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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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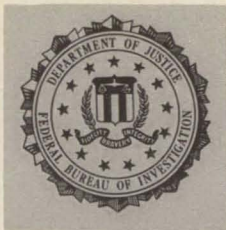
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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

WANTED: YOUNG PEOPLE TO HELP BURY AMERICA. OPENINGS FOR PALLBEARERS OF TRUTH AND GRAVEDIGGERS OF DEMOCRACY. NO PRIOR EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

If communism advertised its true aims in this manner, it would become a dusty, cobweb-covered doctrine untouched by young Americans steeped in a heritage of liberty and freedom. But the treachery of communism does not permit such a factual recruiting poster.

A record number of young people are now entering college classrooms to engage in one of man's most noble pursuits: the search for truth through the acquisition of knowledge. In America, this endeavor is as honored as the freedoms which make it possible. It is an undeniable fact that under communism these freedoms do not exist. Communism stipulates the "truths" its scholars must embrace and spreads its venomous lies and distortions through any available medium.

This academic year will undoubtedly see intensive Communist Party efforts to erect its newest façade on the Nation's campuses to draw young blood for the vampire which is international communism. In its continuing drive to attract young Americans, the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), spawned a new national Marxist youth organization in June 1964—the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America.

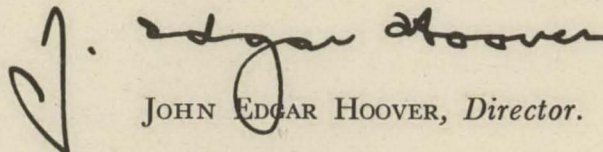
Top Communist Party functionaries decided in October 1963 that additional measures should be taken to recruit young citizens. Now, 1 year later, by mandate of CPUSA General Secretary Gus Hall, the true face of communism has another mask to wear—a new disguise calculated to dupe unwary youth.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

As an example of Communist deception in action, the DuBois Clubs chose as their official insignia a half-white, half-black circle encompassing a white hand and a black hand under a dove. Thus the symbols of unity, brotherhood, and peace wave as a banner for an ideology that countenances discord, hate, and violence.

This organization and its Communist parent would have us believe that communism has only one hand—the extended, open hand. But a look over their shoulder sees the other hand clasp the Berlin wall and squeezing freedom's breath from enslaved millions. It is this duplicity that is difficult for young Americans to comprehend. If our young citizens turn an objective, analytical searchlight on this ideology and its organizational arms, they will understand communism for what it is—a materialistic, godless dogma dedicated to world domination.

By spreading its poison through young veins, gangrenous communism is attempting to render the future America a quadruple amputee—a nation without freedom of speech, press, assembly, and religion. The youth of this Nation, armed with the scalpel of truth, can and must cut this disease from the body of America.


JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

October 1, 1964.

Training the Intelligence Officer

COL. MATTHEW C. STEWART*

*Former Assistant Commandant, U.S. Army Intelligence School,
Fort Holabird, Md.*

Law enforcement over the years has been one of the closest and most able allies of the Intelligence Corps of the U.S. Army. Many law enforcement officers, however, are not fully familiar with the important role played by Army Intelligence in the security of our Nation. Here, a top intelligence officer discusses some phases of the Corps' work and the training provided at the Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Md.

THE MILITARY COMMANDER in the field demands to know certain things from his intelligence officer: "Where is the enemy? What is his strength? What is his equipment?" Then he asks, "Is the enemy obtaining information about us? If so, how can we prevent this?"

In the continental United States, the thrust of the questions is the same. Is the enemy penetrating our industrial facilities and stealing our industrial secrets years before equipment reaches the battlefield? Are there disloyal citizens within our military services?

Just as an increase in accuracy of an intercontinental ballistic missile permits a reduction in the size of the warhead to achieve the same purpose, in precisely the same manner intelligence should increase the effectiveness of the commander's resources. The shotgun gives way to the aimed shot.

The gamut of the field is too broad, and its divi-

sions too specialized, for all aspects of intelligence to be mastered by any one person. The personal temperament of the man who is assigned duties in ferreting out subversive elements is different from that of the man performing imagery interpretation, or the man engaged in sophisticated strategic studies, or the man who combines order-of-battle

The admiration and respect which American citizens universally have for the Federal Bureau of Investigation are particularly shared by members of the Armed Forces who have an especially keen sense of the demanding tasks which members of the FBI face. Close, warm cooperation has always marked the relationship between the FBI and Army Intelligence in pursuit of what are, many times, mutually shared missions.

Richard Collins
Major General, USA
Commandant
U.S. Army Intelligence School

*Subsequent to preparing this article, Colonel Stewart was transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif., where he is Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army.

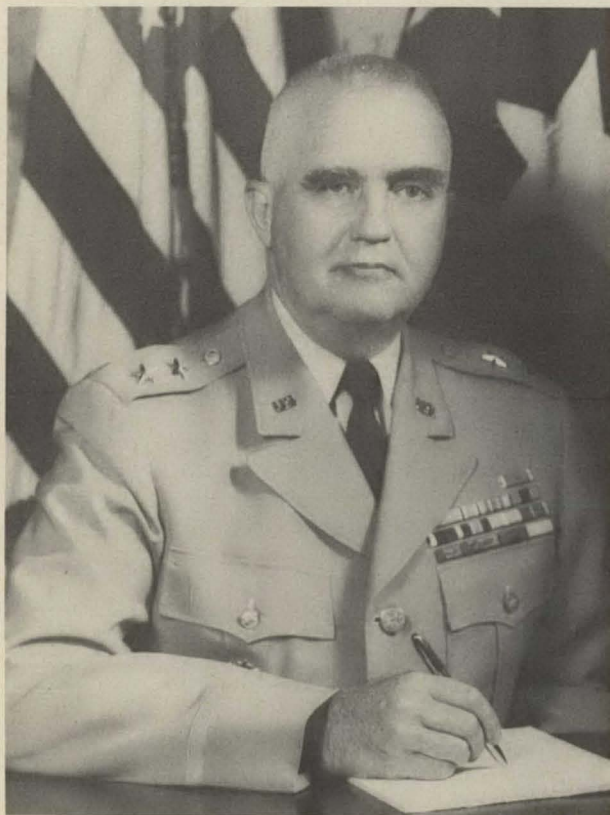
information with weather and terrain to supply the commander's essential elements of information—those crucial gaps which must be filled prior to competent operational planning.

The total responsibilities of intelligence officers are impressive. With a spirit of humility in the face of its task, the U.S. Army Intelligence School trains military personnel and civilians to support the intelligence needs of the Army.

Intelligence Training

The history of intelligence training until its centralization in 1955 at Fort Holabird, an Army post on the edge of Baltimore, Md., is almost a history of U.S. Army intelligence itself.

Information about the enemy or combat intelligence, as developed through the frontline observer, foot patrols, and prisoners, has been a part of military operations since the beginning of warfare. But for the U.S. Army, the first major, consistent effort to collect and collate all information and funnel it through one intelligence officer can realistically be regarded as having its inception in World War II.



Maj. Gen. Richard Collins, Commandant, U.S. Army Intelligence School.

From the Revolutionary War through World War I, the Army collected information about the enemy and attempted to neutralize his agents; however, these generally were spontaneous war efforts based on immediate needs and short-range plans. With demobilization, intelligence, particularly counterintelligence, was laid to rest as an unnecessary adjunct of military preparedness.

The Counter Intelligence Corps

In World War I, counterintelligence had played a small but important role; however, the strength of this element between the world wars was down to 15 men. With the advent of World War II, intelligence in all its specialties was finally accepted as a major tool. (In fact, the cold war, Cuba, and activity in parts of the free world have recognized certain specialties of intelligence and counterintelligence as critically important in peace as well as in war.) Within weeks following Pearl Harbor, the Counter Intelligence Corps was established on the framework of the former Corps of Intelligence Police. Strategic intelligence analyses were conducted by field armies, the art of aerial photography and its interpretation became a science, refugees were screened to attempt to eliminate espionage agents, prisoners were interrogated by specially trained personnel—and the whole was cross-checked, fitted, and synthesized. In the process, information became intelligence.

Selecting from the vast experiences of World War II those techniques found workable, refining organizational structures so that information could be timely, and developing equipment to satisfy the peculiar needs of intelligence devolved on those centers engaged in its training. When centralization became a reality, combat intelligence specialties then being taught at Fort Riley, Kans., moved to Fort Holabird, Md., to merge with the Counter Intelligence Corps School, founded shortly after World War II. In 1955 Industrial Security Courses, for which the Army is executive agent for the Department of Defense, were added, and thus the U.S. Army Intelligence School came into being.

Army Intelligence School

The present Commandant of the U.S. Army Intelligence School is Maj. Gen. Richard Collins, who also is the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Holabird and

Chief of the Intelligence Corps, worldwide. The day-to-day management of the school falls under the Assistant Commandant. The structure of the school follows that generally found in other major Army service schools. A director of instruction is directly responsible to the Assistant Commandant for all academic matters, including nonresident instruction.

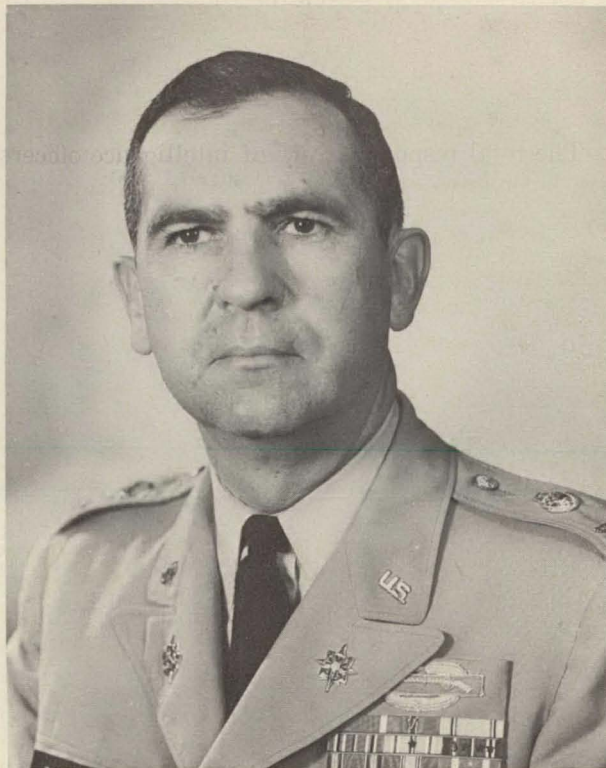
Nonresident instruction permits military personnel and intelligence reserve officers, many of whom are members of various law enforcement agencies throughout the country, to maintain timely knowledge of intelligence techniques in the event of mobilization. The data furnished by this department, which presently covers 8,000 individuals, consist of about 37 tons of instructional material per year. This figure gives an idea of the magnitude of the nonresident instruction effort alone.

