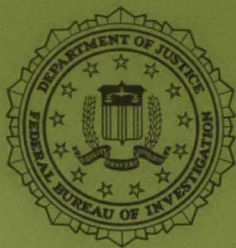
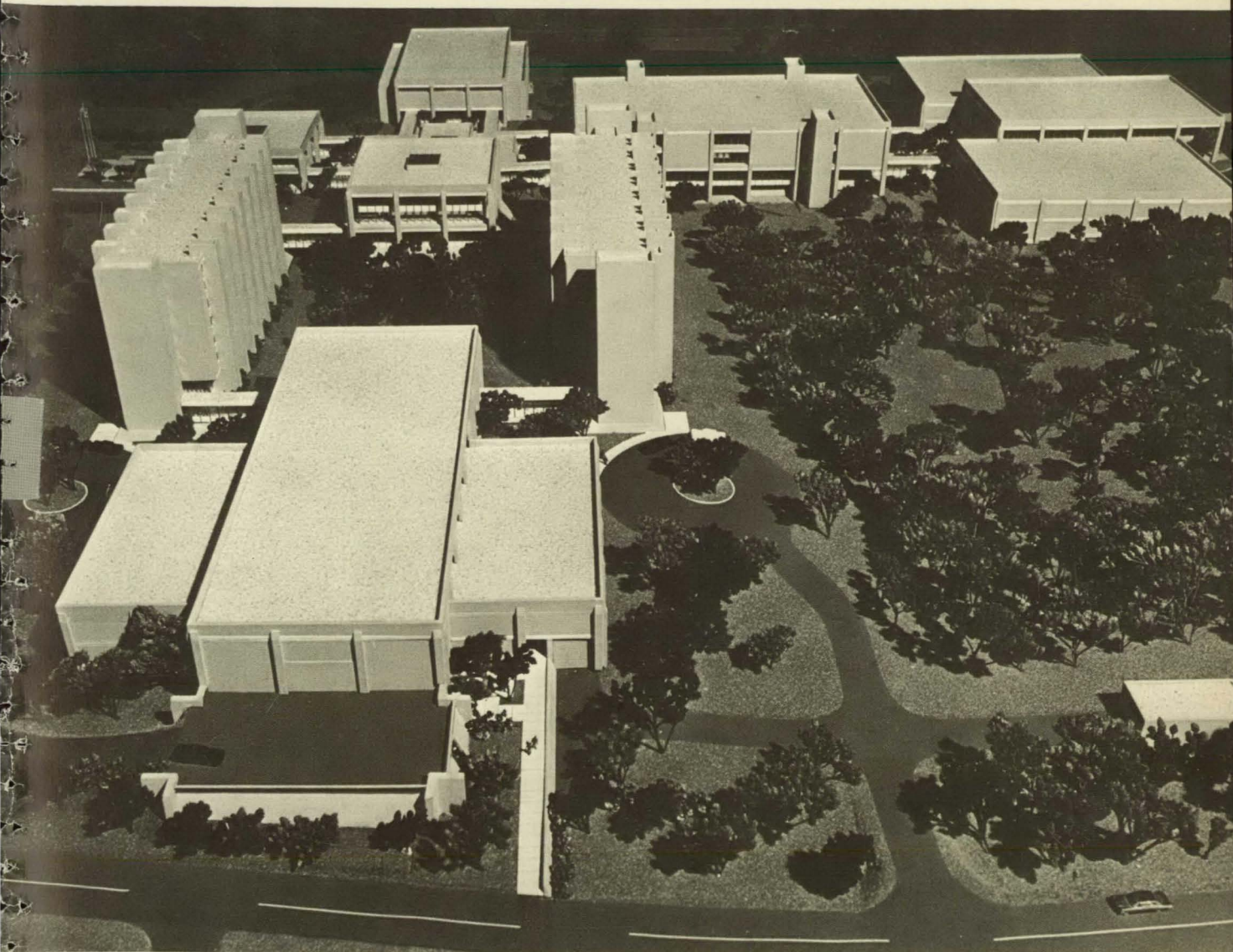


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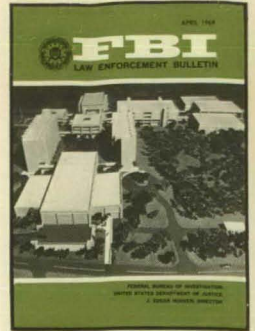
LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

APRIL 1969

VOL. 38, NO. 4



THE COVER—A scale model of the new FBI Academy under construction at Quantico, Va. See page 13.

FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

CALVIN COOLIDGE SAID, "It is the duty of a citizen not only to observe the law but to let it be known that he is opposed to its violation." An overwhelming majority of present-day Americans obey the law, but far too few indicate that they are seriously concerned with its violation.

We are living in a day when defiance of authority is becoming the norm. Violent crime and thuggery are taking their daily toll in injuries and loss of life. Fear and apprehension prevail in the streets of most major cities. Law enforcement is the citizen's only buffer between personal safety and the criminal jungle. Often, as we know, this is not enough.

In recent years, tremendous strides have been made in the upgrading of law enforcement. National, State, and local programs, costing millions of dollars, exist to equip, prepare, and train enforcement officers and to modernize police facilities. But for this marked progress our alarming crime problem would be even greater. However, the finest, most effective law enforcement attainable will not bring about crime control without adequate public support. Our fight against crime can be no stronger than the courage and commitment of our citizens.

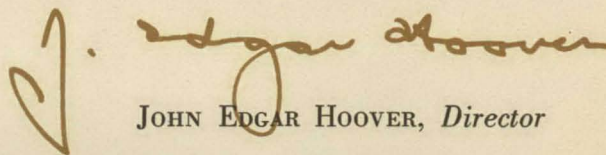
Commenting on the national crime problem in a recent major address, Attorney General Mit-

chell warned, "Fear of crime—by the housewife and the schoolchild, by the merchant and the laborer—fear is forcing us, a free people, to alter our pattern of life, especially after sundown. . . . The evidence is conclusive. Crime is crushing us." To support local and Federal law enforcement, the Attorney General suggested high-quality anticrime programs, adequately planned, staffed, and funded, which would involve professional organizations, voluntary groups, foundations, businesses, labor organizations, and individuals.

The issues are clear. Almost daily, we witness the progressive revolutionary steps of anarchy—coercion, intimidation, violence, and unlawful takeover. We must establish a united resistance against the criminal forces destroying the structure of our society, or we face chaos.

If we are to live as civilized men and women, then we must make the law a paramount issue in our daily lives. In short, we must live by the spirit as well as the letter of the law. We must oppose crime with all the means at our command. Our cherished principles of freedom, liberty, and justice cannot flourish where fear is dominant.

It has been stated that only gods and beasts can live outside of civil society. Since we are neither, I say let us accept the premise without testing it.

A handwritten signature in brown ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, looped "J" and a cursive "Hoover".

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*

APRIL 1, 1969



The Boston Police Baccalaureate Program



By
JOHN T. HOWLAND*

**Superintendent,
Bureau of Inspectional Services,
Police Department,
Boston, Mass.**

*Superintendent Howland has been a member of the Boston Police Department for 29 years. His professional education was acquired at Franklin Technical Institute at Boston, the FBI National Academy (64th Session), and the Management Institute for Police Chiefs at Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

Superintendent Howland was the principal founder and first president of the Municipal Police-Science Institute and now serves as its executive director. He also is currently serving as a vice president of the FBI National Academy Associates.

There is general agreement that among the many problems currently facing urban law enforcement administrators and municipal officials one of the most challenging is the development of that degree of competency associated with professionalism at all levels of police responsibility. In an effort to meet this challenge, the Boston Police Department, under the leadership of Police Commissioner Edmund L. McNamara, requested the Municipal Police-Sci-

ence Institute to explore the possibilities of developing a program designed to deal effectively with the deficiencies in police training and education.

To develop the desired program, the institute consulted with members of the faculty of Massachusetts State College at Boston. The college designated Dr. James Jones to serve as police education consultant to the institute and to conduct a study of the law enforcement curriculums of several educational institutions. This study concluded that there was some disagreement as to what constituted law enforcement education. The study also determined that, frequently, various programs were developed by persons who were more involved in law enforcement than in education. This might tend to be a limiting factor in a developmental approach. The study also showed that the Boston Police Academy and other police academies were competent to develop and administer law enforcement-oriented training programs but, as they themselves recognized, were not equipped to present a broad academic program.

