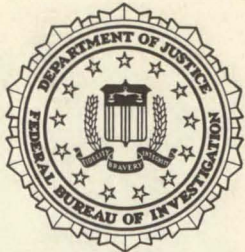


JANUARY 1968



# **FBI**

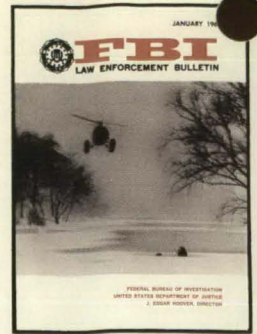
## **LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN**



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

JANUARY 1968

VOL. 37, NO. 1



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# FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER'S BADGE is a symbol of public faith. His complex and heavy responsibilities represent a public trust. Whenever an officer breaks this faith or violates this trust, the collective image of law enforcement suffers.

In recent years, law enforcement has made great progress. Equipment and facilities have improved. Significant and far-reaching scientific advances have been made. However, all these achievements are meaningless unless every officer is morally committed to the ethics of professional police service.

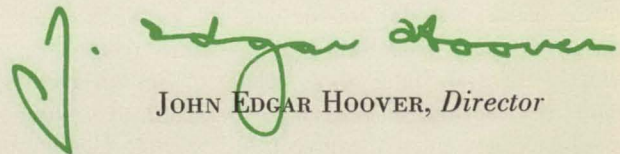
Under prevailing conditions, this commitment requires perseverance of the highest order. Daily, in many areas, the law enforcement officer is the principal target of abuse from mobs and dissident groups. He is subjected to personal insults and physical attacks, and, increasingly, he is falsely accused of brutality by persons who seek alibis and excuses for their criminal acts. Even so, his conduct must be above reproach. He must exercise self-restraint and remain calm and courageous, never deviating from his code of ethics.

There is no substitute for high principles. Where the ideals of justice are concerned, there can be no laxity. The ethics of an enforcement agency are no better than the ethics of its weakest officer. Honesty and integrity must ride in every cruiser, walk every beat, influence every command, and answer every rollcall. Good ethics must be in evidence whenever and wherever duty calls, every minute of every day.

Compromise, personal feelings, animosities, and prejudices have no place in professional police service. Free handouts, cutrate prices, gratuities, and preferential treatment are luxuries an officer cannot accept if he is to keep his professional dignity. These seemingly insignificant matters destroy an officer's objectivity and affect his official actions. All officers must strive to erase the ugly public image of the policeman without character. Absolute integrity is the only answer.

As we enter the New Year, let us make certain that the ethics which our work reflects, the ethics which we pledge to uphold, and the ethics in which we believe are one and the same—ethics of good police service.

JANUARY 1, 1968



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*





Officer beckons children off dangerous ice.

# ICE RESCUE TECHNIQUES

**I**ce, so often a beautiful aspect of nature, can be deadly to human beings. When widely ranging cold fronts and rapidly fluctuating temperatures strike, a safe recreational area can quickly become a treacherous trap. For nearly half the year—from November to April—the police officer of a jurisdiction having a lake, river, or creek within its boundaries must expect to be confronted with the problem of rescuing one or more persons who have broken through icy surfaces. In most States at any time during this period, a glittering expanse of ice may entice the adventuresome, the sportsminded, the unwitting, and especially the young into severe difficulty or disaster, with little or no warning. The patrolling police officer can render his best service to

the community by familiarizing himself, in advance, with specialized techniques which have been used successfully in meeting these challenges.

## *Study of Techniques*

New York City, with its variety of water facilities, constitutes a living laboratory for the study of ice rescue techniques. Its lakes, streams, reservoirs, and marshes have been the scenes of many heroic, sometimes spectacular, rescues—and have claimed a number of lives through the years. The means employed to save those who were rescued were varied and frequently dependent upon the thickness of the ice. Often the difference between a life saved and one lost was the expertise previously ac-

quired by the rescuer and his ingenuity. The equipment that had been made available through the exercise of municipal foresight frequently was a valuable adjunct.

The residents of and visitors to New York City are fortunate in having a considerable amount of rescue equipment strategically placed near its waters. All police patrol cars in precincts abutting waterways and lakes carry life rings, lines, and kapok vests. However, the most significant contribution toward effecting rescues is made by units of the Emergency Service District of the police department. This highly trained group, with helicopters, high-speed boats, and well-equipped vehicles on patrol throughout the city at all times, possesses the rescue knowledge necessary to cope with the prob-



**DEPUTY INSPECTOR  
RAYMOND J. KENNY\***  
Commanding Officer,  
Emergency Service District,  
Police Department,  
New York, N.Y.



quently, a relatively simple rescue is made unduly complex because an uninformed person (or persons) attempted the rescue and suddenly found himself in the same predicament as the first victim. This is particularly true of the individual who dives into any ice hole to seek a submerged person without making adequate preparation. The minimum precaution that must be taken is to tie a stout line securely about the waist of the rescuer and to have the other end in the hands of persons at a safe distance from the hole. To fail to do this is to imperil the life of the rescuer.

### *Dangers To Avoid*

Contrary to popular belief, there is no air between the water and the underside of a layer of ice. Further, once the rescuer goes underwater and

swims away from the hole in the ice, he will have difficulty relocating the point of entry. With breath giving out and the cold water sapping his strength, the rescuer who has thus committed himself becomes a victim. The loss of body heat in water is 25 times greater than in the atmosphere. The body will shiver when the mean skin temperature drops to 86 degrees. Once the body is chilled and shivering commences, muscle strength is reduced by 50 percent. Thus, the ability of an unprotected man to survive in really cold water is limited. At about 40° F. (5° C.), some men will die within an hour.

The immediate goal of a rescuer must be to keep the victim from sinking. It must be realized that the victim may have become incapable of helping himself. Every effort should be made to calm and reassure the vic-

Ice rescue is made by using a ladder to slide both victim and rescuer back to safety.

lems attendant to the extrication of a person from an icy dilemma.

### *Precautions*

As with other police problems, thorough training and speedy application of proven procedures bring the most beneficial results. What must be avoided is unnecessarily endangering the life of a would-be rescuer. Fre-



\*Deputy Inspector Raymond J. Kenny, Emergency Service District (ESD), is a native of Brooklyn, N.Y. He attended Long Island University and will soon receive a B.S. degree from John Jay College. He was formerly an aeroinstrument mechanic and a bombardier-navigator in the Air Corps during World War II. Mr. Kenny entered the New York City Police Department in 1945 and first served in the 88th Precinct, Emergency Service Squads 12 and 16. He rose through the ranks and in 1967 was promoted to the position of deputy inspector in the Emergency Service District. He holds two awards for excellent police duty.



tim so that he will not expend his strength in thrashing about and weaken the ice more by cracking it further.