Resident Instruction

Resident instruction is centered in three academic departments: the Department of Combat Intelligence, the Department of Area Studies, and the Department of Counterintelligence. The staff and faculty are authorized a strength of about 430 members for the average student load of over 1,000, resulting in a higher ratio of teachers to students than normally found in Army service schools. However, the number is necessary in view of the highly technical nature of the subjects taught, requiring individuals skilled in fields of specific specialties. With a hard-core curriculum of 30 courses, the school graduates about 5,000 students each year.

Key Courses

In addition to courses in combat intelligence of various types, a key course taught by the Department of Combat Intelligence includes imagery interpretation. The Cuban crisis lifted the curtain for a moment in world press and television on the state of this art and its value. Though doubt had been expressed that the Soviets would risk turning Cuba into a missile base from which U.S. retaliatory capability could be neutralized, photographic evidence, interpreted by military imagery interpreters, gave the President the facts upon which he based his decisions. No number of words could have dramatized the imminent danger more clearly than the photos of missiles aimed at our



Colonel Stewart.

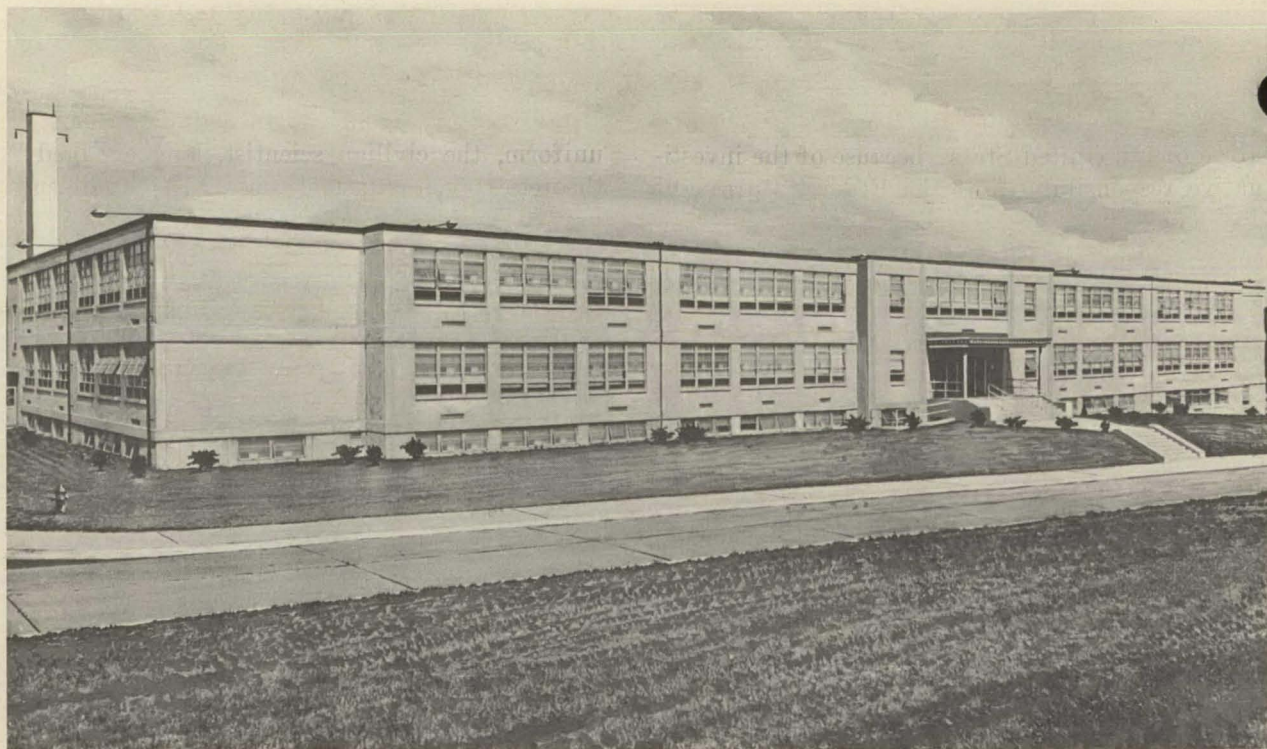
major cities. The name change from photointerpretation to imagery interpretation illustrates that intelligence is acquired from infrared and radar as well as from photographs.

Another key course is Interrogation of Prisoners of War. Students are placed in realistic situations interrogating enemy "prisoners." Unless the proper questions are asked in the proper way, the answers will not be forthcoming. These answers must be incorporated immediately with information presently on hand in order to exploit information properly. Failing this, the student will have missed an opportunity to supply the intelligence officer with vital information regarding enemy dispositions.

Area Studies

Students are programed into the Department of Area Studies to acquaint them with study areas throughout the world. They learn the political, sociological, economic, and cultural aspects of these countries, the mores of the people, and their religious inclinations and tolerances—knowledge aimed toward getting along with the local populace in the performance of other duties.

What duties might these be? Counterinsur-



The main building of the U.S. Army Intelligence School at Fort Holabird in Baltimore, Md.

agency, as a word, has lately become popular. As in the enforcement field, intelligence must have its finger on the pulse of countries of interest. During war, or during occupation, this task has no boundaries. However, where a legal and functioning government requests our presence, such as Lebanon in 1958, or Vietnam today, relationships are different. Coordination and liaison are extensive, and advice can only be tendered. As advisers through all levels of the military, we can make a significant contribution to the friendly country. Intelligence training in support of counterinsurgency, therefore, presumes knowledge of the country—supplied by subjects taught within the Department of Area Studies. Students can recognize “indicators” of subversion and be prepared to submit intelligence from which appropriate individuals can make meaningful recommendations to decisionmakers.

Countering insurgency takes many forms, from an understanding of the political and social situation to the actual dispatch of combat forces conducting operations against guerrillas. The early application of counterinsurgency techniques might well deprive the insurgents of the opportunity to develop effective guerrilla organizations. Because the need for a grounding in intelligence

principles is inseparable from counter guerrilla techniques, Special Forces personnel receive training tailored to their needs. To assist this group more realistically, a model village was constructed on a site on the Chesapeake Bay reserved for school use. At this location, equipment is available to sustain operations for extended periods, thus permitting students to remain under field conditions for days in their resolution of various tactical problems.

Investigation Training

It is in the Department of Counterintelligence, however, that individuals are trained in areas most closely allied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and law enforcement agencies. Students are trained to investigate all cases of suspected treason, espionage, sabotage, and subversion within the Army, or against it. The debt this department owes to the FBI and law enforcement agencies cannot be too strongly emphasized. Without information received from their files and their active cooperation, investigations could not progress.

In foreign countries where the Army is located counterintelligence agencies perform the totality

of the duties mentioned within the Army sphere of jurisdiction. Where the Army Commander has supreme jurisdiction in the oversea area, the coverage is further expanded. Within the land areas of the United States, because of the investigative responsibilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Army intelligence activities are more narrowly confined. However, following procedures incorporated in written agreements, close liaison is maintained between these agencies to the extent that cases in specified categories are turned over to the FBI at certain points in the development of the investigation. Meetings are held twice a month between the FBI and military agencies in scores of cities throughout the country to assure the maintenance of personal liaison between these agencies.

Security Education

But perhaps it is in the quiet role of security education that counterintelligence makes its greatest—however unglamorous—contribution. Part of this

effort is directed to the industries of the country engaged in manufacturing defense materiel. Whereas the soldier is taught the elements of internal security from the first day he dons his uniform, the civilian scientist, long engaged in theoretical computations, might have difficulty understanding that the manipulation of his calculations into a coherent system to produce military materiel suddenly transforms these calculations and the resulting product into something secret.

Successful waging of war is many things, but it is primarily surprise. Surprise infers security. In the final analysis, security is nothing more than buying time to produce surprise. Within a few days following the firing of a new weapon, the enemy will learn its characteristics. That is one thing, but for him to produce effective countermeasures might require weeks, months, or even a year. This is the time we buy with security education.

Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, Chief of the Manhattan Engineer District during World War II—

(Continued on page 22)



Students receive an overall orientation in the capabilities of photographic and electronic equipment and various locking devices.



Lt. Brazeal shows officers of the Wichita, Kans., Police Department how to assume the "high port" position with the baton.

Crowd and Riot Control Requires Special Training

JAMES S. KLINE

*Coordinator of Police Training, Governmental Research Center,
The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.*

IT HAS BEEN SAID that out of all things there comes some good. It is doubtful that anyone in Garnett, Kans., would have agreed with this statement on the morning of July 7, 1963. This was the morning following a horrible nightmare. Citizens were asking themselves: "How could this terrible thing have happened?" "What has happened to our town?"

The finale for the 1963 Lake Garnett sports car races had been an ugly riot in the city square. Thousands of youths who had descended upon the city became involved in this uproar. Some

had come to enjoy the races; others had come to spoil them. The net result was that the National Guard had to be called. There was extensive property damage. Thirty-one persons were arrested; nearly a hundred persons were treated for injuries; and a police officer was dead of a heart attack.