Establishment

These conclusions resulted in an entirely new approach to the problem of developing and providing a practical and analytical curriculum for urban police within the framework of an accredited institution of higher learning. The result was the establishment of the Boston Police Baccalaureate Program. Its curriculum structure is based on the philosophy that this type of college program should be adapted to cover those subjects that police training programs are unqualified to teach, thereby making a distinction between police education and police training. For this reason, few strictly police-oriented courses are offered in the program. This decision concurs with the findings of the President's

Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice wherein it was reported in "Task Force Report: The Police":

"The Commission's examination of these programs discloses that many of them are highly vocational in nature and are primarily intended to provide technical skills necessary in performing police work. College credit is given, for example, for such courses as traffic control, defensive tactics and patrol procedures. Although there is a need for vocational training, it is not and cannot be a substitute for a liberal arts education."

Greater Understanding

Special emphasis on metropolitan studies or on one of the social sciences will make the officers aware of the problems, forces, and demands of our changing society and will result in increased sensitivity and understanding. It is anticipated that as the program continues to provide the department graduates, the benefits of this type of education will be realized through greater cooperation with, and understanding of, the community and the society in which the officer functions. This understanding will lead to the efficient and responsible execution of the role of the police officer that is demanded by today's society.

General Description of the Program

The Boston Police Baccalaureate Program provides an opportunity for 25 Boston police officers to enter Massachusetts State College at Boston each year, where they will work towards a bachelor of science degree in metropolitan studies or one of the social sciences. The Municipal Police-Science Institute provides full support for tuition, academic expenses, books, and other incidentals, while the Boston



Commissioner Edmund L. McNamara.

Police Department makes available the time to attend classes. Each participating officer, in addition to carrying a full academic schedule, is given part-time assignments in the department. The program places no requirement on matriculating officers to remain in police service after completion of their studies. The Boston Police Department recognizes the fact that some of the men may leave after graduation. However, recruitment of police applicants will be aided by this program, and the probability exists that those who leave will join allied professions and thereby help to offset any disadvantage.

Selection of Participants

The procedures for selecting participants in the Boston Police Baccalaureate Program were established by the Massachusetts State College. All those who indicate an interest in enrolling submit transcripts of their secondary school education and any post-high-school education. These records are evaluated by the admissions office of the college, and in addition, a day of testing, which entails two standardized tests and the writing of an expository theme, is conducted at State college in

July. Acceptance for the program is based on the results of these tests, which consist largely of general information and reading comprehension of selected materials, together with an evaluation of the applicant's essay. Comparison of the test scores achieved by the participants with those achieved on the same tests by incoming freshman classes at the college in recent years indicates that the police officers who score successfully demonstrate a potential for college work. The scores of the selected candidates rank in the upper 25 percent of all incoming freshmen. This evidence of high academic potential, combined

with the maturity and high motivation of those chosen, indicates a high rate of success for the officers participating in the program.

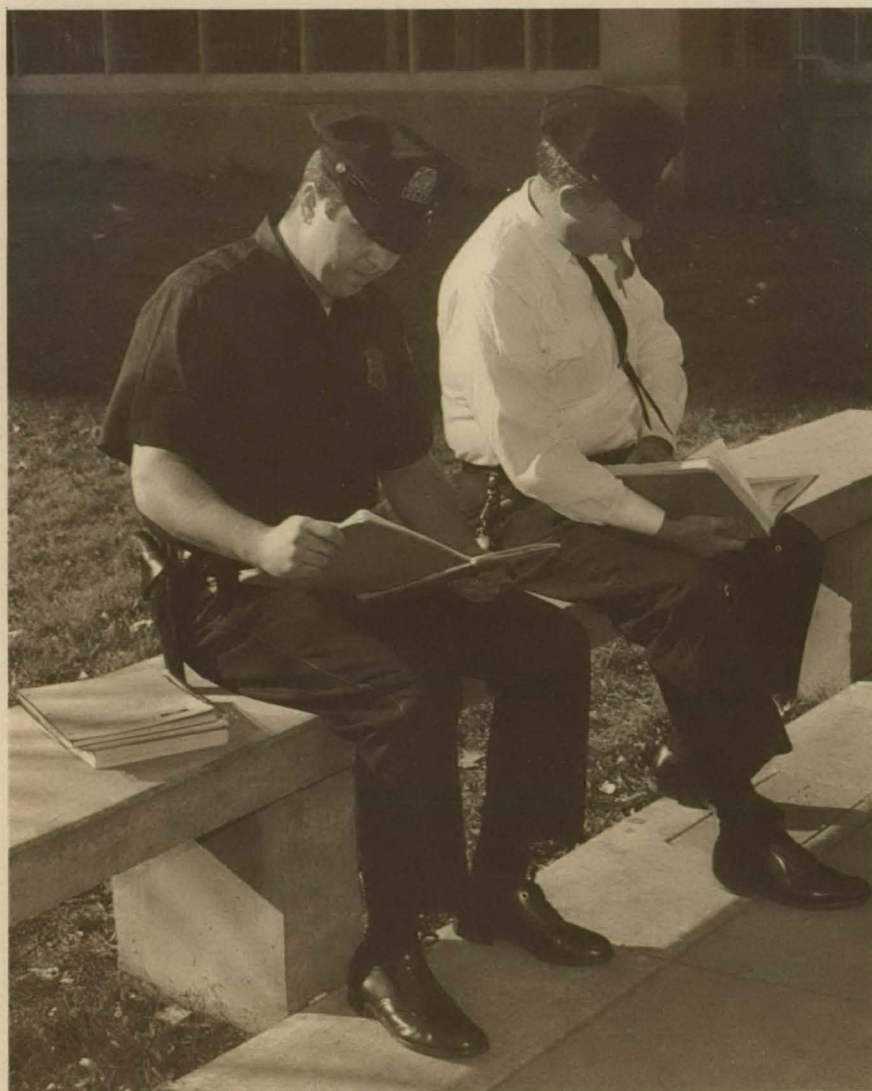
Goals and Results of the Program

The ultimate goals of the Boston Police Baccalaureate Program are to develop among police officers an increased awareness of the social, cultural, and economic conditions within the community and to stimulate the intellectual development of police personnel. This program is intended to be the initial step in the gradual up-

grading of the academic level and competence of local law enforcement officers and is consistent with the recommendation of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice which proposes raising the level of academic competence and the realignment of the police function. Because the program concentrates on socially oriented courses, rather than on "police oriented" or "police science" courses, it is hoped that the curriculum will serve as a model for the type of advanced education which all police officers eventually will receive. A college education will enable the police officer to master material not readily available to him through reading, experience, or inservice training. The development of social sensitivities and a broad perspective can be just as valuable to the work of the law enforcement officer as the instruction he receives in police vocational skills and techniques. This approach to the curriculum and the full-pay, full-tuition funding of the program represent a significant departure from typical police college programs now in existence and expose the participants to a comprehensive and unbiased education.

Other Benefits

The results of the program, after it is in operation for 4 years, will be the awarding of bachelor's degrees to 25 police officers each year. Several other important benefits are to be derived from this system. First, the program gives the department a resource of police officers who have the necessary academic background to view the police function with regard to the concept of a total community system. Because the program attracts the more promising personnel, it is expected that the ranks of superior officers eventually will be composed of many of these men who have been



Studying for a class, candidates selected for the program show high motivation.

Dr. James Jones,
academic advisor,
lectures to a class
which includes
officer students.



educated in metropolitan studies and the social sciences. Second, this opportunity for advanced education has increased department morale and has stimulated an interest in the personal development of police personnel. Third, the program acts as a means of attracting a higher caliber of individuals by providing an opportunity to earn a college degree. The fourth effect will be increased prestige for law enforcement in the community and improved social contact with the citizenry.

In the evolving definition of the police function, it is more and more evident that ever-increasing portions of police work will be directed to community service and what were once termed "nonpolice functions." Also, it is becoming more evident that there is no clear line of demarcation between social service and public service. Modern police must, as a result of the

desires and demands of society, be involved in social services to some degree. A police department should have the capability of recognizing social problems and be able to serve as a referral agency. The baccalaureate program gives the department personnel the initial educational background to recognize and respond to the needs of the community. This concept in police education and professional development is worthy of careful consideration by both small and large departments.

Funding

The program is completely financed and administered by the Municipal Police-Science Institute, Inc., a non-profit corporation dedicated to the advancement and professionalization of law enforcement. The institute's membership is drawn from the busi-

ness, scientific, legal, educational, and law enforcement professions. The four principal officers of the institute, two of whom are FBI National Academy graduates, are members of the Boston Police Department with an accumulative police experience of over 100 years.