### ***Lifesaving Techniques***

The following techniques have been developed to assist in accomplishing rescues from a variety of situations.

#### ***Self-Rescue***

Self-rescue is entirely possible in a majority of cases, but is often defeated by unreasoning panic on the part of the victim. When a person is stimulated by the exercise of skating, there is some shock caused by the sudden submersion in icy water. Quick, vigorous, but thoroughly thought-out action will avoid needless exhaustion and unnecessary breaking of ice.

Upon immersion, the correct procedure is to extend both arms on the

surface of the ice to support the body while calling for help. The victim's legs naturally tend to come up forward under the ice. This should be prevented by executing a crawl kick, thus planing the body on the surface of the water. The exercise will help to offset the chilling effect of the water. The weight of the lower part of the body will be supported by the water instead of the ice, thus enabling the victim to get support from ice otherwise too thin to hold him up. This position will facilitate his being pulled to safety on the ice.

For self-rescue the victim should assume the planing position and try to crawl forward flat on his stomach until his hips are at the edge of the ice, then quickly swerve sideways, and with arms extended above the head, roll quickly away from the possibly breaking edge of the ice. The initial pullout on the stomach can be facilitated by the use of some object, such

as a large nail, spike, knife, or the back of a skate blade used as an ice pick, with which to obtain a pulling purchase on the smooth surface of the ice.

#### ***Advance Preparations***

Advance preparations for self-rescue in the event of an accident may be taken by carrying a carpenter's spike in the pocket or a knife with a large hinged marlin spike on the back of it. This can be readily opened, even with gloved hands. It will give a strong purchase for pulling out. A pair of ordinary brad awls may be prepared for similar service (use one in each hand) by breaking off the points until only five-eighths of an inch remain. These may be carried in the breast pocket with a lanyard passing around the neck. If nothing better is available, a screwdriver or similar article from the toolkit of an automobile will serve the purpose. A knife, awl, screwdriver, or other pointed tool should be carried in a sheath or other protecting device.

The victim should not attempt to climb straight up out of the hole. His weight is likely to break the edge of the ice. After crawling out or pulling himself out on his stomach, even if the ice apparently is holding well, he should not attempt to kneel or stand until well away from the hole. Thin or bad ice will often support weight when distributed over a large area, as in a spread-eagle position, but will crack and break when the weight is concentrated on a small point, such as the knees or feet.

#### ***Ladder***

Probably the best device is the light ladder and line. The ladder is laid flat upon the ice and shoved to the person in the hole. A line is used as an extension, if necessary. Ladder rungs are excellent hand grips for the victim. Even if the ice breaks

Police helicopter lands on snow-covered ice to rescue partly submerged victim.







Above are excellent devices for retrieving victim from broken ice.

ened condition of the ice, a ring buoy with line attached or a coil of line with a weighted end may be used. The ring buoy can be scaled along the ice to a victim with remarkable accuracy for a considerable distance.

### **Makeshift**

A line weighted at one end with a hockey stick, nightstick, or a billet of wood can be skidded out across the ice. A loop should be set up on the weighted end so that the numbed victim can get it below his armpits.

### **Spare Tire**

The mounted spare tire from any vehicle will support four persons until they can be rescued.

### **Rope**

The rescuer must be equipped with skates or creepers, or must be supported in some other way to enable him to pull out the victim; otherwise he will only pull himself toward the hole. If the end of the rope is bunched and knotted to about the size of a person's fist, it will carry better and farther, especially in a wind. If the



These items can be used for rescues from a distance when ice is weak or thin.

beneath the double weight of the rescuer and victim, the ladder will always angle upwards from the broken ice area.

### **Cot Stretcher**

A folding-type stretcher with metal legs capable of being locked into a secure position makes an excellent rescue device. By attaching a line and lashing lifejackets to it, a rescuer has a device which distributes his weight over a broader area and permits him to slide up to the ice hole, effect the rescue, and be pulled to safety with the victim.

### **Plank or Board**

A one-man operation involves the use of two planks or wide boards of as great length as it is possible to obtain. The rescuer lies at full length on one plank and shoves the other ahead of him. He then worms his way onto the second plank, draws the first one alongside, and then shoves it forward to the victim.

### **Ring Buoy**

For ice rescues in which the rescuer must remain at some distance from the victim because of the weak-



Life vests should be standard equipment for rescue units.

victim's grip is weak, it will not slip through his hands. A piece of wood or a piece of short, stubby branch tied into the end of the line will serve the same purpose.

If the victim cannot grasp the line at all, a noose 30 inches in diameter at the end will enable him to slip his head and one arm through. A completely helpless victim can best be secured by someone deliberately going out for him with a rope fastened under the rescuer's armpits and held by assistants on the shore, or on skates or creepers, or he must be supported some other way to facilitate the rescue.

The precaution of fastening a rope around the rescuer in this way should be taken even when the rescuer attempts to reach the edge of the hole by means of planks or a ladder. A variation on the rope rescue is the tying of a large loop in the center of a line which is long enough to reach across the expanse of ice, securing one end, and then walking around the edge pulling the rope until the loop is brought close to the victim.

### **Line Thrower**

It is sometimes necessary to get to a victim with a light line capable of pulling a heavier rescue rope. A com-



mercially manufactured line thrower employing a projectile is used for the first stage of such an operation.

### ***Pole***

A long light pole with a short length of line attached and ending in a large loop is excellent for making ice rescues when a rescuer can with safety get reasonably close to the hole into which the victim has plunged.

### ***Boat Sled***

This device is a fairly high-sided, flat-bottomed punt with ends deeply undercut and shod with four to six steel runners laid lengthwise along

the bottom. It is used on sea ice and occasionally during the spring break-up of the ice on rivers, bays, and large lakes.

### ***Human Chain***

Four to five strong individuals constitute a chain—recommended when no equipment is available. The first man has both arms free, but each succeeding person in the file seizes the ankles of the man ahead of him with one hand, thus forming a chain. When the first man gets within arm's reach, he seizes the victim by the wrists. Slowly and cautiously the whole line then wriggles back to

safety. It is important that all in the chain keep their weight spread out. They should use the hand not holding the ankle in working a backward recovery movement.

The float-equipped helicopter is probably the most versatile of all rescue equipment. It can hover next to a victim while a crewmember performs the rescue. The victim can then be flown to the nearest medical facility for appropriate treatment.

### ***Care of Victim***

The American Red Cross prescribes the following treatment for ice accident victims. Members of the New



Members of Emergency Service District respond with boat sled to rescue victim.



New York City Police Department are instructed in these procedures.

