suit his own personal whims and wishes.

JULY 1, 1968

  
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*





Attorney General Earl Faircloth participated in the first swearing-in ceremony of the Eau Gallie Junior Police League.

## Chests Out for Law Enforcement!

**O**n a fall day in 1967, Attorney General Earl Faircloth put aside Florida's legal affairs and boarded a plane at Tallahassee for a 300-mile flight southeast to the Nation's space center in Brevard County on the peninsula's east coast. Florida's chief legal officer was on a highly unique mission.

His plane landed at Melbourne's Cape Kennedy regional jetport. He was greeted by Eau Gallie's Police Commissioner William D. Clark and myself. We then took a police cruiser to Eau Gallie's city recreation center.

On arrival the attorney general was escorted into a packed auditorium.

He reached the two front rows, paused, looked to his right, and, for the first time, viewed with obvious pleasure the charter members of Eau Gallie's first Junior Police League.

As the State's chief legal officer came abreast of them, 98 boys rose in perfect unison and saluted. Standing at attention, in bright blue caps fitted with gold-embroidered insignia of the league, navy blue trousers seamed in gray stripes, gray shirts, and white leggings and gloves, they presented a heart-warming and inspiring sight.

From the stage of the city auditorium, Attorney General Faircloth

looked down into the beaming young faces—each boy resplendent in uniform.

"Take pride in your country," he told them. "Take pride in America's system of laws. Never allow it to rot from within."

Following his remarks he personally pinned sergeant badges on each "chest out" gray shirt.

### **Organization**

Observing its first year of existence April 22, 1968, the league, to date, has enrolled some four hundred junior police.





**ROBERT J. COTRON**  
Chief of Police,  
Eau Gallie, Fla.

Every 9 weeks, the Junior Police League increases its enrollment roster by 100 "first come" registrants. There are the rookies, privates, sergeants, and lieutenants—the latter group now classified as coinstructors—besides the 12 police counselors supplemented by civilian specialists. Because word of the league's impact on the city and outside communities has been spread by news wire services, radio, newspapers, and television media, the waiting list of boys wanting to join the league has not diminished.

### ***Law and Youth***

Surprisingly, Eau Gallie's police department had encountered juvenile problems of no real significance prior to April 22, 1967, when the junior police program was started.

We had problems, of course, but they were not serious. I discussed

them with my chief juvenile officer, Lt. Roy S. Allen—now deceased—as a matter of routine. Our talks centered on what I called a link between what the law is and what the law can become to youth—that element of our society least inclined to understand or accept it.

Both the lieutenant and I noted the fact known to most experienced officers—that laws have a way of popping up in the lives of young people as a nuisance or as a threat to their liberties.

### ***Preliminary Linkup***

In 1964 I initiated a "preliminary linkup" between law and youth in Eau Gallie with the appointment of Lieutenant Allen as the space county's first full-time city juvenile-safety officer. It was Officer Allen's responsibility to handle directly all complaints and arrests of underage violators.

Even with this new division, the desire to provide boys with a better understanding of the responsibility of the law enforcement officer was not, as I saw it, really off the ground. Some link in the chain was missing.

We conceded that delinquency was rising. Talking with boys in trouble was helpful, but it was evident that parental neglect, indifference, and ignorance were still disturbing factors.

The department knew, of course, how many boys were committed to correctional institutions annually. However, this fact in no way enabled us to estimate how many avoided incarceration through understanding, guidance, and respect for the law.

### ***An Idea Is Born***

The question began to focus on untapped resources of the department. It became abundantly clear that officers might assume a greater role in youth leadership. Department person-

nel were not public machines without knowledge, integrity, or a heart. A step up from current but nontotalized programs for youth had to happen—but when and how?

Our department—and I suppose it is the same with others across the country—has always been grateful for law and safety literature distributed to police. We make constant use of pamphlets on traffic safety, teenage codes, child molesters, and teenage driving. Local banks assist us by underwriting the cost of the material. The department, through its juvenile-safety division, passes this material out to schools at appearances before elementary and high school groups. It was after one of these sessions that Lieutenant Allen and I came up with the idea of establishing the league.

I was so enthused by the prospects of such an organization that I proposed to my staff that we launch the program within 2 weeks. At first, they had some misgivings that we could meet such an early deadline. But the whole department responded to the challenge and we did it.

### ***Preparation***

First of all, rules and regulations, registration forms, charts, and informative material had to be prepared. Departmental heads were called into conferences with Lieutenant Allen, Police Commissioner Clark, and myself. The backbone of the league would be interdepartment officers. They would activate the project, with Lieutenant Allen as coordinator.

We sent letters to all school principals asking their special assistance in recruiting boys with leadership qualities. We hoped that later in the program this first group could serve as coinstructors. All charter members had to agree to devote 3 hours a week to the league during the school term. Since the launching of the league occurred near the end of April, we fur-



ther asked that each boy make time commitments into the upcoming summer vacation; that is, all-day classes each Saturday for 9 weeks.

Response was overwhelming, 98 boys enrolled. We were extremely pleased with the large number of charter members and immediately began to train them in subjects which would hold their interest and at the same time give them an opportunity to be of service to the community.

The 9 weeks, 27 hours, of study included: Safety and law, horsemanship, photography, trail procedures, skin diving, drill team marching, swimming, underwater search, rifle marksmanship (with two National Rifle Association specialists), boxing, boat and water safety, search and rescue, and fire control.

While serving their probationary 6-month period, the junior police follow an honor system similar to that of national military academies.

### Results

When asked if the delinquency rate is down since the league's inception, I can only say that I do not expect to

notice a change until at least the end of the second year. Most boys in the program are between 10 and 16 years. That is the age when you should get them on the side of law enforcement.

One of our young boys became involved in some difficulty a few days after his enlistment. His chief worry was the fear of being ousted from the league. He did not seem to mind the degree of punishment he might receive from his parents or local authorities as long as he would not be dismissed from membership in the junior police.

### Discipline

The league's instructor-staff serves as a screening committee in such matters. The boy pleaded his case. Punishment consisted of imposing rookie status on him for 6 months before he could become a private and another 6-month wait before possible promotion to sergeant.

Another member who lost his badge while returning from a parade appearance in Miami was required to write a statement on what his junior police badge meant to him. His sincere response so impressed the com-

mittee that it ruled to replace badge immediately.

### Fruits of Program

Today recruits are not limited to the city of Eau Gallie's 25,000 population. Junior police enlist from 10 cities in south Brevard County. A high percentage of these are sons of the Kennedy Space Center's moon-launch pioneers.

General demeanor and goal-seeking among junior police membership exceed all expectations. The original group—selected by public school principals—exemplifies the finest caliber of youth. And today they are part of that noncommissioned officers cadre leading their fellow members in advanced league activities.

"It's necessary for the adult police officer, teacher, or parent to set goals for our young," said University of Florida's head football coach, Ray Graves, at the February 17th graduation of 256 junior policemen. "I'll go one step further," emphasized Coach Graves. "In addition to setting the goal, the adult must follow it himself."

The Eau Gallie Police Department has attempted to do just that with knowledge, integrity, courage, and heart. Twelve police instructors together with civilian specialists have given days and days of their free time to the city's Junior Police League.

"If I can keep one boy out of trouble, then it's been worth all those Saturdays," said Patrolman Bob Lytle, who together with civilian volunteer Pete Kissel is responsible for close-order drills. Their work has helped the junior police marching unit win plaudits and trophies from many cities.

School officials have reported to the department that league members reflect the training in respect for authority and law and order in the demeanor at school. It is noteworthy

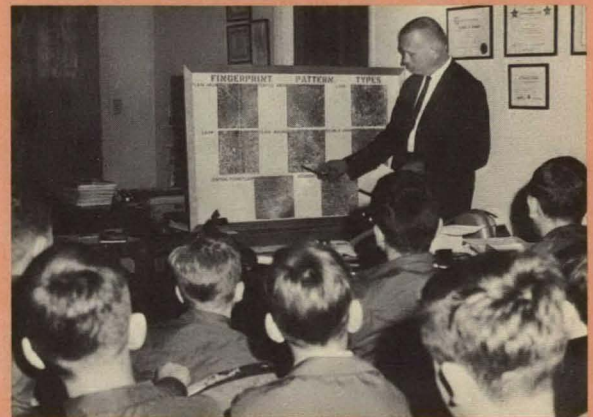
The junior police drill team represents Eau Gallie in parades in other cities in the area.







Junior policemen study rifle marksmanship, fingerprint identification, radio communications, and photography.







The league marching unit has won plaudits and trophies from many cities.

of the large businesses and firms which have contracts at the Cape Kennedy Space Center. They help the league's treasury in financing out-of-the-city parade appearances and hardship cases among a few recruits.