While the institute is funded through grants and contributions from interested individuals and charitable, fraternal, and business organizations, the Boston Police Baccalaureate Program, in its initial stages, was sponsored by the Permanent Charity Fund of Boston.

Responsibilities and Procedures

The Municipal Police-Science Institute accepts the responsibility to:

1. Enter 25 police officers, per year, in a

(Continued on page 20)

BUILD FOR THE FUTURE



The new Orange County, Calif., Sheriff's Department complex consists of 345,200 square feet of space. Buildings from left to right are: headquarters facility housing all but the jail division, men's jail with 18 structural levels, and women's jail.

By
JAMES A. MUSICK
Sheriff of Orange County,
Santa Ana, Calif.

Orange County, Calif., the State's second largest county, has a new \$10.5 million sheriff's headquarters and jail facility, which is considered by many authorities to be one of the most modern in the country.

The old jail, built in 1924 to hold 280 inmates, was wholly inadequate for present-day use. When the original structure was built, Orange County

had a population of 90,000. Forty-four years later the number of people has risen to 1.3 million. The attraction of Disneyland to thousands of people has added to the tremendous growth of the county.

The new facility consists of three buildings on an 8½-acre site in downtown Santa Ana, the county seat. It is part of the Orange County-Santa Ana Civic Center that will eventually consist of nearly 1 square mile of government buildings, including Federal and State buildings, malls, and parking areas.

The headquarters building consists of two stories and a basement with a

total area of 61,000 square feet. It houses all operations of the sheriff's department except the jail division. Included in headquarters are the following divisions: patrol, investigation, records-identification, civil, personnel-training, and the laboratory of criminalistics. Adequate space has been allotted for a communications center, squadrooms, a large classroom, employee coffee shop, gymnasium, shower and locker room, and scientific laboratories. On the second floor are the sheriff and undersheriff offices. The specially designed basement will provide for the examination and storage of evidence and property

as well as function as a parking area for department vehicles.

The men's jail covers an area more than three times the size of headquarters. The administrative, reception, and public visiting areas are on the first floor. An infirmary and special treatment rooms are located on the second floor. Previously inmates had to be transported to the Orange County Medical Center for treatment. The third floor contains the juvenile detention areas which will be monitored by the use of closed-circuit television equipment. Double-tiered inmate cells and dormitories, a 200-seat messhall, and a nondenominational chapel are located on the third and mezzanine floors. The fourth floor will be completed as the increase in inmate population requires. The roof of the men's jail, which is enclosed by a wire mesh screen, serves as a recreation yard. The roof is built so that an additional story can be added to meet requirements anticipated by 1980. The basement houses the kitchen, laundry and dry-cleaning facilities, and storage area.

Women's Jail

A one-story arcade connects the men's jail to the women's jail. Underneath the arcade is an underground service tunnel for the transfer of prepared foods, supplies, and laundry facilities.

Somewhat larger than the headquarters facility, the women's jail has 71,000 square feet. Administrative space, juvenile detention, and an infirmary are located on the first floor. Double-tiered cells, dormitories, a sewing room, beauty shop, laundry, and dining room are located on the second floor. The entire women's facility is staffed and operated by female deputy sheriffs.

Visitors are most impressed by the size of the structures, the modern planning and design, and security

measures. Before the facility was opened, guided tours were available to the public, and, generally, citizens showed great interest in the control rooms on each floor of the jails which are equipped with television monitors and large panels resembling switchboards.

An elaborate identification and booking procedure is used, including a teletype system that transmits copies of the inmate booking slip to various

areas of the jail and to the records division in an adjacent building. To book a suspect, police officers enter a large courtyard with double gates and high walls. The courtyard, too, is monitored by television cameras.

Visiting of inmates is conducted from glass and reinforced steel booths by way of telephone. Glass used in security areas is one-half-inch-thick tempered glass. This and the walkways which lead down the center of the cell



On each floor of the new jails, there is at least one central control room as shown above. Inmates and staff approach security glass in background. At top of photo are panels showing status of every door leading out of the security section plus television monitors for critical areas. Console is for electromechanical control of doors and intercom. At left edge of photo is console for internal phones and audio monitoring devices.



Inmates have recreation atop both the men's and women's jails. The roof is enclosed with wire mesh screen well away from the edges.

Deputies control individual doors to modules from control panels located in glass-enclosed walkways. The catwalks run between parallel double-tiered cell blocks, and there are no out-of-sight areas in any of the cells.



In the jail visiting room a deputy can observe every booth from his vantage point. Inmates enter from the security side while visitors wait in numbered stalls. Conversations are held by means of a phone.

(Continued on page 23)

Beware of the Marihuana Menace

By
JOHN G. McNAMARA
Chief of Police,
Cheshire, Conn.



Curious teenagers and adults focused their attention on the Connecticut State Police narcotics display at the symposium sponsored by the Cheshire Police Department.

“**A**lcohol is out; marihuana is in!”

This response to a question asked at our drug and narcotics symposium held in Cheshire, Conn., on January 22, 1968, became the headline in the three major newspapers serving our community.

That a chief of police would make this statement at a public meeting of adults and teenagers made our community aware of the police depart-

ment's dilemma. The threat of widespread use of drugs and narcotics came upon us almost unnoticed, and, truthfully, we were not prepared to cope with the threat.

This situation came to our attention when we received requests for medical assistance. One youngster seemed to be intoxicated, but we took the necessary precautions and had the boy examined at a hospital for possible drug overdose. The youth later ad-

mitted taking a drink made of milk and a nonprescription medicinal preparation for individuals suffering from asthma. Up to this point the problem centered around drug abuse.

Suddenly, word came to our department that marihuana was being sold in Cheshire.

Cheshire is a small residential town, inhabited by more than 16,000 people and situated between the heavily populated cities of New Haven and Waterbury in southern Connecticut. Bordering Cheshire are the communities of Hamden, Wallingford, and Meriden.

Marihuana could be carried in from any of the surrounding towns. Our problem was to locate the source of

“getting high” and the symptoms and effects associated with their misuse. Then, turning to other law enforcement agencies, I acquired extensive literature on narcotics, together with addresses of companies selling teacher’s kits which illustrated and described the more popular narcotics.

Teach Officers

I gave each sergeant literature, pictures, and plastic replicas of narcotic-producing plants with the request that he teach each man under his command what to look for, what to listen for, and, particularly, how to distinguish the odor of marihuana.

homes. Let us tell the parents the dangers of marihuana and drug abuse and how widespread the problem has become."

Certainly the idea was sound, and we began drafting a plan to help educate our residents. After discussing the plan with our first selectman, who gave us his full support, we decided to bring people knowledgeable in the narcotics field to Cheshire and have them conduct a symposium for the townspeople. Fortunately, we were able to obtain the services of the following: The chief of the Narcotics Control Section of the Connecticut State Department of Health, the head of the Connecticut State Police Nar-



These articles were confiscated from drug and narcotics users.

this marihuana inflow, but we felt we were not prepared to handle this problem because we knew too little about drugs and narcotics.

Acquiring Literature

As chief, it was my responsibility to see that my 18 men became familiar with drugs and narcotics, the terminology or nicknames given them by users, and the apparatus used by addicts. My first step was to contact drug companies and ask for literature describing the various drugs used for

Later, we surveyed the physicians in our town and found that between 90 and 100 people had been treated recently after taking an unprescribed drug or narcotic.

We had a dilemma: We knew we had drug users. We knew marihuana was being used, but we did not know that so many people were involved.

In looking for a plan to protect the townspeople from the harm of drug and narcotic use, I asked our detective sergeant for his ideas.

The sergeant said, "Chief, the best place to control this problem is in the

cotics Squad, the head of the Hartford City Police Narcotics Division, and the Chief Prosecutor of Connecticut's Seventh Circuit Court.

We next appealed to our local service and fraternal organizations to help create an interest in the symposium we were sponsoring. Without hesitation the clubs helped publicize the town meeting through advertisements and personal contact. Each group, in its own way, displayed readiness to back its police in conducting the attempt to unite the community against the growing threat of drug abuse.

When we announced the panel members for our planned symposium, the regional and local newspapers, as well as radio and television stations, gave wide coverage to our conference. Our only concern was whether the townspeople would attend.

On the scheduled evening, the adults and teenagers did indeed come. While the people were filing into the auditorium, a few officers passed out literature describing the types and effects of the drugs and narcotics that were to be discussed. The 800-seat high school auditorium was completely filled.