If a victim is not breathing when brought to safety, artificial respiration must be started just as soon as possible. The question occasionally arises, "Should artificial respiration be commenced at once in the open, or should a little time be taken to carry the victim to the warm interior of a house or shelter?" This is a difficult question to answer, since it depends so much upon the circumstances surrounding the accident. Of course, the immediate requirement of the apparently drowned person is oxygen; yet, if the process of resuscitation is prolonged, the attempt to restore life to the victim will be defeated by the chilling of the body due to the wet clothing and the cold. If shelter is close by, it will be better, no doubt, to risk the few seconds it will take to get the victim to a warm interior before beginning artificial respiration. If there is no shelter within easy reach, restorative measures must be taken at the point where the victim

is brought ashore and every possible effort must be made to keep him warm.

Even while resuscitation is being applied, overcoats, sweaters, and blankets can be placed over and under the victim. Beneath the blankets, helpers may strip the wet clothing from the body if it can be done without interfering with the rhythmic action of resuscitation. Fires may be lighted close by for added warmth, and as resuscitation proceeds, bricks or even stones may be heated, wrapped, and placed along the sides and between the thighs.

### Other Safeguards

Just as in any other drowning accident, when the victim is brought to safety still breathing but exhausted by his struggle, precautions must be taken to guard against collapse and the development of shock. He should not be allowed to exert himself in any way but must rest in a reclining position while restorative measures

are taken. While he is resting and regaining strength, the wet clothing should be removed; then he should be wrapped in overcoats, sweaters, or blankets and, beneath the covering, rubbed dry and warm. The friction of rubbing is one of the best methods of restoring circulation to the chilled flesh. If any hot drink is available, it is administered if or when he can swallow. As soon as he is revived, he should be transported to a shelter where he can be put to bed to rest and recover. If the immersion has been at all prolonged, or if there is any evidence of distress, a doctor should be summoned. The danger of pneumonia developing as a result of the accident is ever present.

In conclusion, it is well to sum up briefly the problem of ice safety. First, the safety of anyone on the ice depends upon knowing and being able to recognize safe as opposed to unsafe ice conditions. The first stages of ice formation and the last ones of disintegration are the two really dangerous periods of the winter season.

*C. Boly to Rosen Memo, 11-1-67, re: Proposed Item for the LEB.*

## NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

Investigations of violations of the National Bankruptcy Act resulting from concealment of assets and other related offenses have taken on added importance in recent years because of the numerous planned bankruptcies engineered by the criminal underworld.

Commonly known in underworld parlance as "scam" operations, these schemes involve the acquisition or control of primarily mercantile establishments by the hoodlum element through intimidation, extortion, or money-sharking operations. Assets of the firm are then rapidly depleted

through below-cost sales of its inventory and any additional merchandise that can be readily obtained on credit. The business is then placed in bankruptcy while the hoodlum owners or operators scurry to hide their ill-gotten profits amounting to millions of dollars each year.

Thefts of property belonging to estates in bankruptcy, which are not uncommon, are violations of the act when it can be shown that the thief knew that the estate was in bankruptcy. Violations of the National Bankruptcy Act are under the primary investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

*1967 Annual Report, page 5.*

## COMBATING CRIME

As a result of FBI investigations, a record total of over \$278 million in fines, savings, and recoveries was returned to the Government during fiscal year 1967. These investigations also resulted in more than 13,000

convictions and the imposition of over 40,000 years in actual, suspended, and probationary sentences for those found guilty.

More than 97 percent of the persons brought to trial in cases investigated by the FBI were convicted—88.4 percent on guilty pleas.





PAUL HARVEY

# What Are Policemen Made Of?

*In a recent column Mr. Harvey, a noted commentator and journalist, strongly defended the law enforcement officer. With his permission the Bulletin reprints this message which we think will be of interest to our readers.*

Don't credit me with this mongrel prose; it has many parents; at least 420,000 of them: Policemen.

A policeman is a composite of what all men are, a mingling of saint and sinner, dust and deity.

Culled statistics wave the fan over the stinkers, underscore instances of dishonesty and brutality because they are "news." What that really means is that they are exceptional, unusual, not commonplace.

Buried under the froth is the fact: Less than one-half of 1 percent of policemen misfit that uniform.

That's a better average than you'd find among clergymen.

What is a policeman made of? He, of all men, is at once the most needed and the most unwanted.

He's a strangely nameless creature who is "sir" to his face and "fuzz" behind his back.

He must be such a diplomat that he can settle differences between indi-

viduals so that each will think he won.

But . . .

If the policeman is neat, he's conceited; if he's careless, he's a bum.

If he's pleasant, he's a flirt; if he's not, he's a grouch.

He must make in an instant decisions which would require months for a lawyer.

But . . .

If he hurries, he's careless; if he's deliberate, he's lazy.

He must be first to an accident and infallible with a diagnosis.

He must be able to start breathing, stop bleeding, tie splints and, above all, be sure the victim goes home without a limp.

Or expect to be sued.

The police officer must know every gun, draw on the run, and hit where it doesn't hurt.

He must be able to whip two men twice his size and half his age without damaging his uniform and without being "brutal."

If you hit him, he's a coward; if he hits you, he's a bully.

A policeman must know everything—and not tell.

He must know where all the sin is and not partake.

The policeman must, from a single human hair, be able to describe the crime, the weapon and the criminal—and tell you where the criminal is hiding.

But . . .

If he catches the criminal, he's lucky; if he doesn't, he's a dunce.

If he gets promoted, he has political pull; if he doesn't, he's a dullard.

The policeman must chase bum leads to a dead end, stake out 10 nights to tag one witness who saw it happen—but refuses to remember.