The degree of the Junior Police League's impact on this area focuses on the February 6th announcement of the Brevard Board of Public Instruction. The widow of the league's chief coordinator, Mrs. Roy S. Allen, appeared before the board to learn that a \$500,000 school—to be completed in August 1968—will be known as the Lt. Roy S. Allen Elementary School of Eau Gallie.

This tribute to a law enforcement officer by educators mirrors the respect of law-abiding citizens for the profession. It defies dissident forces posing a threat to our way of life. It underlines the directive of Florida's Attorney General Earl Faircloth before the first graduating class of the Junior Police League:

"Take pride in America's system of laws. Never allow it to rot from within!"

that not one junior policeman—among 400—took part in Florida public school student walkouts during the recent educational boycott by 25,000 teachers.

Community support is one of the encouraging factors of this program. The league must rely heavily on contributions for most of its expenses. Continuing aid has come from many

## Scientific Aid

### CORROBORATING EVIDENCE

In a fight with his parents, a 15-year-old boy grabbed a bayonet and stabbed his father in the chest, causing death within moments. The mother was severely wounded in the fight and beaten unconscious. The boy dragged their bodies to the garage, stuffed them into the trunk of the family car, drove to the bank of a river, and disposed of them over the edge into the water. The mother regained consciousness and was able to

make her way to the road and obtain help.

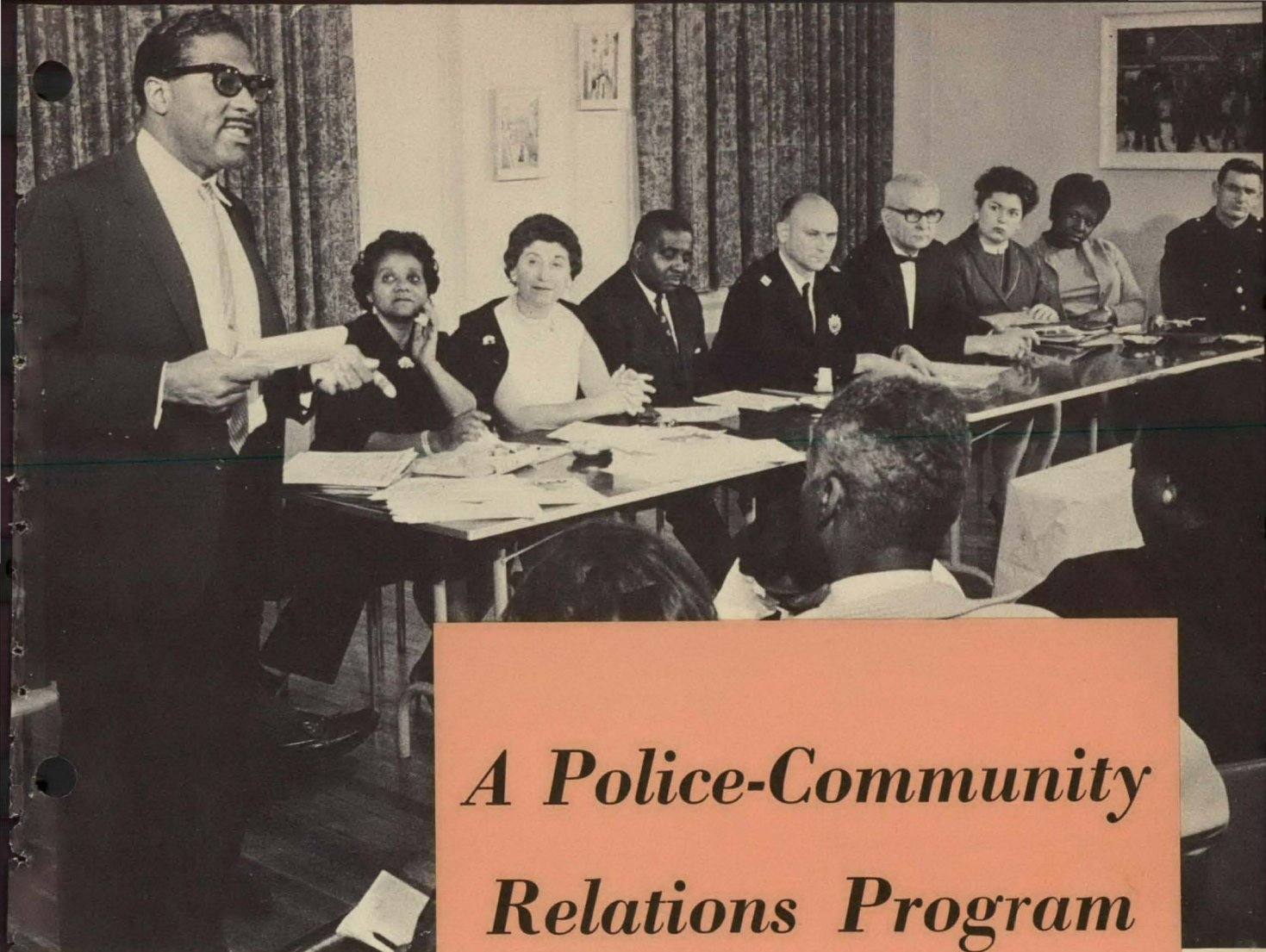
The boy was tried as an adult on a charge of first-degree murder and assault with intent to kill. At his trial an FBI fingerprint examiner positively identified the boy's latent palm print on the blade of the bayonet. An expert of the FBI Laboratory testified that paint scrapings from a tree near the spot where the victims were thrown

from the car matched that of the family car in layer structure, texture, type, and composition. He stated that human blood of the same groups as that of the victims was found in scrapings from the scene and the trunk of the car. He also testified to the identification of human blood on a bayonet and on other items from the scene and the car.

The boy was found guilty as charged.

*J. J. L. #829, 1/18/68, Bufile #95-137827*





## *A Police-Community Relations Program*

**LLOYD G. SEALY**  
Assistant Chief Inspector,  
Police Department,  
New York, N.Y.



**T**he civil disorders and disturbances that have occurred throughout the country—in urban, suburban, and rural areas alike—have focused the attention of all law enforcement officers on the urgent necessity of improving the relationship between the police and the communities they serve.

Effective law enforcement is dependent upon public support. This truism recognizes the role of the individual as a key factor in the control of crime and the maintenance of law and order. It points up the absolute necessity for law enforcement agencies to develop and maintain good police-community relations as one prerequisite for achieving maximum efficiency.

Professor Lou Radelet, Michigan State University School of Police Administration, defines police-community relations as “the sum total of the many and varied ways in which it may be emphasized that the police are a part of and not apart from the communities they serve.”



All law enforcement agencies have a need for improved police-community relations. Basic to the success of any community relations plan in a department is the top administrator's wholehearted commitment to the effort. If the top man does not support it, the plan is a waste of time. Everybody is knowledgeable enough to know when we are giving lipservice to a policy. The head of the agency must unequivocally support the idea and indicate that it has value and is practical for his department. The commitment by the top echelon must permeate the ranks of middle management as well, so that policy may be properly interpreted.

One practical way of stimulating supervisory concern about police-community relations is to give this aspect of police work greater emphasis in evaluation for promotion.

Every law enforcement officer makes good or bad police-community relations in day-to-day contacts with the public. Therefore, even though an agency may create a specialized community relations unit, police officials must stress that community relations are the concern of all police personnel and that professional performance of duties commands public respect.

### ***Functions of a CR Unit***

A police department should have a community relations unit, the functions of which would be:

1. Advise and assist the police commissioner or chief in all matters relating to community relations and the police department.
2. Establish personal contact with associations and individuals active in promoting religious, racial, cultural, philanthropic, commercial, and civic welfare; develop a cooperative, working relationship with such groups.
3. Effect close liaison with offices engaged in related community and public relations efforts in other city depart-

ments and agencies; establish and maintain liaison with government organizations in other jurisdictions that are active or interested in community relations.

4. Conduct studies, as directed by the police commissioner or chief, in police-public attitudes which may affect the department.
5. Formulate publicity and community action programs which express the vital constructive role of the police officer in the community.
6. Cooperate with recognized, accredited public and private organizations in community-sponsored projects which serve to enhance a positive police image.
7. Coordinate with and advise the officer in charge of police training regarding curriculum preparation in human relations and the development and dissemination of training material and informational publications on community relations for use within the department and by the public.
8. Provide representation for the department at conferences, seminars, and other scheduled meetings concerned with police and community relations.
9. Encourage and facilitate affiliation with professional institutions and agencies prominent in the human relations and community relations field; obtain and utilize approved public and private assistance in the form of scholarships and incentive awards, created to aid in developing interest, offering advanced training, and producing special skills in this field.
10. Collect and catalog material on human relations and community relations from all available sources; establish and maintain a reference file of such material for research, analysis, and informational purposes.
11. Assist field commanders and detective commanders by providing operational guidelines, offering specialized services, and providing source material where required.
12. Supervise community relations activities; coordinate with field commanders and present recommendations concerning the selection of qualified field personnel for community relations work, their functions, recommended employment in the community, and preferred operational devices where unusual local conditions prevail.