The question was asked: "What good could come of this tragedy?" Possibly, the answer is that it brought about an awakening among Kansas law enforcement officials. The riots and civil disturbances which had been occurring elsewhere in the United States had been nothing more than

newspaper copy in Kansas. Most Kansas citizens were fairly secure in the belief that: "It could not happen here."

After the riot in Garnett, things began to happen. The State's chief law enforcement officer, Atty. Gen. William M. Ferguson, started the wheels turning. He wanted to know what caused the riot and why the law enforcement officers had not been able to cope with the situation.

Contributing Factors

The attorney general's juvenile director, Bill Schul, was assigned to make a complete investigation of the occurrences at Garnett. Schul's study was comprehensive and to the point. He concluded that the event had been poorly planned and that sufficient recreational activities had not been conceived and made available for the young people who had gathered for the races. He also indicated that the law enforcement officers employed were inadequate in number to handle the large crowd, but their greatest deficiency was their obvious lack of training in crowd and riot control techniques. There had been little planning for such an emergency. Leadership had not been established, and the officers worked as individuals rather than as a unified group.

Administrative Recommendations

Having established that "lack of training" in control of crowds and riots was a major weakness of law enforcement in Kansas, Mr. Schul queried top State law enforcement administrators for solutions. The recommendations of these administrators, who included Mr. Logan H. Sanford, director of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Col. Larry Hughes, superintendent of the Kansas Highway Patrol, and Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, commander of the Kansas National Guard, are summarized as follows:

1. The Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP) and Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) training personnel should receive intensive training in crowd and riot control techniques. Since the police department in Kansas City, Mo., was in the process of training its men in crowd and riot control, the committee suggested that officers from these two Kansas law enforcement agencies should participate in the Kansas City training program, as it had been made available to them.

2. Crowd and riot control instruction should be made available to KHP troopers, KBI agents, and local peace officers through a combination of area schools and in-

service training. Area seminars should be presented through the Kansas Peace Officers' Training School of the Governmental Research Center at The University of Kansas with KHP and KBI representatives acting as instructors. Larger police departments should then make the instruction available to all their officers through in-service schools conducted after their training officers have attended the area seminar.

3. In addition to mob control, the training should include: methods for preventing a riot, proper use of equipment instruction, and explanation of State laws and city ordinances with regard to riots.

4. Equipment, such as protective headgear (hard hats), batons, tear gas, gas masks, and portable loud speakers, should be obtained and made available to all law enforcement agencies.

5. The training of State and local officers should include military formations for mob control. This should be done for the following reasons:

- a. Such formations have proved effective.
- b. Most men who have served in the Armed Forces are acquainted with these formations.
- c. National Guardsmen serving on a voluntary basis are familiar with the formations.
- d. Should it ever be necessary to call in the National Guard to help control a riot, local officers could assist with some knowledge of the Guard's procedures.

Following Mr. Schul's investigation, the attorney general's office published his conclusions



Mr. Kline.

and recommendations. These were made available to the public and to law enforcement officials.

Widespread Interest Shown

Acting on the recommendations of the study, the Kansas Highway Patrol and the Kansas Bureau of Investigation enrolled the training personnel of their organizations in the Crowd and Riot Control School being conducted by the police department of Kansas City, Mo., in cooperation with the U.S. Marine Corps. The Kansas officers participated in the training in response to an invitation issued by Kansas City, Mo., Police Chief Clarence M. Kelley.

At the conclusion of the training, the Kansas Highway Patrol undertook a series of inservice schools at which all of its troopers received riot control instruction.

The response of various Kansas law enforcement officers to the report published by the attorney general's office indicated that there was a widespread interest in having training in techniques of crowd and riot control made available.

Planning Session Held

As a result of additional funds being appropriated for police training by the 1963 Kansas Legislature to the Government Research Center at The University of Kansas, it was possible to offer crowd and riot control training on a regional basis.

A Crowd and Riot Control School planning session was held at The University of Kansas in Lawrence in November 1963. Those in attendance were Lt. Col. Allen Rush and Capt. Ernest Magby of the Kansas Highway Patrol, Special Agent Jack Williams of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, and myself as coordinator of police training for the Governmental Research Center at The University of Kansas.

The meeting resulted in the creation of a standard 2-day training program. The planning committee decided that the program would be presented in eight locations in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas, where the population and need for this type of training were felt to be the greatest. The training sites selected were: Atchison, Chanute, Emporia, Kansas City, Manhattan, Ottawa, Salina, and Wichita. Gen. Joe Nickell, adjutant general for the State of Kansas, made available the National Guard Armories in each of the cities for the training.

The police, because of their limited numbers, are dependent upon each other in times of emergency. Thus, cooperation was to be one of the key points stressed in the program. The techniques presented were to be the same at each school. The reasoning was that if a riot occurred requiring the services of more than one department, the officers assigned would be able to work together, shoulder to shoulder, at top efficiency, because of their common training. The program was divided into lecture and practical drills for the participants. A brief description of the program is as follows:

Kansas Law and Mob Activities

Since the basic police function at the riot scene is that of preserving the peace and upholding the law, it is considered important that the peace officers have knowledge of those laws that apply to riot control.

Types of Gatherings

Gatherings have been defined according to type (casual group, conventional group, expressive crowd, aggressive crowd, etc.). The potential of a gathering of people for developing into a riotous group may be fairly well predicted.

Psychology of the Mob

There is a wide variety of attitudes toward the law, morals, races, etc. It has been said that the best way to control crime is to prevent it. This is also true of a riot. With a basic knowledge of the psychology of the mob, the police may be able to prevent a riot, or at least be in a much better position to control the activities of a mob.

Individuals are controlled by motives. They consider frustrations (blocked goals) as failures in having their wants satisfied. The frustrated person directs his aggression towards some person or group he believes to be responsible for his failures. A knowledge of the motivations of a crowd is the first requirement necessary for understanding what may be done to control it.

A large percentage of any crowd consists of law-abiding citizens. This group may be swayed either to the side of the law or against it—depending on the leadership involved. The police must motivate these individuals to identify themselves with the law.

Handling the Baton

Except for one variation, the formations used to control a riot are military in nature. The baton, or night stick, which is a basic police weapon, is substituted for the rifle and bayonet. Basic "come-alongs" (restraining holds) and effective blows with the baton are explained. Drills and practical work are involved in this presentation.

In controlling a mob, the police officer must be constantly aware that his one function is to enforce the law.

His position must be that of impartiality. He must not show weakness because of sympathy for a group, nor should he be brutal as a result of his feelings against them.

The police must have superior manpower and equipment when handling a mob. Mob leaders must be promptly identified and removed with as little display as possible.

Manpower, firepower, and use of chemical agents (gas) are discussed.

Signals and Basic Formations

Experience has shown that voice commands given by law officers are practically useless during a riot control operation because of the noise of the mob. Therefore, a set of hand signals has been devised so that the officers on the front lines may respond to the commands of their leaders.

Class Participation

The class is formed into the basic organizational groups for crowd and riot control; i.e., fire teams, squads, and platoons. The fire team is composed of three men and a leader; the squad consists of three fire teams and a leader; and the platoon is comprised of four squads and a leader. There are 53 men in a platoon.

Initially, one instructor is assigned to each squad as a squad leader. Fire team leaders are selected from the participants. The instructor teaches the men in the squad the basic formations utilized in crowd and riot control.

These formations include the wedge, skirmish line, echelon or diagonal, and diamond formations with their different variations. Drills are conducted, and the squad practices the different formations. All commands given to the fire team leaders by the squad leader are by hand signal. Fire team leaders are changed frequently, so that each man in the squad may have some experience in a command position.

After the squads begin to show proficiency in the various formations, they are formed into platoons. The platoon then drills in the various formations. Fire team and squad leaders are selected from the class. An instructor serves as a platoon leader.

Training Staff

The Crowd and Riot Control Program was strengthened with the addition to its training staff of Lt. Maynard Brazeal, a training officer for the Kansas City, Mo., Police Department. Lt. Brazeal previously participated in the training of all the officers in the Kansas City Police Department in the techniques of crowd and riot control. His services were made available to the Kansas program through the cooperation of Chief Clarence M. Kelley.

Those who participated in the presentation of the training programs as full-time instructors, in addition to myself, were Lt. Brazeal, Special



Mr. Kline; Capt. Ernest Magby, Kansas Highway Patrol; Special Agent Jack Williams, Kansas Bureau of Investigation; Mr. Guss Wood, Chief of Police, Atchison, Kans.; and Lt. Maynard Brazeal, Kansas City, Mo., Police Department, served as instructors for a school held Atchison, Kans.

Agent Jack Williams of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, and Capt. Ernest Magby of the Kansas Highway Patrol. Part-time instructors included Capt. Gene Starr, Capt. Dick Hadsall, Lt. Charles Hall, and Lt. Bernard Hill of the Kansas Highway Patrol and Special Agent Ray Emmons of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation.

Training Well Received

The enthusiasm with which the training schools were received was most encouraging. The total registration for the eight schools was 528. Those who received instruction included members from police and sheriffs' departments, KHP, KBI, the attorney general's office, the military (reserve and National Guard), civil defense units, university traffic and security departments, U.S. penal institutions, and the Kansas Fish and Game Department. Both large and small departments were represented.

The representatives from the large departments indicated that they would later present to their fellow officers the information they received in the schools as a part of the inservice training programs in their respective cities.

Law enforcement departments in several regions of Kansas indicated that those officers who participated in the crowd and riot control training plan to get together periodically for practice so they will retain the knowledge they received. To assist in this program, each officer was presented a Crowd and Riot Control Manual. The information in the manual had been consolidated by KBI Agent Jack Williams.

Out of the Evil

After having participated in the planning and presentation of the Crowd and Riot Control Schools, it is my impression that some good has come from the riot that occurred in Garnett. Five hundred twenty-eight law enforcement officers have received training in another important aspect of their basic function. As a consequence of this training, these officers exhibit a new confidence in their ability to cope with a mob or riot situation.