Symposium Format

We began the symposium by showing the film, "Narcotics—Pit of Despair." The movie depicted a young student-athlete who began smoking marihuana which led to his using the addictive drug, heroin. Following a scene showing the youth suffering from withdrawal pains, the movie concluded with the "cured" young man revisiting his buddies, the "pushers," which suggested the never-ending cycle of narcotic addiction.

Following this, the chief of our State Health Department's Narcotics Control Section described the various categories of drugs and chemicals. The expert told of narcotics, sedatives, depressants, stimulants, tranquilizers, hallucinogenic substances, and organic volatile solvents. After giving the common trade names and nicknames of the compounds that compose each category, the officer described the dangers of abusive use of the materials and concluded his talk by telling of a 16-year-old boy who died from excessive inhalation of cleaning fluid fumes.

Next, the State trooper presented statistics concerning the number of crimes committed by drug addicts. He mentioned such violations as car thefts, shoplifting, and rape, and sud-

denly he was interrupted by loud applause that followed his telling of 145 pushers arrested in the act of selling narcotics to his undercovermen.

The Hartford police narcotics expert described the changes to watch for in addicted young people: a loss of weight, a change in the texture of the skin, and an inability to cope with normal, everyday matters. The detective shocked the audience with the statement that, of the 18 people in the Greater Hartford area who died of drug abuse, 13 took overdoses, three developed chronic hepatitis, and two committed suicide.

The chief prosecutor concluded the formal portion of the symposium by suggesting reasons why teenagers turn to drugs. He said they cannot cope with pressures; they protest against the hypocrisy of adults; they attempt to avoid the difficulties of impending adult life. Therefore they seek security and self-esteem from using drugs or narcotics.

The prosecutor described the almost unbelievable actions of boys who had taken a mixture of milk and a patent medicine. He said the boys had to be forcibly removed from the police station and taken to a hospital.

Questions Asked

When I, as moderator, asked for questions after the talks, the concern of those present was obvious by the response received. Set forth below are some questions which arose during the discussion and are typical of those which officials should be prepared to answer before becoming involved in a program of this nature.

If "pot" is available in Cheshire, how can the pusher be exposed?

Can an arrest be made by an officer if he merely hears of someone who is using a narcotic, such as pot or "speed," or does the individual *have* to have the drug on his person?

You have stated that marihuana is the start of something more dangerous, but do

you have any conclusive evidence that pot, smoked occasionally, is harmful to the human system?

What is meant by a psychotic condition?

Is not alcoholism a greater problem in Cheshire?

Although alcohol is sometimes misused and can be physically more harmful than marihuana, the use of alcohol is permitted. Is not this a contradiction?

When you use the words, "controlled drugs," do you mean only narcotics, or drugs that require prescriptions?

Is it being a bit rash to conclude that the use of heroin results from marihuana? Is there any evidence of this? Cite the facts.

Is it true that much of the reaction against marihuana is the result of a middle class prejudice against a drug that was largely used in the past by lower income groups?

How do you draw the line between simple sleeping pills and pain relievers that might lead to addiction to other drugs?

Do many of the people who are dependent on drugs have records of previous psychiatric help?

One assumes that none of the panelists tonight have taken any of the drugs just discussed. In this sense, how do you know what it is like to be high on pot, except from observations? Some authorities claim that in controlled dosage it is not harmful for an individual who can restrain himself.

How does it *feel* to take a "trip"?

Would someone on the panel outline the possible long-term effects of lysergic acid?

Has there been an increase in homegrown psilacybin?

The scope of ideas presented by the panel and the serious concern shown by the audience made this conference a valuable evening for all. This was only the beginning of a community action program designed to protect young people from the dangers of drugs and narcotics.

Series of Meetings

In the days that followed our symposium, the headmaster of a local private school began in his office a series of meetings with concerned residents in an attempt to search for answers. A priest, a minister, a nurse, a teacher, a reformatory guard, and

(Continued on page 23)

Emergency Police Uniforms

A quick-donning identifying uniform for emergencies.



Two Los Angeles County Sheriff's Deputies model the new coverall-type jumpsuit now worn by plainclothes personnel during emergency situations.

In keeping with progressive trends in law enforcement, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department recognized the need for having a ready means of identifying plainclothes personnel as law enforcement officers because situations which arise may warrant such identification.

To meet this need, a forest green jumpsuit has been adopted for use by all nonuniformed male personnel of the sheriff's department. The new coverall uniform is designed for the purpose of providing an effective means of utilizing the plainclothes men as an adjunct to existing patrol personnel. To insure ready availability, the individual deputy maintains the assigned emergency uniform in his county office or in his own vehicle.

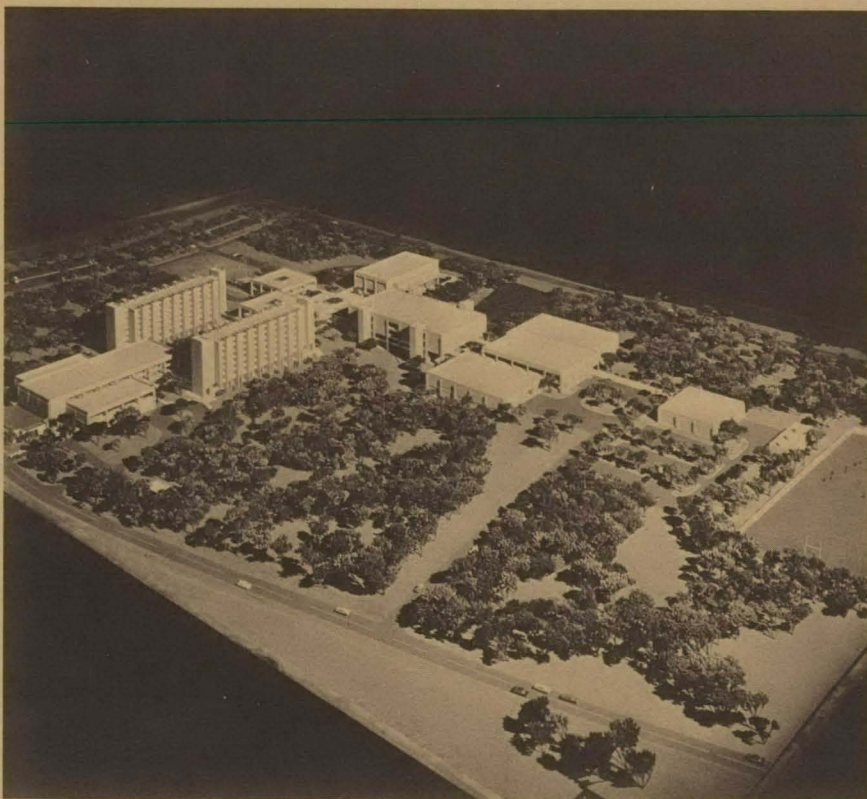
The uniform jumpsuits are to be used in emergency situations, such as natural disasters, fires, searches for missing children, rescues, major dis-

turbances, or any of the varied activities involving law enforcement. The jumpsuit makes it possible for a non-uniformed officer to become fully uniformed with leather equipment and weapon in approximately 20 seconds. The jumpsuit can be easily taken off and returned to its storage location. In addition to being a means of uniforming a large complement of personnel in a short time, the new uniform saves considerable wear and tear on the personal clothing of non-uniformed members of the sheriff's department.

The jumpsuit has full-length sleeves and legs, a bi-swing accordion-pleated back, and a single zipper that opens in the front. There are two slides on the zipper which allow the suit to be opened from either the top or the bottom. The waist is equipped with an elastic takeup, built to provide a reasonable amount of comfort and to present a neat appearance. The suit has a fold-down collar and buttoned cuffs on the sleeves. The bottom of the leg has an elastic takeup and zipper closures which fit snugly around the ankles. The suit has two breast pockets, two hip pockets, and one pocket located on the calf of the right leg. In addition, the jumpsuit displays two sheriff's department shoulder patches, one embroidered sheriff's badge sewn above the left breast pocket, and a 6- by 11½-inch plaque sewn on the back. This plaque displays the word, "Sheriff," which is embroidered in 3-inch gold letters.

The uniform jumpsuit will be issued to all command-level personnel, members of the administrative division, detective division, vice bureau, headquarters bureau, the staff of the emergency operations center, and the logistic vehicle. All regulation equipment can be worn with the jumpsuit. The equipment includes the departmental-issued nameplate, which will be worn by all personnel, and rank insignia worn by sergeant and above.

New FBI Academy Progress Report



Construction of the new FBI Academy at Quantico, Va., is expected to begin in the near future. With the recent reapportioning of funds for this ultramodern training complex, the General Services Administration has released a tentative schedule which sets the completion of the facilities in the spring of 1971.