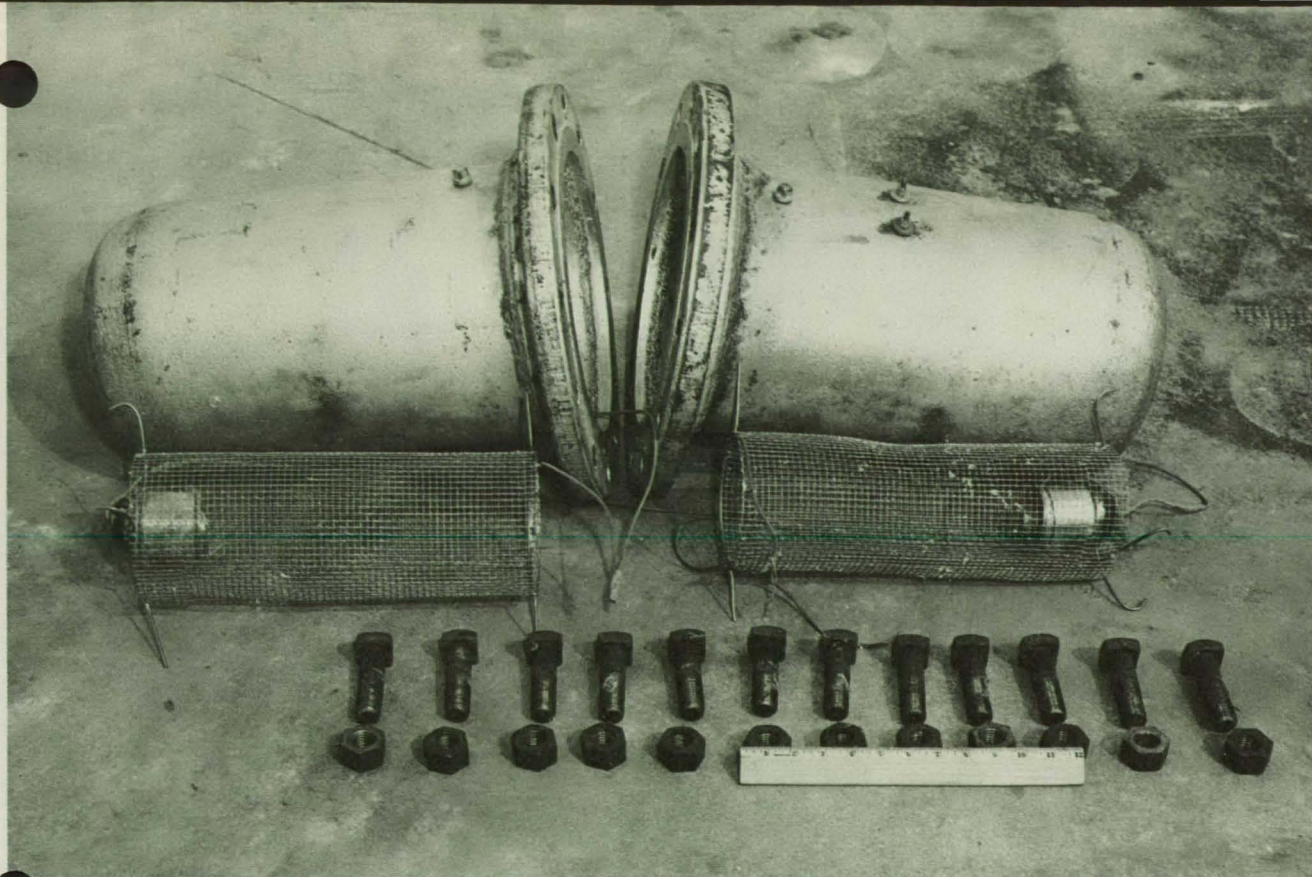
He runs files and writes reports until his eyes ache to build a case against some felon who'll get dealt out by a shameless shamus or an "honorable" who isn't.

The policeman must be a minister, a social worker, a diplomat, a tough guy, and a gentleman.

And of course he'll have to be a genius . . .

For he'll have to feed a family a policeman's salary.





This dismantled homemade bomb is believed to be one of the largest ever found.

# EXPLOSIVES

# DISPOSAL

# ASSISTANCE

# FROM THE U.S. ARMY



**CAPT. RALPH W. TALMADGE, JR.**  
Commanding Officer,  
61st Ordnance Detachment  
(Explosive Disposal),  
Fort Sill, Okla.

How many times in the past have law enforcement officials wished they had assistance in incidents involving explosives? The answer to this question would vary from quite frequently to very seldom, depending upon the characteristics of different localities. The fact is that assistance is available. The U.S. Army has a small group of highly trained specialists placed throughout the country at various Army installations who are ready, willing, and able to assist officials with problems involving explosives. These



men are known as Explosive Disposal (ED) specialists and are assigned to detachments at their home stations.

## Training

An explosive disposal detachment consists of one officer and eight enlisted men who are all qualified in explosive disposal procedures. All men are volunteers and are graduates of the U.S. Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal School at Indian Head, Md. Prior to attending this school, the students are subjected to a 2-week course of instruction at Fort McClellan, Ala., to acquaint them with chemical and biological munitions. After completing their chemical training, the students attend Indian Head for training in conventional as well as nuclear ordnance. The exposure to ordnance items during the course of instruction is quite extensive. Instruction includes the render-safe procedures and disposal of hand grenades, land mines, bombs, artillery projectiles, rockets, and guided missiles. The student is exposed to over 50,000 different types of ordnance items, which include both United States and foreign explosive ordnance.

Explosive disposal training is rigorous, exacting, and thorough. The requirements for acceptance are strenuous, and for a man to stay in the job, he must continue to exhibit outstanding character, knowledge, and job performance. Few jobs, if any, require that a man combine knowledge, common sense, a steady hand, and plain old intestinal fortitude more than the ED man's job.

## Objectives

The ultimate objective of training men in ED procedures is for operations in a combat zone during armed conflict. However, while they are stationed in the continental United States, the services of these highly



Specialists of the Fort Sill, Okla., ED team discuss fusing elements of Civil War ordnance.

trained specialists are available to law enforcement agencies, upon request, to render assistance with explosives. This assistance could range in seriousness from the routine job of disposing of unserviceable dynamite to the more exciting nonroutine job of disarming a homemade bomb. In either case, these personnel are well qualified to lend the assistance desired.

The history of explosive disposal is a relatively short one, but very interesting indeed. Prior to World War

II there was little thought given to disarming a dud on the battlefield. However, during the German bombing of London in 1940 and 1941, a distinct and demanding need for such services arose. The British used volunteers to handle the unexploded ordnance dropped by the Germans. Their methods were strictly trial and error, and they learned the hard way from their mistakes. The British used microphones and tape recorders along with photographic equipment to record



their trial and error render-safe procedures. As they progressed through a step-by-step procedure of their operation on a particular piece of ordnance, it was recorded for future reference to be used on the same type of ordnance if found again at some later date. If the ordnance was detonated during the course of the rendering-safe procedure, then personnel at the recording site would take note of exactly which point in the "guesswork" procedure the detonation occurred. That step was carefully avoided in the future!

### ***Classified Procedures***

Slowly, but surely, these brave volunteers evolved render-safe procedures for many of the commonly found pieces of German explosive ordnance. Another lesson was learned during these trying times—never to talk about your work with anyone. Many British bomb squad experts were killed because they talked too much about their methods of operation. Slight modifications in the German ordnance resulted in detonations while using procedures that had previously been successful. This is the reason all render-safe procedures used by ED personnel are classified and are disseminated only to those individuals possessing a "need-to-know."