This ability has now been tested at the same location the problem first presented itself—Garnett, Kans. Again this year the races attracted an element whose intent was to cause disturbance

and destruction. However, the conclusion was quite different from the previous year.

Prior planning included some 150 police and reserve officers from 22 law enforcement agencies who had received the crowd and riot control training. Local authorities report that control of the situation was maintained, while it was not during the previous year's celebration. These authorities feel that the improved efficiency was due to planning, better organization and cooperation, and the use of batons, dogs, and the officers' knowledge of crowd control techniques. The supreme test of the evening was the dividing and dispersing of a crowd of 2,000 chanting youth. Property damage was fairly minimal and injuries were few.

Granted, 100 percent efficiency was not attained, but when police officers who were assigned to duty at both the 1963 and 1964 races remark, "We have improved and the training made a difference," one must conclude that steps forward have been taken.

ROLLS OF PHONY COINS FAIL TO PASS TEST

Through the years bank clerks have been plagued with those individuals who attempt to pass rolls of steel washers wrapped as coins for genuine money. The usual method is to place a quarter at each end of the roll, sign a phony name and address on the wrapper, and collect a \$10 bill. Tellers, if they check at all, often simply open one end of the roll and take a quick look at the end coin.

Recently, one teller took time to make a unique test when he was presented several rolls of quarters for which the "customer" wanted currency. He slammed down each roll against a sheet of carbon paper laid face down on a piece of cardboard. The rolls containing the good coins—for some of the rolls were legitimate—left distinct impressions. The serrations and the edges of each quarter were plainly visible on the cardboard. The phony rolls—filled with steel bars capped on each end with a quarter and giving the appearance and weight of 40 coins—left unmistakable imprints of the end coins—and a long straight line for the steel bar.

The test resulted in the apprehension of the crook and confiscation of about 50 rolls of fake coins.

LOS ANGELES CRIMINAL,
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

DATED 10/16/63

BUT # 62 4486-21



The training center is located near the south rim of Grand Canyon.

Training of National Park Rangers

FRANK F. KOWSKI

*Supervisor, Horace M. Albright Training Center
Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.*

A NEW TRAINING CENTER for National Park Service personnel was dedicated at Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., in October 1963. It is named in honor of Horace M. Albright, one of the Nation's leading conservationists and the second director of the Park Service. The new plant answers a long-recognized need for a central training facility for uniformed park rangers, naturalists, historians, and archeologists, who are

beginning their careers in the National Park Service.

FBI Academy as Model

The new development is, in part, a tribute to the FBI's National Academy program and the training facilities at Quantico, Va. When the opportunity came to develop a program and to con-



Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of NPS.

struct a permanent training facility for National Park Service employees, former NA men within the Service were detailed to the job. Three graduates of the National Academy now serve or have served on the staff of the training center. The Quantico facilities and many features of the National Academy program were used as guidelines for the center.

The new facility, situated near the south rim of Arizona's spectacular Grand Canyon, includes a training building, three 2-story trainee apartments, and staff residences. An outdoor firearms range is located in the vicinity, and a structural fire control building is in the planning stages.

Training Building

The basic training building is probably one of the finest of its kind anywhere in the country. Each of the two large classrooms will accommodate 40 trainees at individual desks which makes it possible for several training sessions to be conducted at the same time. A projection room serves both classrooms and is equipped with modern professional movie and slide projectors, tape recorders, and turntables. Controls in the

classroom lecterns make it possible for the instructors to operate all the audiovisual equipment while standing before the class.

A comprehensive library offers essential background reading in the fields of conservation and park management, as well as in the many fields allied to park operations, such as forestry, wildlife management, fire control, and law enforcement. An audiovisual room provides space for laboratory work in the preparation of programs using any combination of visual and audio materials. Here, trainees develop talks and programs on the many phases of park operations in order to improve their abilities in public contact and other service activities.

Storage rooms offer space for large items of equipment needed in the various phases of the training. A typing room permits the trainees to transcribe classroom notes during the evening hours into more permanent form for their class notebooks. Staff offices and a lobby with exhibits appropriate to the park conservation theme complete the building's floor plan.

A staff of five operates the training center program. It includes a supervisor, two training specialists, a training assistant, and a secretary. Individuals from educational institutions, cooperating conservation agencies, Federal and State agencies, as well as employees of the National Park system, serve as guest instructors and discussion leaders. The FBI has always been one of the cooperating Federal agencies to participate actively in each training session.

Training Offered

During each 12-week training session the students undergo intensive training in a variety of park management and operations subjects, including Service organization, jurisdiction, law enforcement, investigative techniques, fire control, search-and-rescue operations, public speaking, and techniques used for identifying and interpreting park features. At the beginning of each session, emphasis is placed on a basic understanding of National Park Service legislation and policy which govern the multitude of operations and problems faced in managing over 200 parks and monuments that draw more than 85 million visitors each year.

The 40 trainees who assemble for each session may come from such well-known national parks

as Yellowstone or Yosemite, or from such diverse locations as Mount McKinley National Park in Alaska, the Virgin Islands National Park in the Caribbean, or from Hawaii's Haleakala National Park on the island of Maui. They may come from the battlefields of Gettysburg National Military Park, from Lake Mead National Recreation Area in Nevada, or they may represent the U.S. Park Police, who protect the many Federal reservations in and adjacent to our Nation's Capital.

Early Experience

During their first or second year's experience, some of these young rangers will participate in underwater searches, make extensive ski patrols into a snowbound park interior to rescue a downed flyer, conduct patrols to prevent the poaching of wildlife, apprehend a wanted felon, make a hazardous cliff rescue of a mountain climber, or fly by helicopter to a remote forest fire. If this has not happened yet, there is a good chance that it soon will, for the park ranger's job is one of diversity. At the same time, the job always falls within the area of public assistance or park conservation.

But today's textbook-toting park ranger, who participates in one of the several training sessions each year, is in sharp contrast to yesterday's ranger who won his stripes through the trials of learning by experience only.

Prior to 1916, there was no organized agency to provide continuity of management and protection for the various national parks and monuments, much less to give training to the men who patrolled these areas. In some of the early national parks, such as Yellowstone, Sequoia, and Yosemite, protection was provided by cavalry troops of the U.S. Army. The soldiers were given the responsibility for the prevention of vandalism and the poaching of wildlife, as well as protecting the few visitors who came to the parks in those early years. Though visitors were few, their visits were often interesting in an unplanned fashion. Indian attacks and stagecoach holdups were not uncommon during this early period of the national parks.

NPS Established

With the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916, the Army units were withdrawn from the national parks. At this time, a

number of the men who had served as scouts for the Army, as well as a few troopers who liked the park life, transferred to the new National Park Service. They were the logical men to carry on the function of the Army troops and give continuity to the protection of the parks and monuments. Experienced as woodsmen, horsemen, and packers, and proficient with firearms and skills of outdoor living, these men came to the first park ranger jobs equal to almost any undertaking.

During these early years it was an arduous task to give adequate protection to the Nation's parks. Isolation from civilization and inadequate staffing were definite limitations for the ranger to overcome. The poaching of wildlife had been a profitable undertaking, and the American public was slow to awaken to the problem of conserving the Nation's natural heritage. In other parks, cattle and sheep were grazed illegally in lush park meadows, and the first park rangers found that their only recourse was to drive the herds beyond the park boundaries.

In the Southwest, there were those who tore down ancient Indian ruins in search of artifacts



Mr. Kowski (seated) is in charge of the new NPS training center, and Protection Specialist Howard H. Chapman is on the training staff.

that could be sold for profit. Sites were desecrated and valuable information was lost, as these raiders struck in many out-of-the-way places. But laws were eventually passed to establish new parks and provide better controls for the ones already existing.

Early Hardships

During this early period, the scouts and former Army troopers lacked many of today's accommodations which make the job of park and visitor protection so much easier—oversnow vehicles, helicopters, modern survival and rescue gear, effective communications—to name only a few. The limited materials and equipment which were available to them hardened them to a life of few comforts and many hardships.

It has not been so many years since the park ranger was required to provide his own horse and was expected to devote 7 days a week to his job. An occasional day off was indeed a rare thing. A wife was considered a hindrance in getting the job done. He could look forward to some winters when he and his partner would have only each other's company for 6 or 7 months while they were snowbound at some remote outpost station. His summer duty station could well be at a wilderness site far from his nearest neighbor. He learned his skills from his own trials and errors, and such lessons frequently left indelible marks upon him. These experiences made him strongly self-reliant,

hardy, and versatile in the ways of the wilderness. He was self-made and self-educated. He was also somewhat provincial and inexperienced in dealing with masses of park visitors and the multitude of problems which they brought with them. With the passage of time, these men came to be identified as the forerunners of today's national park ranger.

Transition

During the 1930's the American public discovered the Nation's national parks. Even though the national parks had been in existence for over 50 years, they were mainly located in the remote sections of the country and were almost inaccessible. As transportation became easier, annual travel to the parks rose progressively. Whereas park visitors numbered in the thousands in the 1920's, their number rose past the million mark in just a few years.

This new public impact changed the complexion of the park ranger's job to the extent that he no longer spent his full time in the wilderness, but had to spend much of it in the areas of greatest concentration of visitors. Thus, the "forest oriented" ranger became, through necessity, "people oriented." This transition was accompanied by more complex problems in park planning, development, and management. It became necessary to transform the park ranger from the provincial woodsman to the well-informed, but still self-re-

(Continued on page 27)



Trainees listen to lecture in one of the center's modern classrooms.

DROWNING VICTIM'S BODY RECOVERED AFTER 30 YEARS

Two SCUBA divers, members of the Lake Champlain Wreck Raiders Diving Club of Plattsburgh, N.Y., were sport diving among the ledges of Lake Placid off Pulpit Point in the early afternoon of September 15, 1963. While exploring the bottom of the lake, approximately 60 feet offshore, at a depth of 105 feet, they saw what appeared to be a store manikin. The temperature of the water at this location was around 34° Fahrenheit.