College training for personnel signed to community relations is desirable, since it provides a broad background for understanding today's social changes. However, it must be remembered that the role of a community relations officer is to relate meaningfully to the public as well as to members of his own department. Academic credentials without the facility for dealing with people will yield poor results in improving police-community relations. Personnel must be well grounded in all phases of police work and should have "beat" experience.

### ***Personnel Relations***

Although we are considering the subject of police-community relations from the viewpoint of the police and the public, we should remember that good personnel relations are equally important. Law enforcement personnel are constantly reminded that rights of the individual must be respected. It is, therefore, appropriate that police agencies examine their own personnel practices to determine whether similar rights are extended to their employees. Such consideration for police officers does not impede department functioning nor reduce administrative control. It enhances the individual officer's sense of personal dignity and self-respect, which in turn aids in improving interpersonal public relationships. The New York City Police Department has instituted such a policy.

A good law enforcement agency without public support will fall short of its goal to render the best possible public service. More effective communication will help the public to understand the varied complexities of police work and to view police operations more intelligently.

In recent years court decisions in search and seizure and confession cases have extended the exclusionary



...s of admissibility of evidence. Law enforcement needs to create and encourage more dialog with the public in these areas of mutual concern. Again, the objective should be a better understanding of police problems and respect through enabling the community to share in effecting necessary changes.

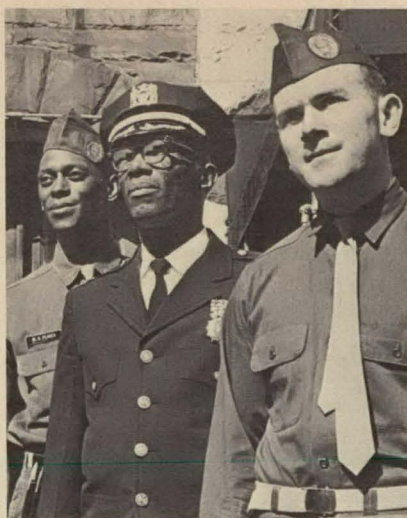
People must realize that the problems of crime control involve the total criminal justice process, not just the police alone. The police, the prosecutor, the courts, the correctional agencies, probation, and parole must be viewed as parts of the whole. Any hope for real substantial impact on the crime situation will involve, at the very least, critical examination and evaluation of all the elements of the system of criminal justice.

Criticism, almost continuous adverse criticism of law enforcement in recent years, has made the police conscious of their status as a minority group, and as such they have reacted defensively in many instances. The public must cease blaming law enforcement for the frustrations and dislocations of our times and recognize the tremendous contribution that police departments all over the country are making to the continual growth and development of our great democratic society.

One of the values of improved police-community relations, from the law enforcement point of view, is that the police have an opportunity to more clearly define their role to the public. It is indeed surprising the number of people who do not understand the role of the police and their limitations under the law.

### **A Self-Analysis**

Before we approach the public to discuss mutual problems and ways of better cooperation, it might be advantageous to survey our operations. This will enable us to see how we are



Deputy Chief Inspector Eldridge Waith with police cadets who are preparing themselves for a career in law enforcement.



Motorcycle Patrolman Dennis Pierre gets acquainted with children at precinct open house.

doing, make necessary adjustments, and anticipate criticisms. Always remember, a basic ingredient in good police-community relations is good police service. There is no substitute for effective performance of law enforcement duties. We could begin by looking at our first contacts with the public:

1. How do we handle telephone inquiries, personal requests for information, and traffic citations?
2. What about the appearance of the officer—his attitude toward himself and his job?
3. Do we as police respect and observe the law ourselves? (Nothing destroys respect for law enforcement more than

public awareness that a policeman disregards the law himself.)

4. How do we utilize necessary tools, such as stop and frisk and field interrogations? (The Negro community believes, in many instances, that such laws are used as a license to harass and embarrass Negroes instead of for their protection.) Police officers must be certain that they use such aids to enforcement in a fair and impartial manner.
5. What about crime complaints and the clearance rates?
6. What are our procedures for handling juveniles?
7. What are the procedures for handling citizen complaints against police?
8. What type of liaison exists to establish cooperation with other agencies?
9. What are the recruitment policies?



The foregoing is not intended as an exhaustive list for department self-analysis but to stimulate a trend of thought. A cooperative, supportive public enables a competent police organization to function with optimum efficiency.

We in law enforcement have evaluated our efforts to fulfill our responsibilities according to our criteria of number of citations, arrests, convictions, crimes reported, property recovered, juvenile cases, persons aided, and accident cases. We must add another criterion for consideration; namely, how the public perceives our operations. To develop mutual respect, we must have mutual concern and consideration. Law enforcement must recognize that the public we serve has the right to expect us at least to be aware of community concerns and give consideration to community wishes in the carrying out of our duties.

### **Joint Programs**

The New York City Police Department has engaged in a variety of programs designed primarily to improve

communication between police and public and to project the many-faceted role of the police officer. The precinct community council program functions in all 76 patrol precincts covering every section of the city. It is intended to provide opportunities for police and community to meet on a regular basis and discuss problems of mutual concern. Every effort is made to include in its membership the broadest cross-section of people in the precinct, so that it will truly reflect community opinion.

This program is supplemented by the efforts of the community relations officers to seek out and establish communication with those persons who are not council members and generally not participants in structured programs. Other programs include:

1. "Operation Friend"—Police officers take youngsters from the area in which they work home with them to spend a weekend.
2. Art Shows—Residents display their art work at the local precinct, where it may be viewed by the public, and the winners receive a prize.
3. Recreational Programs—Police in cooperation with the public organize baseball teams for youngsters who

would not ordinarily get a chance to participate in organized sports.

4. Employment Assistance—Police, business, and the community team up to offer employment to youngsters in need of a job.
5. Use of Civilian Volunteers as Station House Information Aides and Spanish Language Interpreters—Members of the community are recruited to aid the police during incidents and also to serve as volunteer interpreters at street incidents and at the station house in precincts with large Spanish-speaking populations.
6. Police Cadet Program—Young men, ages 17 to 27½ years, who have dropped out of school or fear that they are not equipped to pass the police entrance examination are enrolled in special training programs.
7. Police and the Schools—Teachers are offered a college-level course on police operations so that they will be better prepared to discuss them in their classrooms.
8. Know Your Police Department—School classes visit department facilities, and police visit the schools in an effort to acquaint children with wide variety of police services.
9. "Operation Partnership"—Youth have a voice in the community through a forum in which the teenagers may suggest programs they would like to see in their neighborhood.

Police recruiting teams make information on employment readily available to prospective applicants.





10. Mobile Narcotics Exhibit—This unit goes to street corners in heavily stricken narcotics areas and to schools and public meetings.
11. Police-Community Centers—Store fronts are opened in certain areas so the community can learn of police services and functions.
12. Roll-Call Training—Policemen in the station house hear talks on ethnic group culture and public welfare problems.
13. Law Enforcement Explorer Posts of The Boy Scouts of America—Boys receive prevocational training in the philosophy and techniques of police work.
14. Police-Clergy Conferences—Police and clergy cooperate in resolving community tensions and preventing outbreaks.
15. Civilian Lecturers at the Police Academy—Lectures on the humanities are given by civilians in order to present different points of view.

### **Youth and Police**

From the law enforcement viewpoint, perhaps the most important phenomenon of our time is the activist role which the youth of our country have assumed in crime, drug usage, peace demonstrations, and civil rights.

Dialog between the police and this extremely important segment of the

public is decidedly limited. The prognosis is positive for continued confrontation between the police and youth. We must devise ways and means, informal as well as formal, to bring police and young people together in meaningful communication. Opportunities should be provided for law enforcement officers and youths representing all shades of opinion to talk with one another. Initially, the police role in such contacts should be to listen hard in order to become sensitized to another point of view, which can serve as a valuable frame of reference for building mutual respect and understanding.

One of the problems confronting an officer in the field during demonstrations, periods of tension, and disorders is the words, actions, and abuses, directed at the officer, which impugn his manhood and appear to be wanton disrespect for the law. These incidents call forth in the policeman the urge to avenge the indignity and remove the stains of dishonor from the shield of the law. This personalizing of insults and the emotional reaction to contempt for law enforcement precipitate actions which

further heighten tensions or aggravate disorders.

The professional law enforcement officer is secure in the knowledge that the law cannot be defamed or threatened by the mouthings of the mob. The dignity and majesty of the law are raised to greater heights and command even more respect when people at the scene observe law enforcement officers who cannot be baited or deterred from their basic objectives, i.e., to preserve the peace and protect life and property. Through self-discipline we retain control of the situation. If law enforcement officers lose their heads, all is lost.