Invitations for bids on the construction were extended on January 14. After the bids are in and are opened, and in the absence of any delays, a contract will be awarded in early April.

The multiple-building training cen-

ter will feature two seven-story dormitories containing 350 bedrooms accommodating two men each. The classrooms will have the latest and most advanced audiovisual teaching and training aids.

The new Academy will provide means for the FBI to give greater assistance to local and State law enforcement agencies in training and technical matters. It will increase from 200 to more than 2,000 the number of qualified officers who can attend the Academy each year, and will also permit 1,000 others to be given specialized training each year.

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

REWARD PLAN PAYS OFF

An association of small, late-hour, convenience stores in a southern State adopted a reward plan which has led to a substantial reduction in the number of robberies and burglaries of these businesses. At the beginning of 1969, most stores of this association reported a decrease of 25 to 30 per-

cent, some as high as 60 percent, in the incidence of robberies.

The organization offers \$500 to anyone providing information leading to the conviction of a holdup man or burglar. The attorney who heads this group said that numerous people are becoming involved in trying to

locate the criminals in order to get the reward.

To alert their customers that the stores are protected, most businesses are equipped with reward posters or decals. Many stores have security devices, such as electric eyes, remote cameras, and burglar alarms.

BATTERY-POWERED EVIDENCE

Police answering a silent burglar alarm in a southwestern city found that the thieves had chopped a hole in the roof of a jewelry store and were drilling into the top of the vault when they were frightened away.

A large assortment of burglary tools, including a drill press with the serial number removed, was found at the scene. All of the tools were closely examined for fingerprints with negative results. However, latent prints were developed on the batteries of a flashlight left by the thieves. These were matched with the fingerprints of an ex-convict who was arrested and charged with burglary.

ern philatelic society. The executive said that when this type of burglar arrives in a city, after studying the directories, he makes a phone call to an unsuspecting collector. If there is no answer, the thief attempts to burglarize the residence.

The philatelic official advised that he recently heard of a stamp collector's home that had been entered, but, because the collection was well hidden, the burglar could not locate it. The only items taken from the home were up-to-date collector directories.

POT HOUND

The U.S. Customs Agency in southern California has a new aid in the fight against illegal importation of marihuana. The helper, known affectionately as "The Rebel," appears to be just an ordinary police dog. But "The Rebel" is quite unique among German shepherds, since she is probably the only canine in Government service trained to find marihuana with her nose.

The dog has been used successfully in customs inspections at the Mexican border and at various international airports. She has detected caches of marihuana which were concealed in automobile door panels, beneath fenders, and in suitcases.

ADVERTISEMENT AGAINST CRIME

Businessmen in a New Jersey town, concerned about vandalism committed by children on Halloween night, joined city officials in a program to discourage such behavior.

After a joint conference, an advertising executive prepared a nine-point list of ways that citizens could help in crime prevention. He then arranged for the list to be published as a half-page ad in the local paper, and a civic-minded company paid the costs. The newspaper made copies of the ad available to officials and citizens of other areas who expressed an interest in the program.

PHILATELIC BURGLARS

Burglars who specialize in coin and stamp thefts use coin and stamp collector directories to pick their victims, according to an official of a midwest-



By
ORVAL DAVIS
Chief of Police,
El Monte, Calif.

A Look at—

Technical Research and Development

—for Police Departments

Most people will agree that crime is not the responsibility of only the police. All elements of the community—business, industry, civic groups, and the local government—share a proportionate amount of obligation to solve the problem. In this regard, more can be accomplished through cooperation and working together than if each element works alone. With this thought in mind, the citizens of El Monte began a program to reduce crime by improving police service. The project was launched with the establishment of "The El Monte Police

Department Technical Research and Development Commission."

Before I describe the purpose and function of the commission, let me recount how it was organized. Our commission was formed because an El Monte citizen was deeply concerned about the rise of crime. He came to the police department after the Watts riot in Los Angeles in August 1965 and asked, "What can I do to prevent this from happening again, and how can I fight the ever-increasing crime rate?"

This man was not satisfied with the

usual reply given to citizens who ask for an explanation; he continued to ask questions and demand answers. On several occasions he appeared before the city council and asked questions about police manpower and salaries, and he met personally with the city administrator and discussed ways in which the community could be of more assistance to its police.

This man was Mr. Wesley Christian, a most remarkable person and one to whom this department owes much. Our deputy police chief was assigned to meet with Mr. Christian to develop

some program by which all interested citizens of this community could participate meaningfully in fighting the increasing crime rate.

In March 1967, nearly 2 years after this assignment, the committee of one police officer and one citizen submitted its first report. After reviewing the report, which dealt with the results of conferences with other departments, we changed its proposal somewhat to conform to city policy, and thus the Technical Research and Development Commission was established.

able recorder. Using this equipment, we derived considerable savings in manpower and also produced a better product.

In the patrol division alone we gained a minimum of 2 hours additional patrol time per man for each shift. This time was spent previously on writing routine reports by hand. Now, not only does the officer have extra time to spend on patrol duty, but he can also observe his physical surroundings as he dictates a report. Since we adopted this time-saving

law enforcement agencies. The commission realized that it was impossible for anyone to give us this help unless the advisers were permitted to observe our operations firsthand. As are other public service organizations, the police department is naturally susceptible to human error. But the common idea that the police department is a secretive organization which mysteriously hides its operations from the public was refuted by commission members after they witnessed firsthand the work and activities of the El Monte Police Department.

"By recording the important facts of his investigation on magnetic tape while at the crime scene, the patrolman now trusts very little to memory alone."

Computer Applications

Comparing our local police operation today with that of 15 years ago, we found that the few major changes made since then had been in the streamlining of routine operations. The slow process of evolution had hampered our effectiveness in certain areas. Modern industry started using sophisticated computers for its filing and record-keeping jobs many years ago. Today these companies not only enjoy instant retrieval of needed information, but many of them maintain vast inventories on a daily basis and keep detailed recorded data concerning every facet of their organization and its operations. This is one area where our operations could be modernized and updated. We feel that our Technical Research and Development Commission will be of great assistance in this particular field.

For several years the El Monte Police Department has maintained an active and aggressive program to seek out and utilize new, improved, and modern methods of law enforcement. Since 1960, our population has increased from almost 13,200 to more than 64,000, an increase of nearly 400 percent. During this same period our department strength has increased only 150 percent, and, despite this difference in comparable percentages, we feel that we have raised the level of efficiency and improved the quality of service in our law enforcement program.

Portable Dictation Units

For example, in November 1966 portable IBM dictation units were installed on a trial basis in the patrol and detective divisions. They have worked so successfully that the entire department now uses the system. This equipment was not designed originally for police but for salesmen and business executives who have need for a port-

procedure, the policeman's overall performance has improved. By recording the important facts of his investigation on magnetic tape while at the crime scene, the patrolman now trusts very little to memory alone. Consequently, his reports and records are more complete and accurate. The number of cases lost in court because of technicalities resulting from forgotten or confused statements has been greatly reduced. This reduction results in a further saving of time and money.

There were, of course, other changes which improved the quality of our service to the community, but we felt that more could be done. What and how—that was the purpose of creating the commission.

Through the proposed commission, we wanted capable citizens interested in our work to study and analyze our police operation. We wanted people who are qualified to come forward and give constructive criticism and useful suggestions. We wanted advice about scientific equipment available to

Fourfold Purpose

The purpose of this commission is to stimulate ideas for improved police operations. The group comprises officials of the police department and executives of the leading technological industries and businesses in this area. The commission provides services not ordinarily available to law enforcement agencies. The purpose is actually

fourfold: (1) To increase substantially the effectiveness of the El Monte Police Department through utilization of the voluntary contribution of citizens' expertise and talent (we have, in the City of El Monte, perhaps more aerospace scientists and technicians than in any other community in the country); (2) to allow citizens to express their concern over the increasing crime problems and to offer constructive alternative suggestions to present law enforcement practices; (3) to help these citizens contribute to community pride by instituting new civic projects; and (4) to provide a workable plan which may be helpful to other cities and police departments.

Commission Functions

The functions of the commission are to analyze problems, substantiate needs, conduct studies, discover and develop new and improved methods, and evaluate their overall effectiveness. Because many of the members have technological backgrounds, their related skills can be used in solving the department's technical problems and also in organizing the use of new and specialized equipment. Here, the essential key in the fulfillment of the commission's purpose is the exchange of ideas between the citizen and the police officer.

Presently, the commission includes a steering committee of five men responsible for the overall coordination of the commission and its projects. Each of the five is in charge of one of the major divisions.