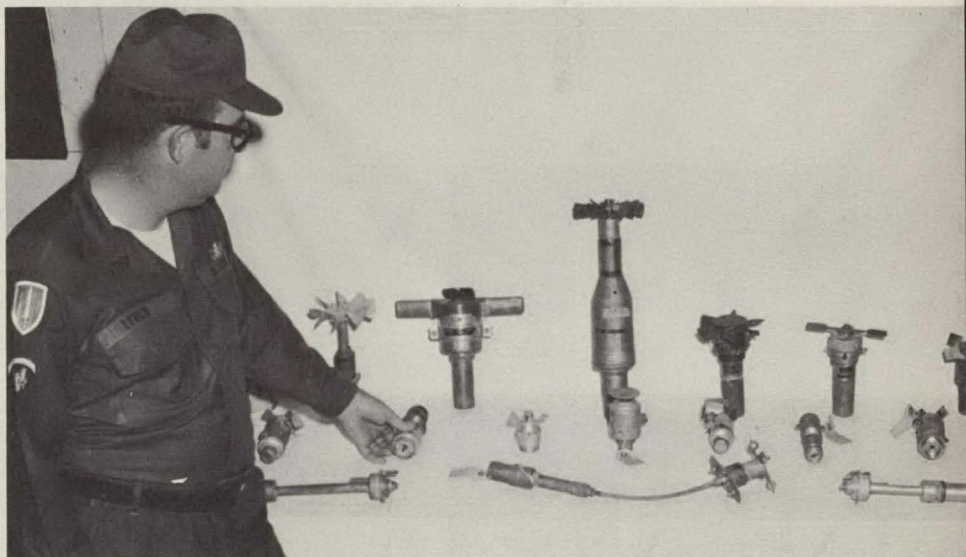
Since the guesswork, trial and error days of the British, explosive disposal has become more of a science, with written procedures and detailed information to assist the ED specialist in his war against duds and hazardous explosives of all kinds. Even with the amount of knowledge that he possesses today concerning explosive ordnance, the ED specialist must still adapt himself to different situations which add that ever-present "chance-for-error" factor. It isn't good guesswork anymore, it's good common sense that reserves the ED man.

The written procedures that were

published for the ED man to follow were first taught by the U.S. Army at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., during World War II. The Britishers' experience had taught us to get some degree of standardization into our own procedures. Aberdeen is the home of ordnance, and in those days was principally concerned with ammunition. Today the Army's Ordnance Corps is much more extensive than the ammunition field, but explosive disposal men are ordnance men and stem from a long line of dedicated, knowl-

services to standardize the procedures derived from study, testing, and experience have resulted in a concerted program to give all branches of the service the same training. Indian Head teaches Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps personnel. The major difference in the instruction is that the Navy personnel receive 6 weeks of underwater ordnance training in addition to the land ordnance training received by the other service branches.

The responsibilities of the various service branches in the performance



**This U.S. Army specialist displays a variety of bomb fuses that can maim or kill.**

edgeable individuals who have worn, and still wear proudly, the ordnance insignia of the flaming bomb.

In 1950 the school was relocated from Aberdeen Proving Ground to Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J., where the dedication to give the ED man the best knowledge and training available in the performance of his mission continued. It is interesting to note that in the early days the teaching of explosive disposal procedures was carried out by the Army and Navy as separate efforts. Today all services receive the same training at the U.S. Naval Propellant Plant, Explosive Ordnance Disposal School, Indian Head, Md. The joint efforts of all the

of their ED duties is clearly defined in the regulations. Briefly, the Navy is responsible for the seas up to the high water mark, the lakes, rivers, and canals. The Air Force is responsible for any incident occurring on Air Force bases, and the Marines are responsible for their bases. The Army received the lion's share of the responsibility and is responsible for all land masses except for the bases of the other services. This designation of responsibilities for the various branches of the service indicates the responsibility the U.S. Army has for assisting law enforcement agencies.

It should be pointed out at this time

*(Continued on page 21)*



# Law Enforcement Faces Grave Challenges



Chief of Police Thomas Reddin, Los Angeles, Calif.

**“W**e are living in an age of discontent and discord. We see rapid—almost daily—changes in social, economic, and philosophic values. . . . We have ‘love-ins,’ ‘be-ins,’ ‘sit-ins,’ and other demonstrations, and they have gradually degenerated into riots or at least rampant anarchy masquerading under the guise of peaceful protest.”

These were the words of warning given by Chief of Police Thomas Reddin of Los Angeles, Calif., at the

graduation exercises of the 80th Session, FBI National Academy, on November 1, 1967, in Washington, D.C.

Chief Reddin pointed to the climate of constant change in which law enforcement officers must work as one of the serious challenges confronting this profession. But he emphasized that law must prevail in every situation involving social conflict and civil disorders.

In a similar vein Hon. J. Howard Wood, chairman of the board, the Tribune Co., Chicago, Ill., spoke out vigorously on other challenges being faced by officers who have sworn to uphold the law and keep the peace in their communities.

## *Law and Order*

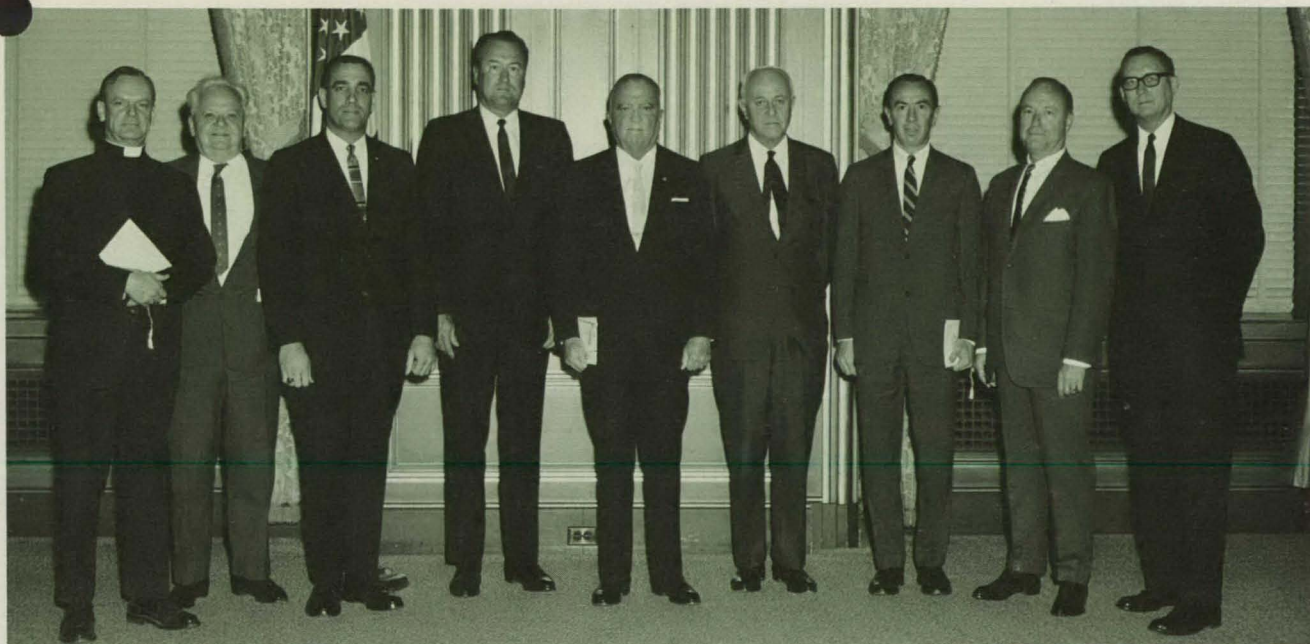
“A government can neither function nor survive unless it can establish and maintain law and order. The frightening riots that occurred in this country last summer,” he explained, “graphically portray that without law and order there can be no economic progress, no social progress and, indeed, nothing but chaos. Violence, crime, and mob rule never have advanced anybody’s cause or country.”