### **Minority Groups**

We must constantly keep in mind that strong, effective law enforcement depends upon strong public support. This is as true in a minority community as in any other type. The law enforcement officer must work with the community to overcome hostility and apathy where they exist.

Reasons for the cleavage between police and community members may

*(Continued on page 19)*

Inservice training lectures are conducted over the department's closed-circuit TV system.



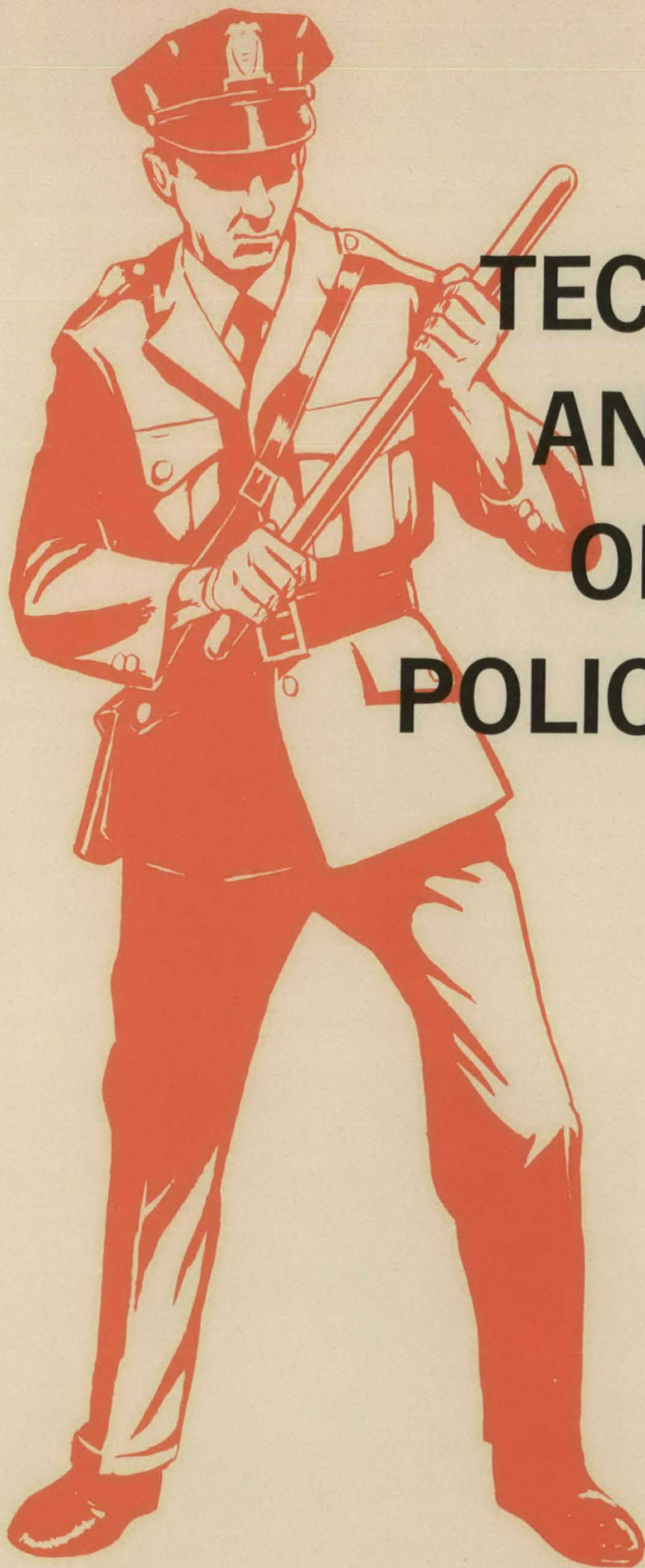


# TECHNI AND U OF TH POLICE B

The police baton, in the hands of an officer who has been trained in its use, is a very formidable weapon for defense and counterattack. Many law enforcement officers share the opinion that the baton, under most circumstances, is a more versatile weapon than the officer's revolver. It is recognized that there are a great many situations in which a police officer would be justified in using his baton and not his revolver. The officer who is skilled and practiced in using the baton can adequately cope with most situations where physical force is necessary.

The officer who carries a baton as part of his equipment must be trained to use it properly. This will enable him to obtain the desired results when it is necessary to use it, and at the same time avoid bringing criticism upon himself or the agency he represents.

The purpose of this article is to present material on the technique and use of the baton which meets the needs of the police officer and yet is consistent with the ethical standards of modern law enforcement.





# UE E TON

One end of a leather thong is threaded through a hole located 6 to 8 inches from the butt of the baton and secured with a strong knot (fig. 1). The other end of the thong is then threaded through the same hole but in the opposite direction to adjust the length of the thong to fit the officer's hand (fig. 2).

To adjust the thong to fit the hand, the loop is passed over the thumb and across the back of the hand with the baton hanging down. The thong is then shortened until the butt of the baton touches the bottom of the hand (fig. 3). After marking the proper length of the thong, the free end is fastened with a knot and the remainder cut off.

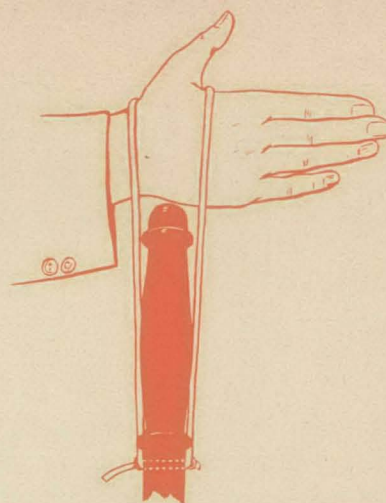


Figure 3.

## *Controlling the Baton*

The baton should be carried where it is easily accessible to the strong hand, preferably on the same side as the revolver. It should not be used in the weak hand.

The officer must be continually alert and have the baton under control at all times. It should never be held in such a manner that an adversary could gain control and use it against him. Alertness and proper use of the baton insure complete control.

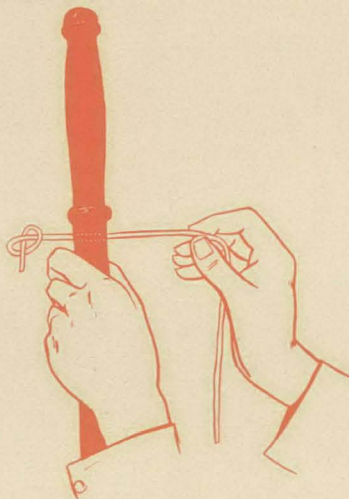


Figure 1.

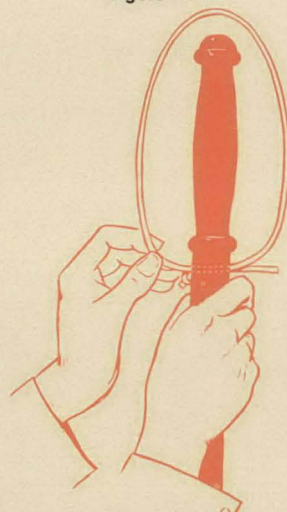


Figure 2.

The police baton is made from hardwood, or plastic, is 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, rounded at both ends, and varies in length from 12 to 36 inches.

The short baton (or billy) varies in length from 12 to 18 inches. The medium baton (or nightstick) ranges in length from 20 to 26 inches, the 24-inch length preferred. This is the type most frequently carried by the officer on the beat. The long baton (or riot stick) ranges in length from 28 to 36 inches and is used most frequently in the control of riots and mobs.

Most of the techniques for the use of the baton described in this article are intended for the medium and/or long baton although many will also apply to the short baton.

## *The Long Grip*

In holding the baton in a long grip, place the thong over the thumb and across the back of the hand with the baton hanging downward. The hand is then turned downward and closed on the handle to grip the baton (fig. 4). The thumb can be extended parallel to the baton (fig. 5) or curled down over the index finger (fig. 6).

An alternate method is to place the thong over the thumb and across the front of the hand with the baton hanging downward (fig. 4a). With the left hand raise the baton tip upward causing the thong to pass around the back of the hand (fig. 5a). Then place the fingers between the baton



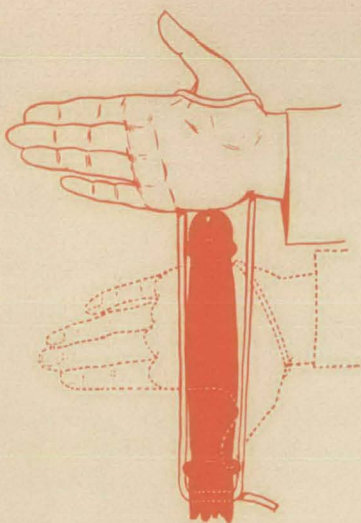


Figure 4.