These five major divisions are: (1) A planning and advisory board consisting of recognized leaders of organized civic groups within the community; (2) a public relations division; (3) a project staff consisting of experts in project programming and personnel who are willing to contribute their time and talents toward im-

plementing these aims; (4) an industrial council consisting of representatives from each company within the community who are willing to contribute available resources as needed; and (5) a research and development division consisting of personnel highly skilled in technical matters.

In addition to the five commissioners, the commission includes a member of the city council who serves as the liaison for the council and the chief of police, or his authorized representative, who is the commission president.

At the time the commission was formed, it consisted of a bank vice president who is past president of the El Monte Chamber of Commerce, a public relations executive, an electrical corporation vice president, an aircraft company president, and the director of marketing for an electronics firm.

Each of these commissioners was asked to appoint as his deputy commissioner a person from his own company. This arrangement insures a

development division is investigating the possibility of a more practical police patrol car to meet the needs of the policeman in his job. In the same manner that equipment is designed solely for fighting fires, a serious and competent study is needed on designing equipment for the specific purpose of fighting crime. Except for such equipment as police radios, red lights, and sirens, police patrol cars are very similar to the ordinary family sedan.

Today's patrol car is the same conventional-type vehicle that was in existence several years ago. The patrol car has been improved with disk brakes, heavy shock absorbers, roll bars, and other minor adjustments, but these improvements have been made for the entire auto industry. In fact, a citizen may order a vehicle equipped with many police devices except a red light and a siren and receive it. Industry is well ahead in this area, too. It builds special vehicles to haul money, rubbish, poles, steel, milk, and all types of materials, yet we still use the family sedan.

After discussing this problem with

"To achieve a high degree of effectiveness and efficiency, the patrol officer and his vehicle must form a carefully integrated team."

continuity of leadership for all divisions in the event any commissioner is away from the city for an extended period of time. All of the original commissioners who helped to establish the commission specifically requested that they be allowed to remain when the commission began to function. This was indicative of the community-wide enthusiasm for the program.

Currently, the commission is working on two major projects: One under the direction of the research and development division and the other under the direction of the planning and advisory board. The research and

members of the commission, I am convinced that the equipment additions to the patrol car represent a superficial approach to the police equipment theory. For example, the four-wheel vehicle is being minimized. In our study we propose to address ourselves to minimizing the cost of the police function performed or, conversely, maximizing the contribution of each member of the force to law enforcement.

Since the average annual cost of maintaining one police car is approximately \$100,000, it appears extremely inefficient to adhere to a system estab-

lished on the basic cost of a vehicle as opposed to the overall cost of the vehicle-officer unit. Therefore, the purpose of this project is to find which combination of the many possible improvements in police vehicles provides the best cost effectiveness for the patrol unit in today's complex urban environment. The end result of this initial project will be the preliminary design of a modern police vehicle based on a critical analysis made during the study of a broad cross section of law enforcement agencies. Finally there will be a plan for a detailed design, development, and test. By way of illustration for the patrol officer, his vehicle serves as his office, observation post, means of transportation for himself and his prisoners, and his shelter. To achieve a high degree of effectiveness and efficiency, the patrol officer and his vehicle must form a carefully integrated team which we call the patrol unit.

Patrol Vehicle

As mentioned earlier, our current police cars are essentially standard passenger vehicles with a few special accessories. This current situation is the result of gradually adding certain equipment to a vehicle in which the foot patrolman was originally placed simply to improve his mobility and enlarge his area of coverage. Therefore, a vehicle designed specifically as an integral part of the patrol unit should greatly improve the efficiency and safety of our police officers. Currently, in situations ranging from high-speed freeway chases to riots, patrol units are extremely vulnerable, and they are easily damaged by the slashing of tires, by overturning, or by being the object of a brick. Therefore, the vehicle becomes a liability rather than an asset to the patrol officer in carrying out his duties. The capability of a patrol unit safely and

quickly to force another vehicle to stop would not only enhance the safety of the patrol officer but also increase the security of others on the road.

Our project will employ a basic system or engineering approach similar to that used in solving complex problems in national defense. The first step is to define the fundamental problem in terms of what a patrol unit does, what role the vehicle plays, and what the vehicle must do. This step we call Task I (Requirement Analysis). Based on these requirements, we will prepare a functional or preliminary design for one or more vehicles defining operating characteristics, major components, and general design features. This step we call Task II (Preliminary Design). To assure the realism and practicality of the design, police experts representing a cross section of the United States will review and evaluate it. This step we call Task III (Evaluation). After the preliminary design evaluation, a plan will be prepared for the detail design, fabrication, and testing of a limited number of model vehicles by law enforcement agencies. This we call Task IV (Development Program Plan).

and to avoid highly complex subsystems.

The patrol officer's station will be a carefully engineered cockpit which will provide efficiency, safety, and ease of operation of the vehicle and its subsystems. Special design features which will be included in the preliminary design will depend on the results of the requirements analysis. However, listed below are some of the special design features which are under consideration:

1. Integrated communications, dictating and recording equipment.
2. Equipment to permit police latent observation of criminal activities, particularly at night, and a capability of recording the scene on demand for the purpose of evidence.
3. Contoured all-around bumper for crash or ram protection as well as for use in stopping unlawful vehicles or forcing them off the road.
4. Ability to corner at high speeds and antiskid features.
5. A capability of safely transporting violent prisoners.
6. Devices to prevent the car from being overturned.

As may be evident, this is going to be a costly project, and, until now, our improvement projects have been

"Our department, in conjunction with a local insurance association, is encouraging citizens to mark their motor vehicle driver's license numbers on items of value for ready identification."

With reference to Task II, Preliminary Design, this approach will be modular in concept. The design effort will consider all aspects of the functional requirements of a police vehicle, including electronic surveillance, communications, weapons, and human factors, as well as the more familiar characteristics. Reliability, maintenance, and endurance are considered essential design features. Care will be exercised to use proven components

completely funded by the city of El Monte. However, the synthesis of nationwide requirements, development of prototype designs, fabrication of model vehicles, and thorough national evaluation of police activities are beyond the scope of our financial resources and practical only if they can be applied on a broad nationwide basis. Therefore, we have prepared a preliminary proposal for a study grant and are seeking assistance under the

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, approved by Congress to assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of crime.

The second project, under the direction of the planning advisory board, is one that we borrowed from many police departments throughout the country. Other police agencies carry it out as a department undertaking and use department personnel in performing all its mechanics. Our project is different in that we use all citizen

El Monte Police Department badge, which reads, "We have joined Operation Identification. All items of value on these premises have been marked for ready identification by law enforcement agencies."

Through this program we hope not only to involve our citizens in recognizing the problems of crime in our community but also substantially to reduce our residential burglary rate. Once the Operation Identification project makes headway, we expect to

required of the department coordinator.

Another problem of our police service today is keeping track of our radio cars in the field. When aerospace engineers can locate unknown objects placed in outer space by foreign countries, why should it be so hard to keep track of a vehicle operating in a given area on the ground and upon which we can affix necessary locating equipment? Technicians we have talked to say that most of our technical problems are simple ones. Cost feasibility, however, is yet to be determined.

"Our hope is that the commission will generate pride in the community and particularly in our police force."

talent and skill, with the exception of one member of the department who acts as coordinator. This project is called Operation Identification and has as its objective the prevention of theft of personal property of both real and intrinsic value from homes and other locations. Our department, in conjunction with a local insurance association, is encouraging citizens to mark their motor vehicle driver's license numbers on items of value for ready identification. (In California one driver's license number is issued to each driver for life.)

Operation Identification

An electric etching tool is loaned on a 3-day basis and may be checked out by a driver at any time on presenting a valid driver's license to a reporting district chairman. The tool will etch metal, glass, ceramic, plastic, or wood surfaces. On returning the implement, the citizen is given two Operation Identification decals which he should affix to a conspicuous place near or on his front and rear doors. These decals are imprinted with a replica of the

use the same people that were recruited for this project on other projects of similar nature and, thereby, obtain maximum involvement of the citizens of the community in the protection of their own property.

The city of El Monte is divided into 59 separate reporting districts for determining beats based on crime hazard and activity. We have grouped several of these reporting districts into neighborhood areas under one reporting district chairman. There are 11 reporting district chairmen for the 59 districts. Each of the chairmen is assigned an etching tool and furnished a supply of decals, Operation Identification literature, and control sheets for listing the names of fool borrowers. Each chairman, in turn, recruits someone from each reporting district in his area to assist him in the project. The planning advisory board of the Technical Research and Development Commission deals only with the reporting district chairman, and the department coordinator deals only with the planning advisory board. In this manner, control is maintained by the department with a minimum amount of time

Two-Way Wrist Radio

We are presently awaiting the crystals for a two-way radio small enough to be strapped on a man's wrist. This device is not just for signal-sending but allows actual voice communication. It will operate for 8 hours on self-contained rechargeable batteries, and we are advised that it will retail for under \$200 when mass-produced. Certainly no police department can afford to be without these radios once they are available, if their performance lives up to our expectation.