Hon. J. Howard Wood, Chairman of the Board, The Tribune Co., Chicago, Ill.

Both speakers recognized as a challenge the lawlessness which has increased at an alarming rate throughout the Nation. Chief Reddin noted the “extreme tides of civil unrest and crime.” Mr. Wood referred to the graduates of the 80th Session, FBI National Academy, as “dedicated men” who have chosen the “highest possible form of public service”—that of protecting the public. He cited the 57 law enforcement officers who were killed in the line of duty last year. From 1960 through 1966, said, 335 officers of the law were





Shown after the graduation exercises, from left to right, are: Dr. Edward Bradley Lewis, Capitol Hill Methodist Church, Washington, D.C.; Hon. Walter Trohan, Washington Bureau, Chicago Tribune, Washington, D.C.; Sheriff Herbert D. Brown, Winnebago County, Rockford, Ill., president of the graduating class; Mr. Reddin; Mr. Hoover; Mr. Wood; Hon. Warren Christopher, the Deputy Attorney General; Hon. Emmett C. McGaughey, Member, Police Commission, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Hon. Stanford Smith, General Manager, American Newspaper Publishers Association, New York, N.Y.

killed and, he added, of the 442 persons involved in the slaying of these officers, 67 percent had records of prior convictions. Commenting about this group, Mr. Wood said 69 percent had been granted leniency in the form of parole or probation on at least one occasion in their criminal careers. In fact, he noted three of every 10 of these lawbreakers were on parole or probation when they killed a police officer.

### **Crime Problem**

Mr. Wood referred to the urgency of the crime problem by quoting statistics set forth in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports bulletin for 1966. He explained that since 1960 the volume of crime has risen nearly seven times as fast as America's expanding population. A record of nearly 3¼ million serious crimes were committed in the

United States last year, he said. Preliminary figures for the first 6 months of 1967, he stated, reveal that crime rose a critical 17 percent over the same period for the previous year. Mr. Wood charged the National Academy graduates to have the resources and courage necessary to meet this challenge.

Chief Reddin concluded that too much crime has been condoned in our country on the excuse that a "poor childhood" and "society's failure" cause crime and somehow constitute a license to rob and riot. "I do not believe that society causes crime," he said. "People cause crime." He urged that a hard line be taken with the lawless and that they be told, "We do not think you're sick, we do not think you're a product of a disorganized society, we think you're a criminal, and we think you should be caught and you should be put in jail and you should be punished."

Both speakers remarked that law enforcement must maintain the highest standards of efficiency and professionalism even as the day-by-day responsibilities are being handled. Mr. Wood invited the graduates upon returning to their respective local areas to "collaborate with reporters and editors" in an effort to expose crime and corruption. In this way, he said, the police and the press are in a position to freely exchange information with the result that the public is kept informed. Mr. Wood asserted that through an informed citizenry it is possible to properly judge the wisdom of the current trends in the law. In this way, he said, the public can determine whether police officers have been unduly restricted or whether the defendant's rights are being safeguarded or overprotected and, in fact, where the community's best interests lie.



Commenting on the increasing pressures, duties, and demands currently being made upon law enforcement officers, Chief Reddin drew attention to the need for professionalism in the ranks of local officers. "Law enforcement is attempting to cope with problems far beyond what was ever conceived to be its area of responsibility," and as a result, he said, great changes have been wrought in police training to develop new concepts and techniques of training. In concluding his remarks, Chief Reddin told the graduates, "The National Academy has given you the finest law enforcement training available anyplace in the Nation."

### **Professional Protection**

Sheriff Herbert D. Brown of Winnebago County, Rockford, Ill., the president of the class, was spokesman for his fellow officers. He expressed, with appreciation, the privilege and honor of attending the 80th Session of the FBI National Academy. On behalf of the other members, he pledged to the FBI and all of those in law enforcement the utmost cooperation and dedication to the continued progress of "professional protection against crime."

Presiding at the graduation exercises, Mr. Hoover introduced as distinguished guests Hon. Emmett McGaughey, a member of the Los Angeles, Calif., Police Commission; Hon. Stanford Smith, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York City; Hon. Walter Trohan, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Chicago Tribune; Hon. Warren Christopher, the Deputy Attorney General; Maj. Gen. Carl C. Turner, the Provost Marshal General of the U.S. Army; Hon. James J. Rowley, Director, U.S. Secret Service; Hon. J. Patrick Coyne, Executive Secretary of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board; Chief



Sheriff Herbert D. Brown, Winnebago County, Rockford, Ill., president of the graduating class.

Judge Edward M. Curran, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia; and Associate Judge (Retired) Thomas D. Quinn of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

### **32 Years of Service**

Deputy Attorney General Warren Christopher and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover presented diplomas to 99 specially selected law enforcement officers. Represented in the class were 43 States, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Army, the U.S. Air Force, and the U.S. Marine Corps. Diplomas were also awarded to representatives of the White House Police, the National Park Service, and six officers from Canada, Guyana, the Republic of Korea, and Malaysia. Noting that the FBI National Academy celebrated 32 years of service to law enforcement on July 29, Mr. Hoover indicated that, including the 80th Session, 5,235 men have graduated from the Academy.

Dr. Edward Bradley Lewis, minister of the Capitol Hill Methodist Church, delivered the invocation and benediction. Music for the exercises

was provided by the U.S. Marine Band conducted by Capt. Dale Harpham.

Prior to the graduation, Lt. Pierce R. Brooks, Los Angeles, Calif., Police Department, was presented the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement as the result of achieving the highest scholastic standing in the class. Detective Lt. B. Lavell Tullos of the Jackson, Miss., Police Department received The American Legion FBI National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award.