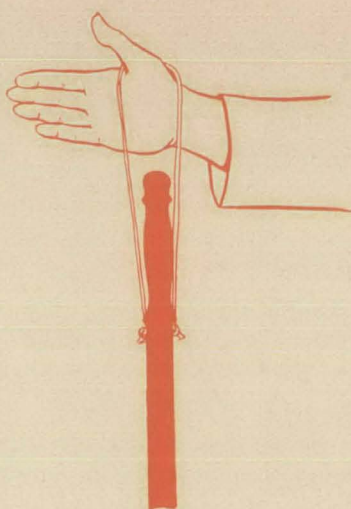


Figure 4a.



Figure 5.



Figure 5a.



Figure 6.

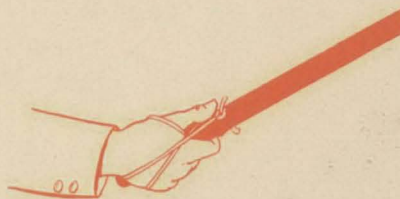


Figure 6a.

handle and the thong and grasp the handle (fig. 6a).

If gripped in either manner, the thong aids the officer in maintaining his grip. However, if an opponent should seize the baton, the officer can free himself from the thong by merely relaxing his grip (fig. 7). The thong should never be looped around the officer's wrist because he would have difficulty in releasing it should an opponent succeed in grabbing the baton (figs. 8 and 9).

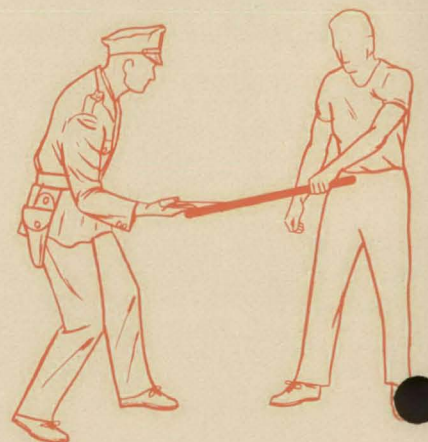


Figure 7.

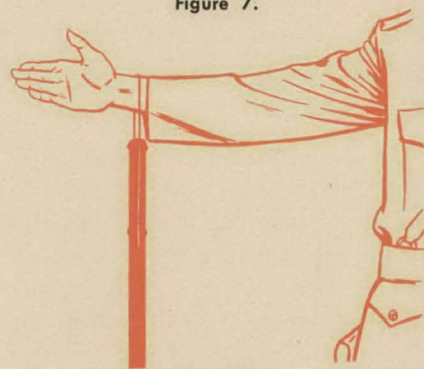


Figure 8.



Figure 9.



## "On Guard" Position

This position is achieved by advancing the right foot approximately 12 inches and simultaneously pivoting slightly on the ball of the left foot. The knees should be slightly bent with the weight equally distributed on the balls of the feet. The right elbow should be approximately 6 inches from the body; the right hand held "chest high"; and the baton pointed upward (fig. 10).

By reversing the feet and placing the left hand on the baton barrel, the officer is "on guard" for the two-handed grip. (Described later in this article, fig. 44.)

## Footwork

The *general rule* concerning footwork is simply that the first foot to move should be the foot nearest the direction you wish to go. To advance from the "on guard" position, move the right foot forward first and then bring up the left (fig. 11). To move backward, place the left foot to the rear first and then bring back the right (fig. 12).



Figure 10.



Figure 11.



Figure 12.

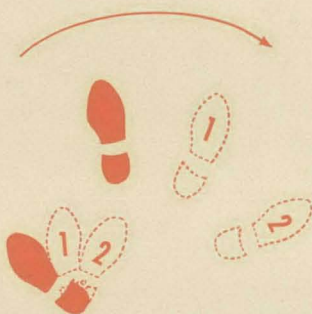


Figure 13.



Figure 14.



Figure 15.



Figure 16.

To circle to the right, move the right foot to the right as you pivot on the ball of the left foot (fig. 13). To circle to the left, move the right foot to the left as you pivot on the ball of the left foot (fig. 14).

When necessary to move sideward to the right, first move the right foot to the right, and then move the left (fig. 15). To move sideward to the left, first move the left foot to the left, and then move the right (fig. 16).

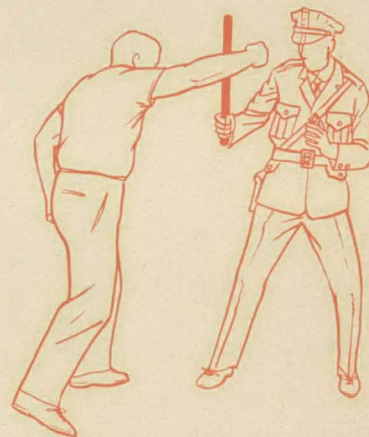


Figure 17.





Figure 18.

parry may also be used (fig. 18).  
The same tactics may be used against a swinging left blow (figs. 19 and 20). Against a straight left or right blow, use a downward block or parry (fig. 21). A downward block may be used against a right-foot kick or a left-foot kick (figs. 22 and 23).



Figure 23.

the entire arm, should be avoided because they are slow, inaccurate, easily blocked, and make it practically impossible to regulate the force of the blow.

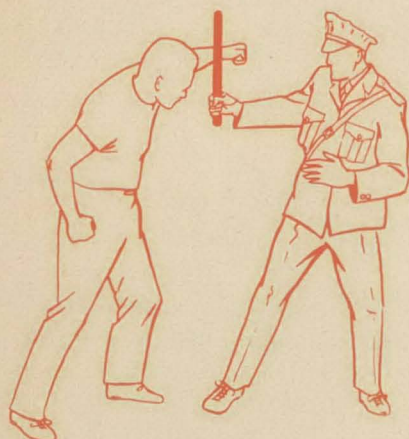


Figure 19.



Figure 21.



Figure 24.



Figure 20.



Figure 22.



Figure 25.

(Continued on page 22)

### **To Block Blows and Kicks**

Against a swinging right blow, use the inside block (fig. 17). Against a swinging right, an outside block or

### **How To Strike Blows**

With the exception of the jab, all blows should be short and snappy, utilizing the strength of the wrist and forearm. Short, snappy blows can be delivered quickly and accurately and are difficult to block or parry. Also, the force of the blow can be more easily regulated than full-swinging "roundhouse" blows.

"Roundhouse" blows, which use



# Unusual Developments in Homicide Investigations

**CAPT. THOMAS F. BUCKMASTER**  
Director,  
Criminal Investigation Division,  
Delaware State Police,  
Dover, Del.



A complaint of homicide usually causes more interest and concern among law enforcement officials and the general public than any other category of crime because of the very nature of the offense.

Immediately the news media want to know the answers to "who," "when," "where," "what," "why," and "how," sometimes even before the investigators can determine the basic facts of

the crime. Consequently, the public's anxiety is aroused, and persons residing or working in the area of the crime are apprehensive, often to the point of near hysteria. Their most frequent inquiry is, "What are the police doing?"

Murder, unfortunately, is the product of social, human, and material ills, which for the most part are beyond the control of law enforcement. However, family arguments, romantic triangles, and felonies which result in willful homicide are the sole responsibility of the police to investigate, solve, and follow through the courts with the prosecutors until adjudicated.

During a recent training course one of our investigators asked, "Whatever happened to the 'old-fashioned' crime where the complaint was received, the scene processed, and the subject when apprehended admitted guilt and then proceeded to give all the details of the crime, even to the point of a reenactment?" It is apparent to all of us that the "old-fashioned" crimes are passing from the scene under present-day standards.

I would like to relate some examples of recent cases that have come to the attention of the Delaware State Police. These contain some un-

usual developments regarding homicide investigation.

## *The Case of "Miss X"*

On March 18, 1967, 9:20 a.m., a local resident reported finding the body of a young white female lying near the shoulder of a road in a wooded area near Glasgow, Del. State police investigators responded and found the body, partially unclad, with the lower torso and legs stuffed in a white laundry bag. The normal crime scene examination was conducted, and nearby residents and persons known to frequent this rural area were interviewed without significant results.

An autopsy was performed by the State medical examiner on the unknown girl. It revealed that death was caused by an attempted criminal abortion that apparently occurred on the afternoon or evening of March 17, 1967, at an unknown location. The examiner concluded that the victim died during or shortly after the abortion attempt. The victim was 10 to 12 weeks pregnant and in the medical examiner's opinion had never before borne a child.

The autopsy disclosed the attempted criminal abortion was effected



through the use of a liquid chemical solution being introduced into the uterine cavity with some instrument, such as a rubber catheter. After death, the victim's arms were folded across her chest and tied at the wrist. The body was then placed in a white laundry bag and transported to the rural area where she was discovered. The bindings had been removed from the deceased's wrists prior to the time she was discovered and the label removed from her only article of clothing.