Body Found

One of the divers swam up close to inspect the object and was startled to find that it was the body of a female lying on its right side in a deposit of silt. A rope attached to the body led to a bell-shaped boat anchor. The diver said when he touched the rope it disintegrated in his hand, separating the anchor from the body. Further observation of the body revealed distinct facial features.

The two divers brought the body to the surface and secured it to a diving buoy. While it was attached to the buoy and before the divers could place it in their boat, several powerboats passed close by creating large waves. This disturbance caused the head, the entire left arm, and a portion of the right hand—as well as the piece of rope still clinging to the body—to break apart and fall to the bottom of the lake. The head was later recovered, but, because of the heavy silt deposits on the lake bottom, the other portions of the body which had drifted away could not be located. In bringing the head back to the surface, the facial features and jawbone crumbled away and drifted to the lake bottom. The jawbone was recovered 3 days later.

New York State Police at Saranac Lake were notified. The body was removed to a local funeral home. Police began the arduous task of identification.

The body was in a remarkable state of preservation. All body flesh was intact and ivory in color. What had been skin surface appeared atrophied to the touch. Still clinging to the marblelike feet were a pair of low shoes, long out of style.

The phenomenon of preservation is said to have been caused by the body remaining in a sheltered place, in water about 32° Fahrenheit, plus the fact that chemicals in the water at that point prevented the deterioration of the skin.

Investigation by police included probing the memories of local residents in the area. There were strong indications that the body was that of Anna Mable Douglass, aged 56, also known as Mable Smith Douglass, former dean of New Jersey College for Women at New Brunswick, N.J., a branch of Rutgers, the New Jersey State University. The college had been renamed Douglass College in 1957 in honor of Mrs. Douglass who had vanished in the waters of Lake Placid while rowing on September 21, 1933. Her body had never been recovered. The rowboat she had used was located at the time capsized near Pulpit Point, in the same area where the unidentified body was found 30 years later, on September 15, 1963.

Dental records could not be located, as Mrs. Douglass' dentist was deceased and his records had been destroyed.

Establishing Identity

A check of hospital records where Mrs. Douglass had been a patient shortly before her disappearance in 1933 revealed that while at the hospital she had suffered a fractured collarbone. Examination of the recovered body showed an identical fracture as described by the hospital records, thus establishing the identity of the body.

A pathologist acting in the case at the request of the coroner stated that it was his opinion that

the general and medical facts regarding Mabel Smith Douglass are fully consistent with the hypothesis that she is the person recovered on September 15, 1963.

The coroner's official verdict, following the examination of the body, was "accidental death."

Douglass College of the State University, New Brunswick, N.J., claimed the body, as no living relatives of the deceased woman could be located. Burial took place October 2, 1963, in the Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, N.Y.

AUTO SEAT BELTS MUST MEET SAFETY STANDARDS

In the interest of public safety, Congress has passed legislation requiring that automobile seat belts which are manufactured and sold in interstate commerce meet minimum safety standards to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce.

This provision known as Public Law 88-201 was enacted by Congress on December 13, 1963. It stipulates that the standards shall be prescribed and published no later than one year after the passage of the Act. The purpose of the safety measures to be established is to provide the public with safe seat belts so that passenger injuries in motor vehicle accidents can be kept to a minimum.

Whoever knowingly and willfully violates the Act shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both. Violations of the statute are within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

SAC LETTER 64-26 D 5/19/64

PHONY SURVEY

Housewives in Hawaii have been receiving telephone calls from unknown individuals who, under the pretext of conducting a bank survey, query them on the type of bank accounts they hold and the name and location of the bank.

The Bankers Association has countered this bold move with an article in the local newspapers disclaiming any such survey. The association warned the people to beware of the ruse employed by these individuals, apparently check forgers, to swindle money from them.

18 HONOLULU CRIMDEL,
DATED 1/16/64.

Quick-Thinking Patrolmen Halt Brakeless, Runaway Car

THE STEEP DONNER GRADE on U.S. Highway 40 between Reno, Nev., and Sacramento, Calif., climbs up thousands of feet, with breathtaking chasms at intervals on either side. It is a challenge to drivers with the best of nerves and driving skill.

Recently, two California highway patrolmen, returning from the scene of an accident and separated by several cars, were descending along a portion of the highway where a double line signified no passing. Suddenly, the patrolman in the rear car noticed a 1952 sedan veer over the double line ahead and pass other cars on the downgrade with increasing speed.

The patrolman immediately radioed the officer in the front patrol car of the situation. On receiving the message, the officer glanced over his shoulder and saw the sedan on the wrong side of the road rapidly overtaking him. The driver and his female companion appeared to be frightened—and their car apparently out of control.

With extraordinary presence of mind, the patrolman immediately pulled out in front of the car and signaled the man to pull in behind him. With expert skill, the officer slowed his cruiser until the front bumper of the troubled vehicle came in contact with his rear bumper. Cautiously and gradually the patrolman braked his car and eased back onto the right side of the highway until he reached a wide spot in the road about 200 yards downgrade where it was possible to bring the two cars to a halt.

The frightened couple, a young man and his wife, were traveling to the east coast with all their personal belongings in the car. The driver reported his brakes failed and he could not stop the car. The failure, it was learned, resulted from overheated brake drums and wheels. Waiting until the car had sufficiently cooled, the grateful couple were able to proceed safely on their way.

SAN DIEGO CRIMDEL,
DATED 7/2/64. Buji # 63-4296-4622. 58

BLOOD SPECIMENS

Liquid blood is perishable. It should be submitted to the FBI Laboratory in a sterile container by air mail, special delivery. No preservatives or refrigerants should be used.



The above photograph shows a density measurement being made on the density balance. To the right of the balance are a precision refractometer, a microscope, various light sources, and a water bath. Thermostatically controlled temperatures are maintained by means of water circulating through the lengths of tubing seen in the photograph.

DON'T OVERLOOK EVIDENTIARY VALUE OF GLASS FRAGMENTS

"GLASS IS GLASS, IS GLASS, IS GLASS," intoned the defense attorney in his closing argument during a recent trial in one of the southern States. "It is all around you in windows, in front of you in water glasses, on your faces in eyeglasses. Glass is glass," he continued, "and yet it seems this whole case is based on a few tiny fragments of glass as small as pencil points."

This attorney had said, "No questions," after the FBI Laboratory expert testified that minute glass fragments on the clothing of the suspect had

the same physical and optical properties as the glass in the front door of a burglarized store.

Glass had indeed been the suspect's downfall. A professional golfer and confidence man who preyed on golfers, he had run short of money and had broken into a store at 2 o'clock in the morning. A witness more than a city block away had been saying goodbye to a guest when she heard the glass shatter. She was amazed to see a man enter the store and leave rolling a safe ahead of him. She called the police who surrounded the area and

arrested the suspect before he left the general area of the store. Although the suspect protested eloquently, named influential friends, and offered to help find the burglar, he was arrested, and his clothes were sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

The examiner in the Laboratory found on the clothing fresh particles of glass which had the same physical and optical properties as the glass in the store door. The expert testimony regarding the glass particles was an important factor at the trial, and the suspect was found guilty of burglary.

Glass is certainly not all alike. In addition to obvious differences such as color, thickness, and surface characteristics, measurable differences in density, refractive index, and dispersion are

usually found to exist among glass specimens from different sources. In the FBI Laboratory, through the use of the best available equipment and experienced personnel, the refractive index, density, and dispersion of glass can be measured with great precision.

Figure 1 is a graph showing the results of density and refractive index measurements of over 200 specimens of clear window glass from cases handled in the FBI Laboratory. The numerous variations are obvious.

Figure 2 shows dispersion curves of two specimens of clear window glass. These specimens did not come from the same source; if they had, the curves would coincide.

The mere presence of fresh glass fragments on the clothing, in the hair, in fresh cuts on a suspect's