Most citizens can quickly realize the advantages to be gained in law enforcement by using the scientifically trained people of the community. I would urge all interested citizens to seek out all available talent in their community and ask for help in modernizing the police operation.

Community Participation

Throughout this entire program, we have involved as many members of the community as possible in the participation of local law enforcement. Our hope is that the commission will generate pride in the community and particularly in our police force. Should this program fail, we will have at least exposed a large group of citizens in this city to its police service and to the many problems of law enforcement.

BACCALAUREATE

(Continued from page 5)

program leading to a bachelor of science degree in one of the social sciences or metropolitan studies.

2. Provide funds to pay full tuition, fees, and academic expenses, including books, at Massachusetts State College at Boston for 4 years.
3. Administer the program in cooperation with State College and the Boston Police Department through the institute's program director.
4. Maintain a close watch on the program to see that all participants are performing satisfactorily, and provide tutoring service when deemed advisable by the college.
5. Provide career counseling to students.

The Boston Police Department accepts the responsibility to:

1. Give all participants time, at no loss of pay, to attend college sessions. A 25-hour work week in addition to the academic workload has been determined by State college to be reasonable.
2. Give all participants special consideration in work assignments of broad challenge and interest during their college program. These assignments represent a wide scope of police activities and the participant's rotation through these assignments during his college work will give him a broad knowledge of the department which will benefit him and the department in the future.
3. Encourage the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission to recognize the value of this program to the police department and to the community, and further encourage the Civil Service Commission to use the subject matter from the baccalaureate program as source material in the preparation of future promotional examinations.

The Massachusetts State College at Boston accepts the responsibility to:

1. Select, by a battery of aptitude and motivation tests, the 25 officers who will participate each year from those in the department who desire to do so.
2. Provide academic counseling and program aid for participants.
3. Provide required courses and choice of electives leading to a bachelor of science degree in metropolitan studies or in one of the social sciences.
4. Make available facilities of the Massa-



Commissioner Edmund L. McNamara and State College President Dr. John O'Neil appeared before the first class session of the Baccalaureate Program.

chusetts State College to the participants as full-time students.

5. Provide the institute and the police department with progress reports on the students and a periodical evaluation of the program.

At the conclusion of the first semester under the baccalaureate program, four of the 25 officers currently attending are on the president's list and six are on the dean's list at the college. All the other policemen have passed their examinations and are students in good standing.

Graduate Program

Although fully recognizing the great benefits that the police department will receive from this baccalaureate program, Commissioner McNamara points out the need for other specialized studies. He explains that there is a growing need for a higher degree of competency among police officials in special technical skills, planning, direction, and management. In recognizing that these areas require abilities possessed by engineers, lawyers, teachers, chemists, systems analysts, statisticians, auditors, and

various management specialists, the institute offers the leading student in each graduating class it sponsors the opportunity to participate in a graduate program in the college of his choice.

Conclusion

After an examination of the newly developed curriculum, the Boston Police Commissioner and the Executive Director of the Municipal Police-Science Institute agree that an ideal combination of education and training for Boston police officers would consist of (1) completing the Boston police baccalaureate program, (2) accumulating diversified on-the-job experience, and (3) then receiving the training offered by the FBI National Academy. They feel that if a sufficient number of the department's personnel are equipped with this professional experience, then the only additional needs will be for a small percentage of personnel to be trained for the highly technical special services. It is anticipated that, in the future, the graduate program will provide these special skills.

FBI Pilot Fingerprint Schools



In a simulated case a police officer chemically processes evidence for "hidden" fingerprints.

Two groups of specially selected identification officers from throughout the United States completed advanced administrative latent fingerprint schools at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C., during the weeks of January 13 and February 3, 1969. The program was conducted under the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

The FBI, for years, has afforded municipal, county, and State law enforcement personnel basic and advanced training in identification matters on a local and regional level. The purpose of the recently completed pilot schools was to determine if the FBI could be of additional assistance to local law enforcement representatives who are responsible for the organization and operation of identification services in their respective agencies. Based upon the results of these two test training sessions, a determination will be made regarding the types of advanced training needed and desired

by local police in this specialized field.

Commenting on this program, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said, "These pilot schools are a part of the research being conducted by the FBI into vari-

ous areas of training designed to prepare law enforcement personnel on all levels to keep pace with the never-ending battle against crime and lawlessness."



Here a law enforcement officer develops latent fingerprints by the use of silver nitrate under carbon arc lights.



This Alliance, Ohio, police cruiser is used for regular patrol as well as emergency calls.

New Emergency Cruiser

The Alliance, Ohio, Police Department has designed a multipurpose cruiser which has been of considerable aid in emergencies.

Chief of Police Donald E. Cowen describes the vehicle as "a supply depot mounted on a normal chassis." It has a 200-horsepower V-8 engine with side-loading and rear doors. To provide better ventilation and visibility, two special jalousie windows were installed in each of the rear doors.

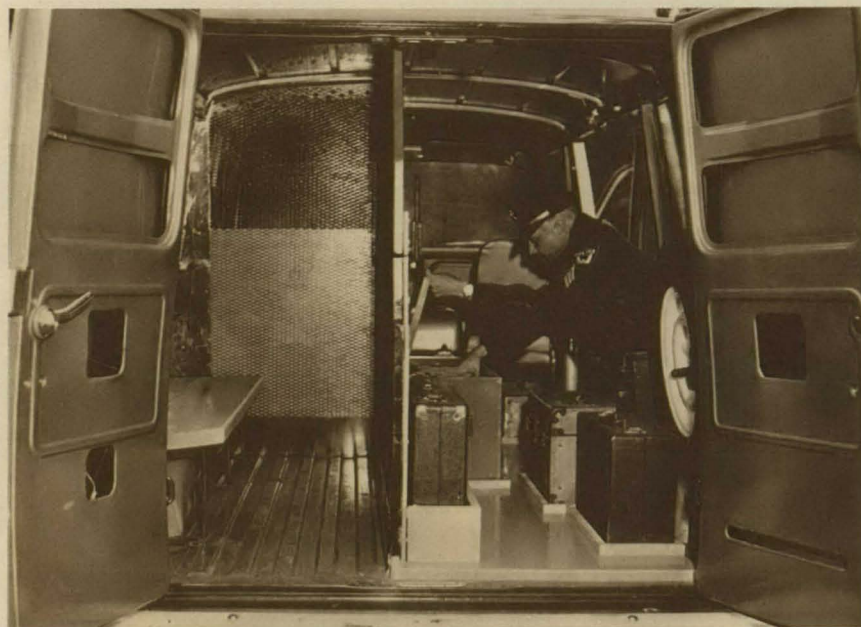
The payload section of the van has been divided by a diamond mesh metal screen, forming a cage which will comfortably seat four adult prisoners. The emergency cruiser was not intended to transport injured persons and is never used as an ambulance.

The other half of the payload is equipped with the following: A resus-

citator, foam and CO₂-type extinguishers, two portable emergency spotlights, a Speed Graphic press camera, tear gas equipment, four gas masks, a fingerprint field kit, plaster cast kits, crowbar, ax, sledge, 1,000 feet of hemp rope, crime scene search area signs, 2 dozen disposable emergency blankets, three battery-operated caution lights, fluorescent rubber safety cones, two 12-gage riot guns mounted in gunlocks behind the driver, one 12-gage riot gun mounted in the cab, riot sticks, safety helmets, yellow raincoats, and two bulletproof vests.

On top of the engine box, between the driver and passenger, are eight 10-minute red fuses mounted in clips and two chemical maces. The 15- by 18-inch lid on the box serves as a writing desk, enabling the officers to make out reports while on patrol. Mounted on the cage wall behind the driver is a box containing extra ammunition and a first aid kit. The van also has a walkie-talkie set for use when one officer is away from the vehicle.

To supplement the standard police emergency revolving light on the center of the roof, two red flashers have



The payload section of the van is divided into a cage for prisoners (left) and a storage area for emergency equipment.

been installed at the rear of the roof. Since all the flashing lights are higher than most vehicular traffic, they insure a maximum amount of safety to the unit and the officers who operate it.