The members of the 80th graduating class of the FBI National Academy are:

Jack M. Adkins, Dothan, Ala., Police Department.  
Hubert C. Anderson, Oklahoma Highway Patrol.  
John M. Atkinson, Salt Lake City, Utah, Police Department.  
Felix T. Baker, Springfield, Oreg., Police Department.  
Frank L. Barbarick, San Fernando, Calif., Police Department.  
Ted T. Barr, Huntington, W. Va., Police Department.  
Charles V. Barry, Boston, Mass., Police Department.  
Carrol G. Bartley, Lubbock, Tex., Police Department.  
John M. Beery, Boise, Idaho, Police Department.  
William L. Bell, The Dalles, Oreg., Police Department.  
Duane S. Bergan, North Dakota Highway Patrol.  
Clayton J. Besanson, Royal Oak, Mich., Police Department.  
David P. Bethea, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol.  
David N. Bishop, Plantation, Fla., Police Department.  
Walter R. Bishop, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.  
Charles W. Boice, Madison Township Police Department, Old Bridge, N.J.  
Pierce R. Brooks, Los Angeles, Calif., Police Department.  
Herbert D. Brown, Winnebago County Sheriff's Department, Rockford, Ill.  
Noble L. Brymer, Metropolitan Police Department, Nashville, Tenn.  
James E. Carrell, Fort Madison, Iowa, Police Department.



Frank F. Chappell, Albuquerque, N. Mex.,  
 Police Department.  
 James R. Cink, Cascade County Sheriff's  
 Office, Great Falls, Mont.  
 Robert R. Clester, Kansas Bureau of In-  
 vestigation.  
 Joe L. Cox, Shelby County Sheriff's Office,  
 Memphis, Tenn.  
 Daniel I. Davis, Mississippi Highway Safety  
 Patrol.  
 July C. Dear, U.S. Marine Corps.  
 Thomas J. Donnelly, Elmira, N.Y., Police  
 Department.  
 Herman F. Drummond, Jr., Federal Bureau  
 of Investigation.  
 Walter R. Earp, Jr., Las Vegas, Nev., Po-  
 lice Department.  
 Sherman L. Edwards, Pierce County  
 Sheriff's Office, Tacoma, Wash.  
 Arthur P. Evans, Waynesville, N.C., Police  
 Department.  
 L. D. Farrow, Jefferson County Sheriff's  
 Office, Beaumont, Tex.  
 Ronald D. Frazier, Englewood, Colo., Police  
 Department.  
 Bert L. Frye, Georgia Bureau of Investiga-  
 tion.  
 James R. George, Jr., U.S. Army.  
 Harold E. Gibbs, Jr., Ogden, Utah, Police  
 Department.  
 Herman W. Golliner, Gulfport, Fla., Police  
 Department.



Prior to the graduation Mr. Hoover presented The American Legion FBI National Academy Fire-  
 arms Proficiency Award to Detective Lt. B. Lavell Tullis, Jackson, Miss., Police Department.

Anton J. Gorenc, Maple Heights, Ohio, Po-  
 lice Department.  
 Robert E. Hancock, Alabama Department of  
 Public Safety.  
 Carl S. Hansen, Rochester, N.Y., Police

Bureau.  
 James A. Hansen, Elgin, Ill., Police De-  
 partment.  
 Leo Harris, Little Rock, Ark., Police De-  
 partment.

Director Hoover presented the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement to Lt. Pierce R. Brooks, Los Angeles, Calif., Police Department, in ceremonies prior to the graduation exercises. The class officers of the 80th Session received plaques bearing the seal of the FBI National Academy on that occasion. Shown at the time of presentation are, from left to right: Lt. Charles E. Olive, Virginia State Police, Richmond, Va., class vice president; Lieutenant Brooks; Mr. Hoover; Mr. Brown, president; and Capt. Walter R. Bishop, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., secretary-treasurer.





Platt J. Harris, New York State Police.  
 Jack K. Hawley, Mishawaka, Ind., Police Department.  
 Paul Headley, Montgomery, Ala., Police Department.  
 Arthur A. Heeger, Covington, Ky., Police Department.  
 Richard E. Horton, Sr., Louisiana State Police.  
 Edward G. Hughes, Webster Groves, Mo., Police Department.  
 Robert B. Hurley, Federal Bureau of Investigation.  
 Joseph E. Jarvis, Asheville, N.C., Police Department.  
 Joseph C. Kelly, Clayton, Mo., Police Department.  
 Elmer L. Klein, San Jose, Calif., Police Department.  
 Edwin F. Kuhl, Minersville, Pa., Police Department.  
 Joseph F. Lane, Long Beach, N.Y., Police Department.  
 Robert L. Larkin, Baltimore, Md., Police Department.  
 Smith W. Lawrence, Richardson, Tex., Police Department.  
 Harold G. Lindsten, Decatur, Ill., Police Department.  
 Donald E. Lowe, Tucson, Ariz., Police Department.  
 Raymond L. Lyons, Jr., Port Arthur, Tex., Police Department.  
 John W. McCloskey, Traverse City, Mich., Police Department.  
 John T. McCool, Jr., Wilmington, Del., Police Department.  
 Joseph Miele, Town of Ramapo Police Department, Suffern, N.Y.

James E. Mouncey, Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.  
 Percy N. Muttiah, Royal Malaysia Police, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.  
 Chung-sok Myong, Korean National Police, Seoul, Korea.  
 Seymour S. Nealis, Phoenix, Ariz., Police Department.  
 George C. Nickerson, Vermont State Police.  
 Charles E. Olive, Virginia State Police.  
 Kikuji Omura, Maui County Police Department, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii.  
 Mayo C. Owen, Royal Malaysia Police, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.  
 Guy A. Paul, Hawaii County Police Department, Hilo, Hawaii.  
 Carl E. Pease, Vero Beach, Fla., Police Department.  
 Frank A. Peterfy, Columbus, Ohio, Police Department.  
 Alvin W. Peterson, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.  
 J. Marvin Phillips, Jr., Suwannee County Sheriff's Department, Live Oak, Fla.  
 Donald R. Powers, Kentucky State Police.  
 Joseph A. Preiss, New York, N.Y., Police Department.  
 Robert E. Rayner, White House Police, Washington, D.C.  
 Morris G. Redding, Atlanta, Ga., Police Department.  
 Thomas J. Rock, Verona, N.J., Police Department.  
 Paul A. Salvatore, Waterbury, Conn., Police Department.  
 Kenneth W. Saylor, Greenwood, S.C., Police Department.