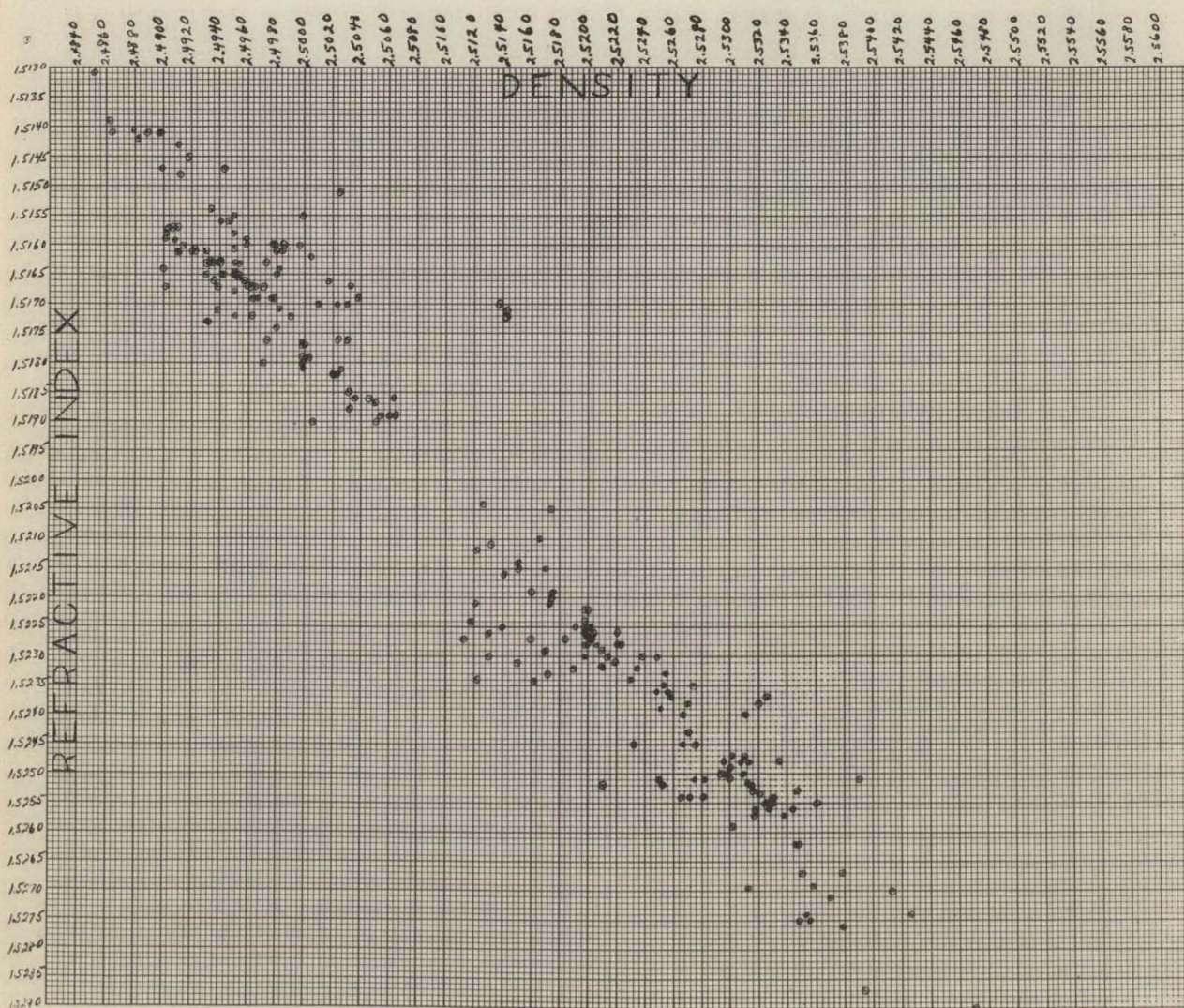


Figure 1.

hands, on the suspect's tools, or embedded in a suspect's shoes is significant evidence if the breaking of glass took place during the commission of a particular crime. If the glass fragments connected with the suspect also have the same properties as broken glass from the crime scene, this additional fact is extremely valuable circumstantial evidence tending to show that the suspect was present at the scene.

In a recent case in a northern State, a man and a woman were attacked in a bar with beer bottles. They were both subsequently shot. Police gathered up pieces of four amber-colored bottles from the floor of the bar and sent them to the FBI Laboratory along with the clothing of a suspect. It was determined that tiny fresh fragments of amber glass were present on the clothing. Fragments having the same properties as each of the four broken beer bottles at the scene were present on the clothing. The suspect subsequently pleaded guilty to a charge of second-degree murder.

Expert Opinion Limitations

It must be remembered, however, that glass is a mass-produced material. Unless pieces of glass large enough to "fit together" with glass fragments from the crime scene are found, the Laboratory examiner cannot state that the particles connected with the suspect came from the crime scene to the exclusion of all other sources of glass having the same properties. For example, other glass from the same batch of molten glass or from the same run, if a continuous process were used, would logically have the same properties and composition. This limitation is not a factor if the glass fragments connected with the suspect can be "fitted together" with glass connected with the crime. If this can be done, the examiner's conclusion is based on microscopic fracture marks, and a positive identification without qualifications can be made.

Preserving Glass Fragments

Since very small glass particles are of value for comparison purposes, it is particularly important that evidence in cases involving glass be packaged and wrapped so that there is no possibility of contamination or leakage. A separate sealed box for each glass specimen is suggested, since sharp edges cut through plastic bags or envelopes.

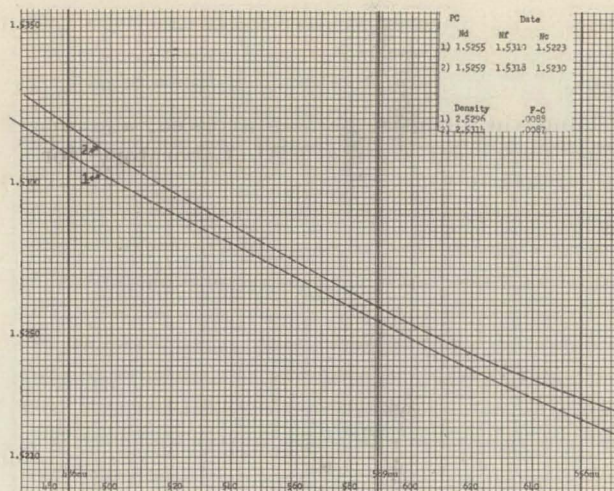


Figure 2.

The clothing, tools, and other evidence connected with the suspect should be separately wrapped and sealed as soon as possible, as tiny glass fragments may fall from them and be lost. It is suggested that, if possible, the suspect's clothing be sent to the Laboratory and that no attempt to locate and remove tiny glass fragments be made by the officer collecting the evidence. The location of the glass fragments on the clothing may be an important part of the expert testimony. Tiny particles of glass embedded in shoe soles are more easily found and removed in the Laboratory where microscopes and sharp scalpels are available. Glass fragments have often been found in debris combed from the hair of a suspect. If a suspect has entered a building through a broken window or door, this source of glass fragments should not be overlooked.

Valuable Evidence

In hit-and-run cases or cases involving assault with bottles, the clothing of the victim is important, even if numerous glass fragments are found at the crime scene, because the presence of glass on the clothing will tend to show contact of the automobile or the bottle, as the case may be, with a particular victim.

It is important that each possible source of glass at a crime scene be represented. If a window contains more than one pane of glass, specimens should be taken from each pane. If more than one window or glass door is broken, a specimen of each should be obtained.

Blood and hair adhering to sharp edges and also

paint and putty around glass panes may constitute valuable evidence.

Several hundred examinations involving glass fragments are conducted in the FBI Laboratory each year. Many cases cannot be successfully prosecuted without expert testimony regarding glass comparisons. Do not overlook this valuable type of evidence.

INTELLIGENCE

(Continued from page 7)

the code name for the organization charged with the development of the atomic bomb—paid a warm tribute to his internal security organization in a letter to the Chief, Counter Intelligence Corps, at the conclusion of the war: “. . . the manner in which they carried out their task will survive to the lasting credit of that organization. The release of publicity concerning the work of this vast undertaking has evoked from the people of the world an expression of amazement that a job of such magnitude and vital interest could have been kept from the public ear.”

In fulfilling these current responsibilities, the school offers courses in industrial and security management for civilian employees of industrial facilities holding classified Army defense contracts. All personnel in this category are encouraged to attend these courses, which are monitored by the Department of Defense. These high-level management personnel learn the regulations and procedures needed to preserve the security classification of projects. This endeavor is of such importance, that when industry cannot come to Baltimore, the Intelligence School goes to industry. Instructors set up short resident-type courses, at no cost to industry, in such centralized locations as Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Skills Taught

To reduce or neutralize penetration into our industries and Army facilities requires currency in the latest electronic measures. The Department of Counterintelligence teaches courses designed to equip individuals with basic skills in investigative photography and to defend against sound equipment and methods of entry. You will recall the vivid moment, in the spotlight of the United Na-

tions, when the world of espionage lay uncomfortably exposed. The U.S. Ambassador revealed that the Soviets had installed a tiny transmitting device within the Great Seal of the United States where it hung in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Now and again—as with Cuba, and more recently in May of this year when the announcement was made that, since 1949, many listening devices of all types were found embedded within the walls or other areas of our embassy in Moscow—the cloak of secrecy is raised from the shoulders of men and women in intelligence, but soon all returns to familiar shadow again, and the quiet war continues, and the training goes on uninterrupted.

As in combat, no physical measure will long withstand a concentrated attack, so the students are taught that no physical item or combination of items can withstand for long the aggressive efforts of enemy intelligence. Therefore, the most enduring measure that we can take is to educate all personnel to develop a security consciousness, a way of living with security that will inhibit the individual from talking “out of school.” All the locks, fences, receipts, and guards are only as strong as a castle of sand when the individual un-



Special Forces personnel enter a “mockup” village constructed by the U.S. Army Intelligence School on an outdoor practical exercise area.

burdens himself on his wife at home, or discusses the work in a taxicab or with an old classmate at the bar.

Design of the School

The main building of the Intelligence School is Tallmadge Hall, named after Brevet Lt. Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, Gen. George Washington's first intelligence staff officer. Overall, the school has 30 general-type classrooms and 22 special-type classrooms, in addition to practical exercise areas for each of the 3 resident academic departments.

General-type classrooms, each equipped with modern instructional devices, have a capacity for 50 students. The 22 special-type classrooms use various equipment for technical instruction. Another classroom contains a two-way wall of glass, separating a stage from the classroom proper. This is used for demonstrations in proper techniques for interviewing, interrogating, or debriefing. This is the only Army service school to employ resident professional actors and actresses. The troupe of four devotes full days both to demonstrating techniques themselves and to serving as human training aids to assist students in developing an ability to think on their feet and in picking out discrepancies in stories—the times, the places, the dates. These are exhausting days for the students, but when they leave and receive their coveted credentials on operational status, they bear a heavy responsibility. Nothing short of the utmost in professional training and its thorough absorption by students can be tolerated.

Intelligence Personnel

As can be expected, prerequisites are high. A college education is a requirement for officers—though it can be waived under certain circumstances in which other important qualifications are equivalent. Intelligence Corps enlisted personnel must have minimum scores in aptitude tests which place them in the upper one-third of the Army.

As awesome as the responsibilities of the Intelligence School for training are, the individual intelligence officer bears an even greater burden. The moral obligation he owes to his fellow citizen is immense, as he is trusted with the investigation of persons who are to be engaged in vital defense information. The skill with which he detects information on imagery can be the missing link on which the safety of the country is assured. The



A class in the Enlisted Imagery Interpreter Course studies aerial photographs.

diligence with which he pieces together scattered and seemingly irrelevant pieces of information in the battle area may result in the information which will maintain the integrity of our forces as a fighting unit.

In the intelligence field, an "authorized strength" figure has relatively little meaning. There will always be room for one more—not the amateur, but the trained, dedicated professional. The U.S. Army Intelligence School views itself as a rung from which the professional climbs to take his place with others—the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the law enforcement agencies of the country—in attempting to assure the security of our country.