The fluid from the victim's uterine cavity and her fingerprints were submitted to the FBI Laboratory and Identification Division along with other evidence. The Laboratory report disclosed that the fluid contained chemical and physical characteristics of a soap solution. A search of the fingerprint files in the Identification Division failed to identify the unknown woman.

An examination of the 2- by 3-foot white cotton laundry bag disclosed the name and address of a laundry in a neighboring State faintly printed on one side. A check with this firm revealed that the company had used these bags for years and during this time had given them to customers, including schools and institutions; thus, there was no possible way to identify this particular bag with any single individual.

### **Identification Sought**

The most important element of the remaining investigation was to identify the deceased. Dental charts were prepared, teletypes sent, and missing person reports reviewed. News media offered assistance by publishing the victim's picture and description locally and in nearby States. Many persons claiming to know the identity of the victim came forward, and each of these claims was investigated and eliminated by the State police.

Hundreds of posters showing a



Col. Charles G. Lamb, Superintendent, Delaware State Police.

photograph of the victim, fingerprints, dental chart, and description were mailed to police departments throughout the country; but still the dead woman, who by this time had been dubbed "Miss X," and those responsible for her death, remain unidentified. In the meantime "Miss X" was buried in a simple grave in potter's field.

The case of "Miss X" remains active and will be so until an identification is made and the responsible person or persons apprehended.

### **Case of the Deaf-Mute**

Another unusual case which came to the attention of the Delaware State Police occurred on an October evening in 1966. Two State troopers on patrol were assigned to investigate a complaint in a quiet residential neighborhood and to assist an ambulance crew which had been summoned by a neighbor. Upon their arrival the officers were advised by the ambulance driver that there had been a shooting in the basement and an armed man was in the home. Both officers entered and discovered an 18-year-old female dead of a massive gunshot head wound lying at the foot of the basement steps. To the left of the body, a 31-year-old male was lying

on a couch with a loaded shotgun in his hands. The man was immediately disarmed. At this time the troopers discovered the subject was a deaf-mute. Detectives arrived within minutes, and a most unusual homicide investigation began to unfold.

The male subject and his wife, who was also a deaf-mute, had separated 3 days prior to the crime. In the interim the victim, who was not a deaf-mute, but whose mother and father were deaf-mutes, came to stay with the subject's wife. On the evening in question the subject returned home and became engaged in an argument, sign language of course, with his wife and the victim. The subject, followed by his wife and the victim, went into the basement and obtained a 12-gauge pump shotgun and two 12-gauge rifled-slug shells from a gun rack. He then informed the two females by hand signals that he was going to kill both of them. The victim tried to continue her "conversation" with the subject who stood near her with the loaded shotgun. At this point the subject raised the shotgun, held the barrel approximately 2 inches from the victim's face, and fired one shot. The subject's wife fled in terror to a neighbor's home, where she scribbled a note telling the neighbor to call the State police and an ambulance.

### **Problems Posed**

At the scene a limited interview was conducted with the subject by an investigator who did not understand the sign language. He quickly resolved the problem by using a legal pad on which he identified himself and advised the subject of his constitutional rights in writing. This technique proved very effective, as the subject was able to write the answers to the questions written by the investigator.

A note admitting the shooting written by the subject prior to the



oper's arrival was subsequently sent to the FBI Laboratory, where it was compared and identified with the known handwriting of the subject obtained by the investigator during the interview.

Subsequently, during the course of the investigation, 17 deaf-mutes were interviewed in writing by investigators. Most of these persons knew or had been friendly with the victim, the subject, or the subject's wife. To further complicate the matter, investigators determined that during the 3-day period the subject was separated from his wife, he had rented a room in Wilmington, Del., and upon contacting the subject's elderly landlady there for verification, the officers

discovered she could not speak English. This problem was quickly resolved by an interpreter.

### **Unusual Hearing**

After completing the investigation and compiling the report, we soon realized that, in order to present this case before a magistrate for a preliminary hearing, we would have to obtain reputable persons who could interpret hand signals so the defendant, the court, prosecutor, defense counsel, and others concerned could "listen" to the testimony. We found a local magistrate who had taught sign language to deaf-mutes in the past. By contacting members of a

local deaf-mute association, we located a sufficient number of interpreters. Likewise, after the grand jury indicted the subject on second-degree murder, similar arrangements were made for the subject's trial in superior court. After 5 days of testimony, the jury found the defendant guilty of manslaughter.

A check of Delaware court records revealed that the last known case of homicide involving a deaf-mute in Delaware occurred in 1868\*, 98 years previously. At that time a deaf-mute was considered incapable of determining right from wrong.

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\*State v. Draper, 1 Houst. 291 (1868).

## **P-CR PROGRAM**

*(Continued from page 11)*

vary from place to place, but there are some basics common to all. Some citizens charge that equal justice under the law does not apply to Negroes and some other minority groups, that there are dual standards of enforcement for these groups and whites, that police are prejudiced, that civilian complaints against police are not processed impartially, and that the role of police is to maintain the status quo. Police in turn charge hostility, apathy, lack of cooperation, propensity for violence, and disrespect for the law. There is truth on both sides. But because law enforcement is mandated to preserve the peace and protect life and property, we must take the initiative in resolving the impasse between police and some ethnic communities.

Prejudice in a police officer is regarded as a dirty word. Yet when we consider that we are the products of our environment, who could be without some bias? However, law enforcement need not be defensive. What is

necessary is that we examine our attitudes toward people—particularly minorities—and that we recognize that standards of fairness and impartiality with true justice for all are inherent in professional police service. Police-community relations programs are not intended to make the police officer like or love anybody. They are designed to help develop better cooperation between police and public and to assist the law enforcement officer to understand his professional responsibility for safeguarding the life, property, and rights of all people.

### **Basic Problems**

The police must be aware of basic community problems and how they affect the lives of the people they serve. The impact of the problems of unemployment, insufficient housing, inadequate schools, and discrimination confronting law enforcement should be clearly understood. The police have an obligation to point up those community conditions of life which are conducive to crime and social disorder. Although they cannot solve

these problems, their expressed awareness and concern serve to bridge the gap of misunderstanding between the police and the Negro, Puerto Rican, Mexican, and other minority communities and to make possible meaningful communication.

No communities need or want good police protection more than do those where Negroes live. The hoodlum element, conscious of the gap between police and community, utilizes this weakness to its advantage against both police and community.

We must focus primarily not on these individuals, in whose eyes law enforcement officers can never do anything right, but rather on the vast majority whose concern with law enforcement is that it be efficient, fair, impartial, and respectful to all people. It is here that good community relations programs which provide the opportunities for meaningful communication teamed with good police service can make great strides toward securing the community cooperation so necessary for dealing effectively with our serious crime problems.

*(Continued on page 21)*



*The following is a statement by Director J. Edgar Hoover concerning Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week which was addressed to the 81st Session of the FBI National Academy on May 15, 1968.*

GENTLEMEN:

Almost 6 years have passed since the President of the United States signed a public law relating to our profession. That law authorizes and requests the President to issue annual proclamations designating May 15th of each year as Peace Officers Memorial Day. It also authorizes and requests a Presidential proclamation each year designating the week in which May 15th occurs as Police Week.

The purpose of Peace Officers Memorial Day is apparent in the name. It is a time of tribute—an occasion on which, through ceremonies and activities, we remember those

who, in the line of duty, have been disabled and those who, in Lincoln's words, have given "the last full measure of devotion."

A year ago, in speaking of those known to us and unknown, whose commitment was complete and whose sacrifice was total, I indicated my belief that your presence here—your advancement of our mutual profession through the process of training—is the type of testimonial such men would most desire. This living memorial grows in strength and dignity with each forward step which assures that our law enforcement representatives of today are better trained, better equipped, and better prepared than their predecessors.

It gives me great pleasure to advise that we will now be able to place something more substantial than a floral wreath at the feet of at least some of those who sacrifice themselves in behalf of the public safety.

On April 19, 1968, the President of these United States signed a bill au-

thorizing the payment of compensation in behalf of local officers who are killed or disabled in the course of enforcing Federal law.

This initial step is an indication of increasing awareness on the part of the public that the life of the law enforcement officer is in constant and increasing peril. Bitter testimony to this danger is implicit in the fact that in the course of 1966, our comrades-in-arms who died at the hands of felons numbered 57, while the incomplete total of law enforcement officers murdered in 1967 has reached an all-time high of 74. This may rise still higher as all records from reporting agencies have not yet been received.

We pause in our labors on this spring day to honor the men of our profession who have made the ultimate sacrifice, as well as those who must face the future from a wheelchair or a hospital bed. We pledge that they shall not be forgotten and that their sacrifices shall not have been in vain. I thank you.