The vehicle has good speed and handles extremely well. Because the officers are sitting 2 feet higher than in the average passenger cruiser, they have a better range of vision. The cruiser is used for regular patrol and emergency calls. It is usually staffed by the commanding officer on duty at the time. The unit is suitable for all departments, regardless of size. Duplicates of most of the equipment are stored at headquarters.

The effectiveness and efficiency of the vehicle, Chief Cowen reports, have resulted in a considerable reduction in actual expense to the city.

MARIHUANA MENACE

(Continued from page 11)

interested adults and teenagers joined in the exploratory meetings to exchange ideas about marihuana control.

High school students who attended the symposium and the meetings at the private school conducted a survey within their school. As a result of their survey, they and their principal asked the board of education to incorporate educational programs on drugs into biology courses.

The finest response to our educational symposium was the cooperation of our townspeople. They came to our station to ask questions. They called us when they suspected the use of marihuana. The assistance they gave was far beyond our expectations. This cooperation resulted in the arrest of two young people possessing marihuana and one "mainliner," a term for an individual who uses a syringe to administer drugs to himself.

We continue to tell our townspeople

that we are not interested in simply arresting teenagers, but however, our aim is primarily to prevent them from harming themselves.

Today, in Connecticut, addiction is considered an illness, and the arrested addicts are not jailed if they prove dependency on narcotics and that they sought medical help. Why arrest an addict possessing narcotics if with parental cooperation you can prevent a youngster from reaching the addictive stage?

Fortunately, our townspeople believe in our sincerity and many do not hesitate to openly discuss their suspicions concerning the possible use of narcotics or drugs by their youngsters. This open communication between parents, teenagers, and policemen has been a most important result.

Following the symposium, our de-

tective sergeant received invitations to speak before the high school student body, the students of a private school, discussion groups, and some service and fraternal clubs in Cheshire. His message is basic: The police are aware of the drug and narcotic activity occurring in public places, but it is up to the parents to become aware of the activity taking place within the home.

Just recently, on two separate occasions, a parent approached our desk sergeant, handed over an envelope, and asked, "What is it?" In both instances the sergeant replied, "Looks like marihuana." In both instances the sergeant was correct.

The drug and narcotics problem still persists, but the problem is diminishing in Cheshire because it is being attacked by both the police and concerned citizens.

NEW FACILITIES

(Continued from page 8)

blocks afford an excellent, unobstructed view of the inmates.

Security equipment was designed and supplied by a firm that has furnished more than 200 prisons and jails. Electromechanical locking devices, with mechanical overrides for safety, are major parts of the equipment. Most doors are automatically operated from protected control stations. Prowler phones are located every few feet in critical areas, and merely knocking the phone off the receiver, or tampering with the mouthpiece, sets off an alarm. All three buildings have a central generating plant for emergency power which is located in the men's jail.

After the board of supervisors authorized the new facilities in 1965, the groundbreaking ceremonies took place in May of the following year. The dedication was held on October 25, 1968, and in early November the

inmates were moved to the new complex. Ultimately both jails will accommodate a combined total of 1,902 prisoners.

WHEN THE MOON SHINES

Police in a southeastern county recently received information that a local bootlegger was making illegal liquor on a small island and transporting it to the mainland in a boat.

Officers watched the movements of this individual for a time, but found nothing illegal about his activities.

They later learned that the bootlegger transported his liquor during the last quarter of the moon, when the nights are darkest. A calendar check determined when the last quarter of the moon would occur, and on the second night of new surveillances, the individual was arrested with a boatload of illegal whisky.

WANTED BY THE FBI



ALONZO HENRY CABELL

Interstate Flight—Murder

Alonzo Henry Cabell is being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder. On April 30, 1967, Cabell allegedly beat, shot, and strangled a woman to death in her Milwaukee, Wis., residence. A Federal warrant was issued for Cabell's arrest on June 14, 1967, at Milwaukee.

On December 9, 1960, he was convicted in Kenosha, Wis., of attempted first-degree murder and was sentenced to serve 25 years. He was released on parole on June 17, 1964.

Cabell has also been convicted of assault and battery. He is described as having a vicious temper and being a "loner."

Caution

Cabell should be considered armed and very dangerous.

Description

Age-----	53, born Aug. 14, 1915, Indianapolis, Ind., (not supported by birth records).
Height-----	5 feet 8 inches.
Weight-----	160 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Black.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Light brown.
Race-----	Negro.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Gardener, mechanic.
FBI No-----	1,822,439.
Fingerprint classification..	12 I 29 W 100 13 I 17 R 000

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bu-

reau 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.

NCIC EXPOSES FAKE "BRIDE AND GROOM"

An Oklahoma Highway Patrol officer recently stopped a man and woman in a station wagon. On one side of the vehicle, in bold letters, were written the words, "Just Married." The traffic offense with which they were charged required them to post a cash bond. Unable to do so, the man pleaded for leniency on the basis that he and his wife had only been married for less than 24 hours.

A check with the NCIC at FBI Headquarters in Washington disclosed that the vehicle had been stolen in another State. Further investigation revealed that the writing on the car and the plea by the driver were a ruse to conceal the fact that the vehicle was stolen.

QUIET AND MOBILE

The Detroit, Mich., Police Department has initiated a modern law enforcement method in an attempt to make the individual officer more effective in the policing of large auditoriums.

The Motor City's Cobo Hall is a large facility used for concerts, speeches, and a variety of sporting events. To provide adequate protection in this spacious convention arena, Detroit police are using electric scooters on an experimental basis. Because these vehicles are noiseless and exhaust free, they can be operated inside such buildings with little effort.

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

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President of Sheriffs Visits FBI

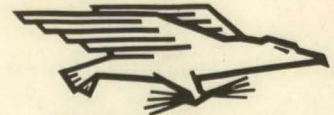


Mr. William J. Spurrier, Sheriff of Iowa County, Marengo, Iowa, and President of the National Sheriffs' Association, was greeted by Director J. Edgar Hoover during his recent visit to FBI Headquarters.

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

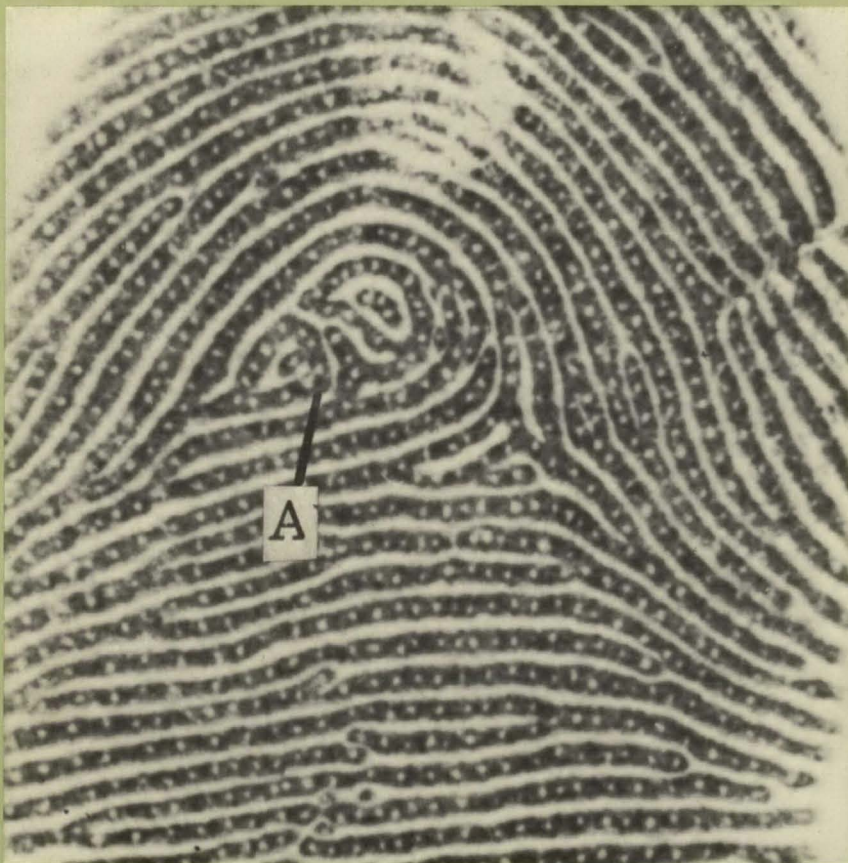
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



This questionable pattern is given the preferred classification of a double loop whorl with a meeting tracing and is referenced to a loop with four ridge counts. The reference is necessary because of the questionable nature of the recurve at point A.