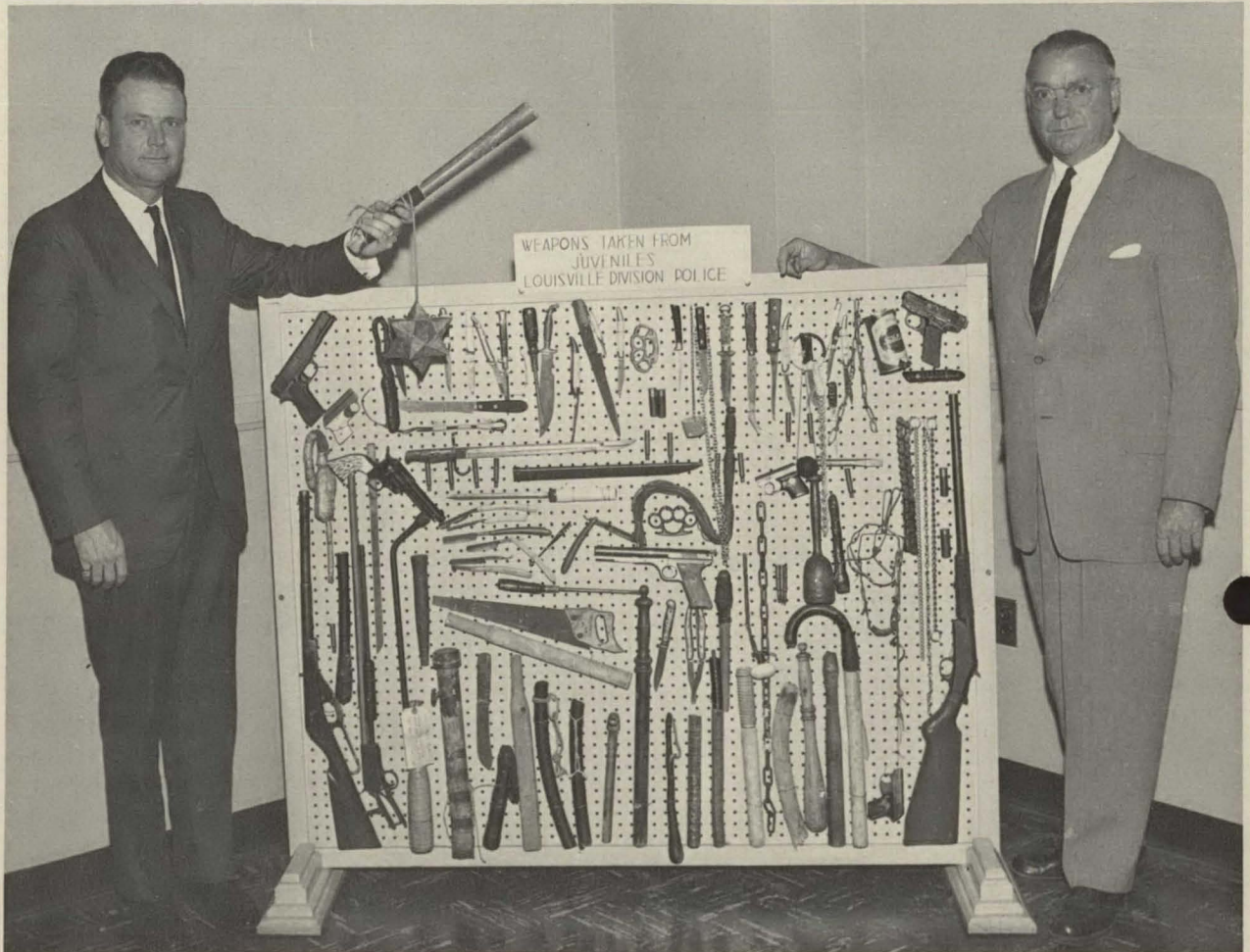
AROUND THE CORNER AND OUT OF SIGHT

Holdup men in a large midwestern city have developed a new getaway technique which, so far, has met with some success. The robber parks his car, with the trunk lid slightly ajar, around the corner from the scene of his intended crime and has a confederate, quite frequently a woman, standing by. After the holdup, he dashes around the corner and into the trunk of his car, slamming the lid down after him. His companion then saunters over to the car, gets in, and drives away. Because the driver of the car, of course, does not fit the holdup man's description, the car is seldom stopped by searching police.

Chicago CRIMINAL
DATED 1/22/64
BUREAU # 62-11486-8

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Display Board Shows Weapons Taken from Juveniles



Lt. Paul and Sgt. Abney stand beside array of weapons confiscated from juveniles.

NOT ALWAYS ABLE to buy the weapons they feel they must have, some juveniles fashion their own for "protection" in gang fights or use in the commission of crime.

A number of crude weapons, confiscated from youthful offenders, have been accumulated and mounted for display by Lt. Edgar Paul and Sgt. Bennett Abney of the Youth Bureau, Louisville, Ky., Division of Police. Each weapon represents a juvenile who committed a felonious crime and

who, at the time of arrest, held the weapon in his hand.

The weapons included a Roman-type, heavy, pointed lead ball attached by rope to a club; a beer can, cut with sharp pointed ends, to be held in the middle, for slashing, tearing, and maiming; lead pipes; metal-weighted clubs; and blackjacks. Many of these were confiscated from juvenile gangs arrested on numerous occasions and charged with banding together to commit a felony.

Obscenity Broadcasting Halted by FBI Agents

CITIZENS BAND RADIO BROADCASTING enthusiasts in a midwestern city became exceptionally aroused and incensed over an unknown individual broadcasting obscene and profane language over the network. Each evening for several hours this individual would hurl his obscene and profane invectives to those within reach of his broadcast.

FBI Agents, through analysis of the numerous complaints and information supplied by the citizens-band operators, were able to develop a suspect.

In order to fully develop the matter and obtain the evidence they needed for a conviction, the Agents installed two citizen-band transceivers in their radio cars in such a way as to conceal their purpose and instituted a surveillance on the suspect and his car.

During the course of the surveillance one evening, the suspect began his obscene broadcasting. The Agents were able to pull alongside his car and, in observing him, saw that he was holding a microphone in his hand and was speaking. Transmissions were received on the units in the Agents' cars, as well as in the home of one of the complainants who engaged him in general conversation at that time.

As a result of this investigation, the man was placed under arrest and charged with broadcasting obscene language. He entered a plea of guilty to this charge, and a suspended sentence of 1 year and 1 day was imposed upon him. He was placed on probation for 5 years and fined \$750 to be paid within 30 days.

LOUISVILLE CRIMDEL
DATED 11/29/63

BuFi # 63-4296-27-579 and 145-2914

CAN OR CAR? TAKE YOUR CHOICE

A juvenile suspected of stealing automobiles in an eastern city advised authorities that some makes of late-model automobiles could be started by an ordinary beer can opener.

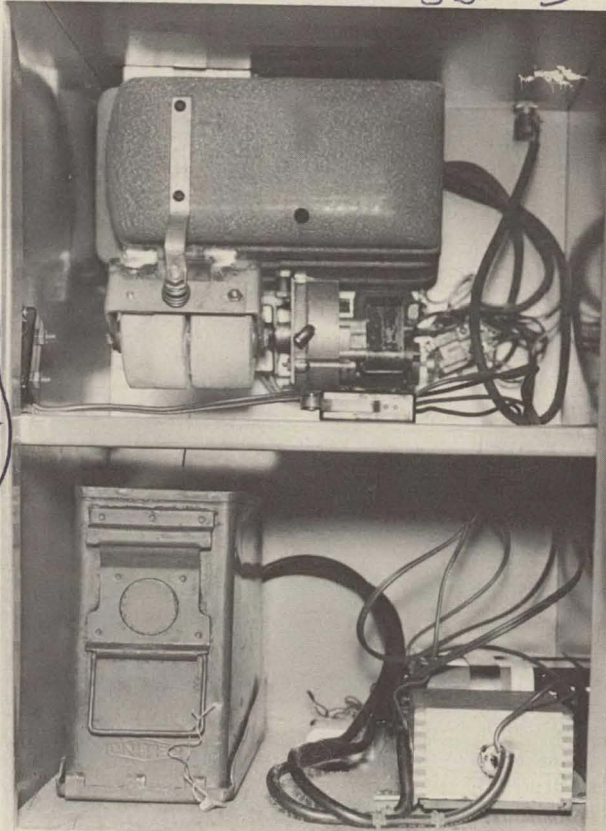
The youth claimed that the ignition switch could be made operational by inserting the pointed end of the opener into the key slot, hooking to the right, and turning back and forth until "something snaps." The switch, he claimed, can then be turned off and on without too much difficulty.

Electronic Burner for Quick Disposal

POLICE CONDUCTING A RAID on a suspected book-maker's apartment in an eastern city recently discovered an unusual type of metal cabinet he had been using. Measuring about 28 inches in height, the cabinet was equipped with an electric time-stamp machine which stamped the time and date on numbers slips fed into a slot at the top. The slips then dropped down into a metal container at the bottom of the cabinet. This metal container was wired in such a way that the slips of paper would ignite and burn if the cabinet were tilted or jarred or if the door were forced open.

Tests were conducted on a piece of paper found in the metal container. The paper was highly flammable onion skin with 100 percent cotton fiber content and was impregnated with sodium nitrate to facilitate instant combustion when ignited. It was a quick sure way to eliminate damaging evidence.

WFO CRIMDEL
DATED 2/20/64 and 3/11/64,
BuFi # 63-4296-53.



Interior of metal cabinet equipped to stamp numbers slips and to destroy them if the need arose.

NEWARK CRIMDEL
DATED 7/17/63

Ear "Track" Leads to Apprehension

IDENTIFICATIONS of criminals have frequently been made from latent fingerprint impressions found at crime scenes. Officers of the Santa Rosa, Calif., Police Department recently credited a latent ear and head impression with aiding in the apprehension of a safe burglar.