*Statement by Director to 81st Session of FBI NA 5-15-68*

## COMPENSATION TO NON-FEDERAL OFFICERS

The laudable cooperation of non-Federal law enforcement officers with their Federal counterparts has been recognized by the enactment of Public Law 90-291, effective April 19, 1968. Under the terms of the statute, disability and death benefits are provided for officers or their survivors where such benefits would have been available if the officer had been an

employee of the Federal Government at the time. To be eligible for these benefits, the local officer or his survivor must show that, at the time of the injury, he was engaged in one of the following activities: (1) Apprehension or attempted apprehension of a person for the commission of a crime against the United States, or, of a person sought by Federal authorities

for the commission of a crime against the United States; (2) apprehension or attempted apprehension of a material witness in a Federal criminal proceeding; (3) guarding Federal prisoners and material witnesses; or, (4) lawful prevention of, or attempt to prevent, the commission of a crime against the United States.

The fact that a person sought to be



understood is also subject to arrest for a State or local offense is irrelevant to the officer's right to recover benefits under this law. Benefits are available to eligible officers or their survivors for injury or death occurring on or after April 19, 1968. Claims must be submitted within 5 years after the injury or death and may be made only to the Secretary of Labor. An application for benefits may be made by an eligible officer, a survivor, one legally authorized to act on behalf of an eligible officer or survivor, or, any association of law enforcement officers acting on behalf of an eligible officer or survivor.

The benefits offered here may be adjusted to reflect comparable benefits, if any, received by the officer by virtue of his actual employment at the time.

The statute specifically provides that the Secretary of Labor shall cooperate fully with the appropriate State and local officials and that he shall take all other practicable measures to assure that the benefits are made available to eligible officers and their survivors with a minimum of delay and difficulty.

Inquiries concerning the benefits available should be directed to the Secretary of Labor, Department of Labor Building, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20210.

(Continued from page 19)

Establishment of civilian complaint procedures which instill confidence and respect for the system goes far toward alleviating some of the resentment directed at the police officer.

### **Police Recruitment**

One possible method of improving understanding between police and minority groups is to demonstrate the

sincere intention of providing opportunities for such groups to become law enforcement officers. The seriousness of purpose is measured not only at the entrance level but through the promotion chart as well. The growing philosophy of group identification and pride helps to facilitate communication through use of personnel selected from minority groups.

Standards for recruitment should remain high, as methods are devised to evaluate equivalents in regard to entrance requirements. Experience in certain social situations may outweigh formal training and provide both a background and temperament well suited for the diversified responsibilities of police service.

Police cadet programs designed to assist young men to prepare themselves for a law enforcement career should be encouraged. Awareness by police administrators—particularly in urban communities—of the urgency of making their departments more adequately reflect the communities they serve is of prime importance. Increased minority group personnel can only be achieved by carefully conceived and implemented programs designed specifically for this purpose. Career potential is judged by achievement in any profession. Therefore, a police agency seeking to attract able police candidates among minority groups must demonstrate opportunities for advancement at all levels in its organization.

### **Conclusion**

From a realistic point of view, the police have few alternatives. Based upon the theory that sufficient manpower and equipment can contain and control, primary emphasis can be given to devising and implementing plans for dealing with civil disturbances. This approach concedes the inevitability of disorders and that nothing can be done to prevent them.

It implies failure in our basic duty to preserve the peace. Recognition of the need for thorough planning for disorder control is unquestioned.

I suggest that plans which place greater emphasis on disorder prevention are more likely to succeed, with a minimum of community dislocation when disturbances do occur, because effective law enforcement can only prevail where the police have a good relationship in the community. Military rule can be established in a hostile community, but not good law enforcement.

The American way of life of equal opportunity for all who will help themselves is on the threshold of realization. Law enforcement stands in the vanguard as a bulwark, preserving the peace, protecting life and property and the right of dissent, and making possible social change within our democratic framework.

WFO crimdel, 1/25/68  
Bufile #63-4296-53

### **ROLLED-UP EVIDENCE**

Officers of a gambling squad in an eastern city searched diligently for numbers slips during the raid of an office suspected of being the site of gambling activities. As they were about to leave the premises after a fruitless search, one of the officers took a roll of paper towels from a rack and found the numbers slips tucked inside the cardboard roller.

### **HOT SEAT**

Police officers in a southern city recently arrested burglary suspects who had a baby's folding-type car seat on the front seat of their vehicle. Upon examination, the officers found a revolver concealed in the baby seat within easy reach of either the driver or a passenger in the vehicle.

Jackson crimdel 3-26-68  
Bufile #63-4296-54



## USE OF BATON

(Continued from page 16)

### The Short Swing

The short swing is a forehand blow delivered sideward or downward in a short, snappy manner (figs. 24, 25,

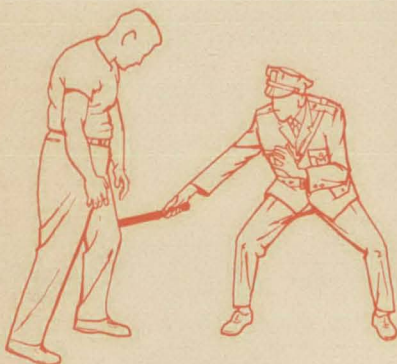


Figure 26.



Figure 27.



Figure 28.

26). The backswing is similar to and delivered in much the same manner as the short swing except that it is a *backhand blow* (figs. 27 and 28).

An excellent procedure for using the backswing blow would be to feint a short swing to the opponent's head then strike a backswing blow to his left or right knee (fig. 29).

The jab is delivered by quickly extending the baton forward striking the opponent with the tip (fig. 30). The baton should be extended and returned quickly to the "on guard" position. This permits the officer to strike additional blows and makes it difficult for the opponent to seize the baton.



Figure 29.



Figure 30.

(To be continued in August)

## COMMUNICATION INTERFERENCE

The FBI has investigative jurisdiction over any willful injury to, or interference with, any communication system owned or controlled by the United States, or used or intended to be used for military or civil defense functions. This includes telephone lines leased on a full-time basis.

The statute covering such acts also prohibits interference with the use of such system or the willful or malicious obstruction, hindrance, or delay of transmission of any communication over such facilities.

Violations of this statute usually occur during labor disputes and civil disturbances or result from vandalism or thefts of copper wire communication lines. Obstruction or delay of transmission of communications may also be a tactic used by various protest groups.

Any violation of this statute should be immediately referred to the nearest office of the FBI.

## END OF THE LINE

Busdrivers are frequently at the mercy of holdup men, but recently a bandit in a midwestern city found himself at the short end of the line.

The busdriver broadcast the robber's description over his two-way radio. He had noted the robber's flight into a building in a housing project and radioed this information to the bus company dispatcher.

Police entered the building and found a man fitting the robber's description in a seventh floor corridor. He had a coin changer wrapped in a handkerchief, \$14 in change, and seven \$1 bills in his pocket.

A spokesman for the bus company said the arrest showed the effectiveness of the two-way radios now stalled on 155 buses.



# NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

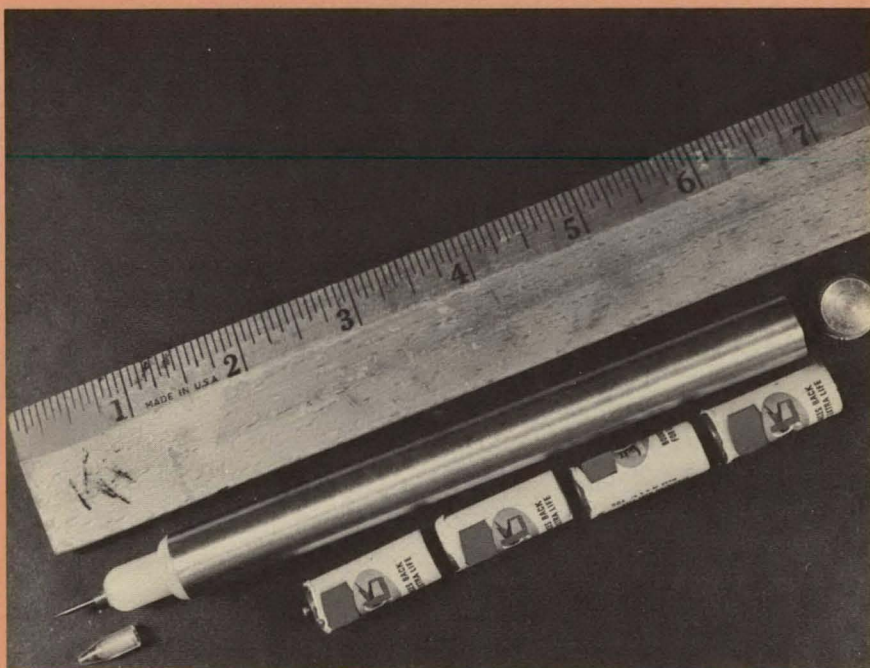
*Hannock Crimdel 2-20-68, Bufile #63-4296-31, Serial #483*

## NEEDED INTO SILENCE

Burglars in an eastern city broke into a vending machine company, burned open a safe, forced open a filing cabinet, and stole a coin collection valued at \$2,100 and \$1,350 in cash.