While dusting the safe for fingerprints, an officer was amazed to see a silhouette of the burglar's head appear on the safe door. Obviously, the burglar had pressed his ear to the safe in an attempt to hear the tumblers move while he manipulated the dial. From photographs taken of the impression, it was concluded that the burglar was probably greasy and dirty and had a beard.

The use of the photographs and the information derived from them led to the apprehension of the burglar. The man's physical appearance supported the deductions arrived at from the latent impressions.

Santa Rosa Police officers speculated that through "clean living" the burglar might have avoided all his problems.



Latent head and ear impression brought into view with dusting powder.

26 SAN FRANCISCO CRIMDEL
DATED 5/15/64
BuFi # 63-4296-47 g10

Wallet Holster Conceals Automatic Pistol

A NEW TYPE OF HOLSTER for a .25-caliber automatic pistol has come to the attention of police on the west coast. The holster is a man's regular folding-type wallet and carries the gun without creating abnormal thickness. When containing the firearm, the wallet is only a half inch to five-eighths of an inch thick.

The holster can be carried in a man's rear pocket without arousing suspicion. Upon request for identification, an individual could easily remove it from his pocket and pull the trigger, shooting at pointblank range.



Weapon in wallet holster can be easily concealed in purse or pocket.

SAN FRANCISCO CRIMDEL, DATED
3/22/63, BuFi # 63-4296-47-Dm 85

BURGLARS COVER UP THEIR MODE OF ENTRY

Burglars in a large midwestern city, not wanting to have their misdeeds discovered, developed a unique technique for breaking and entering. They used a BB air pistol, closely resembling a .45 automatic, and, by holding the muzzle tightly against the window pane in front of the window lock, would shoot a BB pellet through the glass without breaking it, except for the small hole punctured by the shot. They then inserted a fine but stiff wire through the hole, hooked the window lock, and opened it. After gaining entrance, they plugged the small hole with putty, making it look like a spot of dirt—if noticed at all.

This method of operation was discovered only when a burglary suspect confessed to local authorities and described his modus operandi. In many cases, the victims (identified through the property stolen) did not know they had been burglarized.

CHICAGO CRIMDEL,
DATED 2/5/64
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

BuFi # 63-4296-9

NATIONAL PARK RANGERS

(Continued from page 16)

liant, public contact individual required today. Training had to be the answer.

Many of the parks responded to this training need within their own resources, and eventually some of the training was being accomplished on a Servicewide scale. A pioneer in this field was former Assistant Director Hillory A. Tolson, brother of the FBI's Associate Director Clyde A. Tolson.

Hillory Tolson began a series of training courses in 1941 which brought together men with experience in field operations for a 2-week General Administration Training Course. In addition, Hillory Tolson, partially due to his own background in law, his previous affiliation with the FBI, and his genuine interest in training, was instrumental in selecting park rangers and officers of the U.S. Park Police to attend the FBI's National Academy program. Today, approximately 25 members of the National Park Service have been privileged to receive this valuable training. This training has very materially upgraded the public safety and law enforcement work of the National Park Service.

Albright Center Established

Thus, the Horace M. Albright Training Center exists today. The reason for its existence is the accelerated public use of the national parks and the many varied problems in park management which have evolved over the years. The modern park ranger must still be a man of many talents. He needs all of the backwoods "savvy" of his predecessor, but he also needs to comprehend the technical skills of rescue activities, investigative techniques, and public safety activities, as well as perform an effective job of interpreting the park's significance for the park visitor.

From the blue and khaki uniforms of the Army to the forest-green uniform with its stiff-brimmed Stetson hat, the National Park Ranger has become a symbol of the national parks—that great segment of America's historic, scenic, and scientific heritage that has been set aside for all generations and all people to enjoy. Today's park ranger has the same job to perform as his earlier counterpart. The emphasis has changed on some aspects of the work and new problems have replaced old ones,



Structural fire control is one of the subjects trainees must master.

but he is still the man responsible for the protection of the park resources and the people who come to enjoy them.

The Horace M. Albright Training Center will be instrumental and valuable in developing the viewpoints of the professional park men who will lead the National Park Service to contribute significantly to the refreshment of mind, body, and spirit of the American public. This is what the national parks mean to America—a resource of scenic, historic, and recreational treasures which will be ours forever to enjoy. The park ranger is the man who insures the perpetuation of these resources and who assists you in discovering this enjoyment.

EVIDENCE

Avoid use of envelopes in submitting blood scraping to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Only tightly sealed pill boxes or vials should be used.

WANTED BY THE FBI

JEFF LEE HILL, also known as: Jeffie Lee Hill, Jeffrie Lee Hill, Lee Jeffie Hill.

Unlawful Interstate Flight to Avoid Confinement—Murder

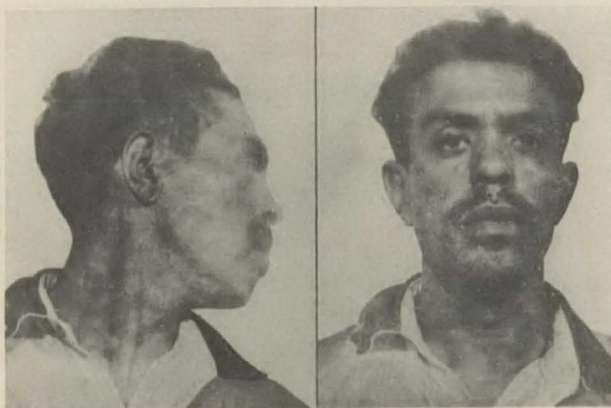
JEFF LEE HILL, a 41-year-old fugitive, became the object of a widespread FBI search after he was charged with unlawful flight to avoid confinement for murder. A Federal warrant was issued on July 18, 1960, at Swainsboro, Ga. Hill was serving a life sentence for murder when he escaped from the Jefferson County Public Works Camp, Louisville, Ga., on June 25, 1960.

The Criminal

Previously convicted of arson and murder, Hill participated in an escape from prison, after which he and his accomplices allegedly robbed and fatally wounded a passing motorist. Hill has been employed as a brick mason, laborer, and truckdriver. Identifying marks include a scar in the left eyebrow, a scar under his left eye, and a scar extending from the thumb to the back of the left hand.

Description

Age----- 41, born November 19, 1922,
Powder Springs, Ga., (not
supported by birth records).
Height----- 6 feet 4 inches.
Weight----- 175 pounds.



Jeff Lee Hill.

Build----- Medium.
Hair----- Black.
Eyes----- Brown.
Complexion----- Light.
Race----- Negro.
Nationality----- American.
Occupations----- Brick mason, laborer, truck-
driver.
Scars and marks----- Scar in left eyebrow, scar under
left eye, scar extending from
thumb to back of left hand.
FBI No----- 4,744,528.
Fingerprint Classifi- 8 S 17 W IOO 10
cation----- S 3 W OOO

Caution

In view of the fact that Hill has been convicted and sentenced on a charge of murder and is suspected of participating in a second murder, he should be considered extremely dangerous.

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.

PEACE CORPS SEAL AND NAME PROTECTED BY ACT

Unofficial use of the seal or name of the Peace Corps is a violation of the Peace Corps Act and an offense within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

Section 19 of the act, which relates to the Peace Corps seal, was amended by the 88th Congress and approved by the President on December 13, 1963. A new subsection, reading as follows, was added:

1. The use of the official seal or emblem and the use of the name "Peace Corps" shall be restricted exclusively to designate programs authorized under this act.

2. Whoever uses the seal of or the words "Peace Corps" or any combination of these or other words in imitation thereof, other than to designate programs authorized under this act, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

SAC LETTER 64-21(F)
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)

Prisoner "Speaker System" Adopted by Deputy Warden

COMMUNICATIONS are always a necessary part of a plot between prison inmates planning an escape. One such system set up by five inmates in a mid-western penitentiary kept them in close touch with each other as they worked and dug to make their escape.

Communications were accomplished through the use of what amounted to a public address system. It was made up of speakers in the personal radios of the convicts, connected by fine wire taken from the electromagnetic fields of electric motors. This fine wire ran to four cells from the cell of the leader. The prisoners are permitted radios with lead-in wires to a master antenna. These wires are open and quite visible, but the wires running from cell to cell, as set down by the prisoners, were hidden along door edges and in corners of abutting walls and were covered by a mixture made of finely shredded toilet paper mixed with shaved soap and water. The mixture dries very much like putty.

The speaker system permitted the leader of the plot to talk with each of the inmates in the four connected cells and each could respond, but they could not talk among themselves.

Holes dug out of each of the cells in the getaway attempt were concealed with cardboard covered with a layer of the toilet paper-soap mixture and painted. Officials found these spots to be virtually invisible except on very close inspection.

The plot to escape was discovered before the

inmates could put it into effect, but so well devised was their communication system that the deputy warden had it installed at his desk for quick communication with the captain of the guards.

LOUISVILLE CRIMINAL, DATED 4/6/64
BOFI # 63-4296-27,

71st IACP CONFERENCE

The 71st annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) will be held in Louisville, Ky., October 24 through October 29, 1964. Daniel S. C. Liu, Chief of Police, Honolulu, Hawaii, and current president of the IACP, has announced that conference headquarters will be at the Kentucky Hotel. A comprehensive program of interest to law enforcement agencies has been scheduled. Workshops and seminars covering many phases of police work and responsibilities have been planned.

A schedule of entertainment for officers and their guests has been arranged by Chief of Police William E. Bindner of the Louisville Police Department who is host to the conference. A large number of law enforcement officials and guests from all over the United States, Canada, and the free world are expected to attend.

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

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



The questionable pattern presented here has some of the requirements for three different types of patterns. It could be an accidental whorl, loop, or a tented arch. In the Technical Section of the FBI, it is classified as a tented arch inasmuch as the possible recurves necessary for classification as a loop or whorl are not considered as being sufficiently smooth and rounded. Due to its borderline nature, the pattern would be referenced to a loop and an accidental whorl.