The thieves entered the premises by cutting a hole in the office floor from the cellar. There was no sign of surreptitious entry into an adjoining storeroom area containing the safe, filing cabinets, and a protective alarm. The arrangement of the safe and cabinets in the storeroom was such that opening the safe door would interrupt photoelectric cell beam of the alarm system.

Police theorize that the burglars bypassed the alarm by using a device consisting of a 6½-inch cylindrical metal tube containing four 1½-volt No. 904 batteries and a needlelike projection at one end. Examination of the wiring leading from the photoelectric cell to the alarm bell disclosed a small mark on the wires apparently pierced by the needle end of the instrument. Police believe that this contrivance applied sufficient voltage to the circuit to bypass the signal from the electric eye beam and prevent the alarm from sounding.



Burglars left this device at the scene after using it to bypass the alarm system.

*Las Vegas Crimdel 1/14/68, Bufile #63-4296-65*

## SOUND BETTING

The Gaming Control Board, Carson City, Nev., has cautioned the various casinos in that city to be alert for persons using a peculiar listening device or for an undue number of persons wearing such devices.

Control Board agents have observed a new method of marking cards in which an undetermined liquid or powder is applied. When such cards are dealt, they produce a particular sound which can be picked up by persons wearing a specially constructed hearing device.

## NOT SERVICEMEN— LOOTERS

During the recent racial disturbances, Federal troops and National Guard units were called into service in the riot-torn areas. Taking advantage of the presence of the troops,

a number of violators in the riots were determined to be illegally wearing the uniform of the Armed Forces for the purpose of disguising themselves as they participated in looting.

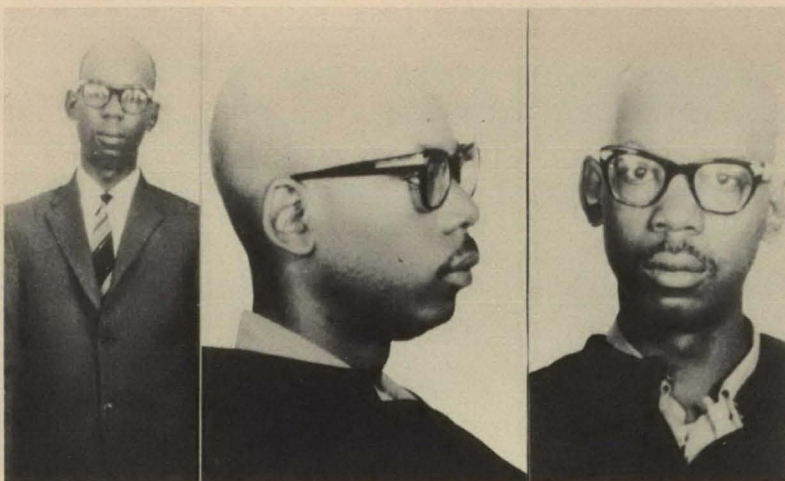
Section 702, Title 18, United States Code, states that whoever, without authority, wears the uniform, or any part of the uniform, of the Armed Forces of the United States is in violation of the law.

Illegal wearing of the uniform is a violation falling within the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and should be referred to the nearest FBI office.

*Open to DeLoach memo, 4-19-68, re Illegal Wearing of the Uniform - F.B.I. Article*



# WANTED BY THE FBI



**CLAYTON WILLIAMS, also known as: Clayton Michael Williams, "Mouse" Williams, "Mousey" Williams.**

## Interstate Flight—Robbery

CLAYTON WILLIAMS is currently being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid confinement after conviction for robbery. He is also being sought by New York authorities in connection with the shotgun murder of an individual in the Harlem section of New York City on October 5, 1965. A Federal warrant for his arrest was issued on December 27, 1965, at New York, N.Y.

After being convicted of robbery in New York City, Williams was sentenced to 7½ to 15 years' imprisonment on April 26, 1955. He was subsequently paroled on July 7, 1965, and was later declared a New York State parole violator on September 15, 1965.

## Description

Age ----- 34, born April 25, 1934,  
New York, N.Y.  
Height ----- 5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet  
10 inches.

Weight ----- 145 to 150 pounds.  
Build ----- Slender.  
Hair ----- Black, balding.  
Eyes ----- Brown.  
Complexion ----- Dark.  
Race ----- Negro.  
Nationality ----- American.  
Scars and marks ----- Scar right eyebrow,  
needle scars elbow  
area of both arms, ap-  
pendectomy scar.  
Occupations ----- Dishwasher, kitchen  
worker, laborer, ship-  
ping clerk.

FBI No. ----- 486, 547 A.  
Fingerprint classification:  
8 S 1 T II 12 Ref: U  
M 1 U III U

## Caution

Since Williams may have a shotgun in his possession and reportedly has carried a .38-caliber automatic pistol, he should be considered very dangerous.

Any person having information which might assist in locating this

fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, 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 directories.

## BOOKLETS AVAILABLE

A booklet, "Fingerprint Identification," containing a brief outline of the history, services, and operations of the FBI Identification Division is available in limited quantities free of charge to interested individuals and organizations.

Also, reprints of the complete series of articles on "Search of the Person" are still available to officers desiring to maintain this material for reference purposes.

Requests for copies of these items should be forwarded to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535.

## HITCHHIKER MENACE

The FBI has available to law enforcement agencies and civic and service organizations a poster entitled "Death in Disguise?" This poster is particularly appropriate for distribution during the summer months, the season for vacations, as it warns the American motorist of the danger in picking up hitchhikers. Individuals and groups interested in obtaining copies should submit their requests to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535.



## FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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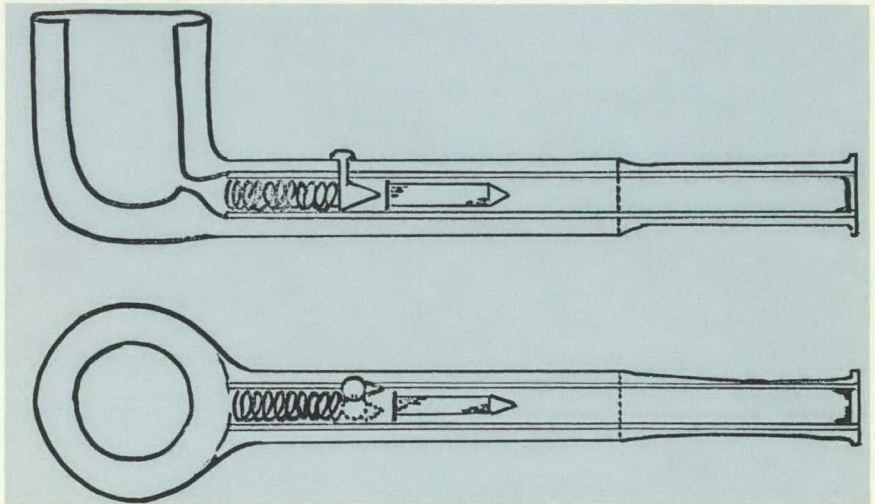
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*Norfolk rimdel, 11/27/67, Bufile #63-4296-56*

### NOT A PEACE PIPE

An officer assigned to the U.S. Border Patrol recovered a most unusual weapon from an alien entering the United States illegally. The weapon is an ordinary smoking pipe modified to fire a single .22 or .32 caliber projectile.

The pipestem was bored out over-size to allow the insertion of a piece of copper tubing, or similar material, to form the barrel of the weapon. A compressed spring, when released, allows a toggle mechanism—to which a firing pin is attached—to go forward with sufficient force to strike the base of the round and cause detonation.



Smoking pipe converted into weapon.

### RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE

A North Carolina statute, G.S. 160-20.2, authorizes law enforcement officers of one municipal corporation to give assistance to any other municipal corporation upon request.

Such assistance may be rendered only in emergencies where agreements between the political subdivisions exist. Such agreements may provide for the reimbursement to the

assisting political subdivision for the services of its law enforcement officers and any other expenses involved.

Emergencies may be declared by the chief elected official of the requesting political subdivision, or in his absence, the person normally acting in his stead.

When law enforcement officers are sent to other political subdivisions, the jurisdiction, authority, rights, privileges, and immunities they pos-

sess in their own territory shall be extended to them in the areas to which they have been requested to render assistance.

The assisting officers shall also have the same authority to make arrests and to execute criminal process as is vested by law in the law enforcement officers of the requesting agency, but they cannot extend the effect of the laws of their own subdivisions.

*N.C. Statute G.S. 160-20.2.*

*Submitted for L&L by Robert M. Murphy Charlotte, 11/16/67*



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

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## INTERESTING PATTERN



The interesting fingerprint impression presented here consists of a combination of two different types of patterns, a loop and a tented arch. The pattern has two deltas located at point A and point B. This unusual impression is classified as an accidental-type whorl with an outer tracing.