W. Gantt Scruggs, Spartanburg County Sheriff's Department, Spartanburg, S.C.  
 Bert R. Seymour, Jr., Ventura County Sheriff's Department, Ventura, Calif.  
 Edward T. Shaw, Rhode Island State Police.  
 Fred Sliman, Jr., East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Office, Baton Rouge, La.  
 Joseph E. Stout, Lake Charles, La., Police Department.  
 Jeremiah D. Sullivan, Newport, R.I., Police Department.  
 David E. Summers, Indiana State Police Department.  
 Clark A. Tomer, Bureau of Police, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Gordon V. Torrance, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Police Department.  
 Stephen A. Toth, Shaker Heights, Ohio, Police Department.  
 B. Lavell Tullos, Jackson, Miss., Police Department.  
 Roy R. Vogt, Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office, Littleton, Colo.  
 C. Robert Wason, Guyana Police, Georgetown, Guyana.  
 Charles R. Watson, Rockford, Ill., Police Department.  
 Paul J. Watson, Federal Bureau of Investigation.  
 Ray V. Waymire, Jr., St. Petersburg, Fla., Police Department.  
 Rawley S. Wharton, U.S. Air Force.  
 Karl B. White, Jr., New Britain, Conn., Police Department.  
 Frederick W. Whitt, Fremont, Nebr., Police Department.  
 William F. Zinsmeister, San Antonio, Tex., Police Department.

*Philadelphia crimdel dated 12-21-66  
 Bufile #63-4296-37.*

## BARRELING OUT

A truckdriver transporting barrels of meat waste, when glancing into his rearview mirror, was horrified to see a human arm protruding from one of the barrels.

Remembering that his last stop had been made at the State correctional institution, he stopped his truck and sprinted about a half block to a police car he had just passed. Two police officers approached the truck and flushed from the barrels two inmates who were promptly returned to the prison.

*Philadelphia crimdel  
 4/14/67, Bufile #63-4296-37,*

## HIDDEN PLAYS

During gambling raids in a large eastern city, police found 38,000 numbers plays concealed in what appeared to be a can of tomatoes with a spring-lock top. The can was weighted so that a cursory examination would not reveal that the original contents had been removed.

Also found in the raid was a well-made end table with a secret compartment under the top. The top was held securely by nine spring clips which would not come off until considerable pressure was applied.

*Birmingham crimdel 2/14/67  
 Bufile #63-4296-4*

## BY THEIR DEEDS

Three teenagers in a southern city admitted a wild Sunday morning spree during which they smashed windows and windshields of between 40 and 50 automobiles for an estimated damage of \$15,000.

A longtime policy of the local police department was to withhold the names of juveniles involved in crime. But with this record-breaking spree of vandalism, the mayor of the city announced that the names of juveniles involved in serious crimes henceforth will be released to the press.





**JOHAN GJERDE**  
Commissioner of Police,  
Oslo, Norway

The young man hurried along the dark street. His heels clicked rhythmically on the concrete sidewalk; otherwise the street was quiet. It was early morning in Oslo, too early for streaks of predawn gray. In between the street lights darkness engulfed the young man. His pace was smooth and even. There were no passing automobiles, and he saw no one else on the streets. The date was February 4, 1965.

## The Mystery of "The Wednesday Grenade Man"



This is the type of fragmentation hand grenade used by the "Grenade Man." The matchbox is shown for size comparison.

Suddenly, there was a shattering explosion at ground level just to the side of the young man. The blasts stupefied him momentarily. Then he ran. As he ran, he noticed that he was bleeding slightly from superficial wounds caused by the explosion. He sought aid at a nearby residence, and the police were summoned.

Within minutes a number of police officers were on the scene. At the spot where the explosion occurred, they found small metallic fragments of what appeared to be a handgrenade, some strands of thin flaxen thread, and a bit of light-weight brass wire.

After the minor wounds of the victim had been treated, he was questioned by the officers. While relating events leading up to the explosion, he suddenly recalled that just before the blast he had slightly tripped over some object similar to a wire or string which he had struck with his leg just



above the shoe top. During all the excitement he had nearly forgotten this bit of interesting detail.

On learning this and finding the evidence at the crime scene, police easily reconstructed in their minds what possibly had happened. The unsuspecting young man had walked into a handgrenade trap!

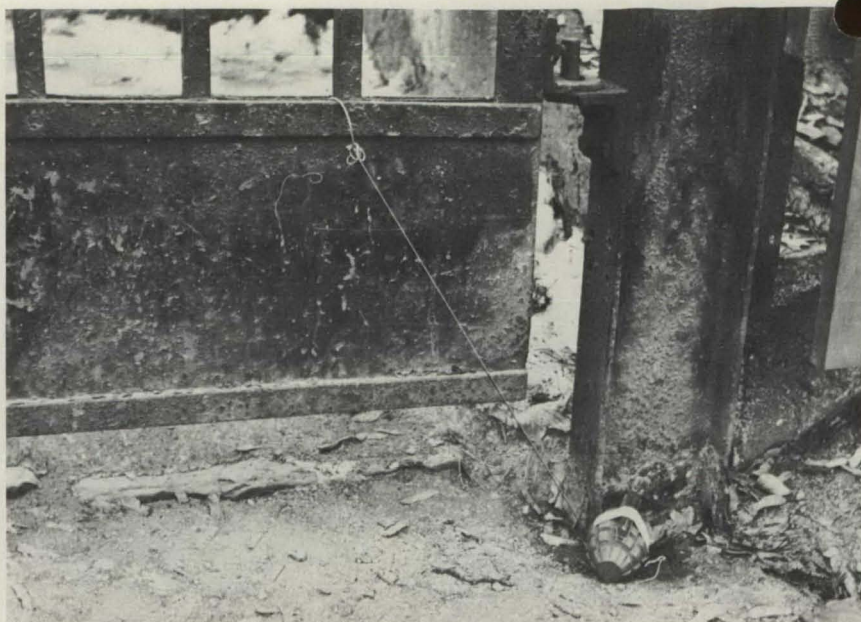
Apparently, one end of a flaxen thread had been fastened to the bumper of a car parked on the street. The other end had been connected to the grenade and stretched tautly across the sidewalk in such a manner that anyone walking along and tripping over the thread would activate the grenade.

### ***Perpetrator Unidentified***

The victim could offer no information as to the identity of anyone who would want to injure or kill him. The nature of the trap, obviously designed to explode and possibly kill anyone who innocently walked into it, quickly led police to assume that this was the work of a sick person. The police could only hope that the explosion would be an isolated incident and that the perpetrator would quickly be identified and arrested. Past experience in this type of case, however, made them skeptical. "Mad bombers," as a rule, do no stop with one blast. It did not take long for the fears of the police to be confirmed.

The following night another man was slightly injured by another trap set in the same manner. The quick repetition of this senseless crime that could have killed or injured a number of people, including children, caused great alarm. With this explosion, the Oslo Police Department became highly involved in one of the longest, most expensive, and frustrating investigations in its history.

The exact manner in which the traps were set was learned when a



This grenade, found fastened to a garden gate, had its safety pin removed and the handle held in place by a piece of paper and tape.

woman in a small town on the outskirts of Oslo found a grenade fastened to her garden gate on February 22, 1965. Fortunately, she found the grenade before she opened the gate, otherwise she could have been killed.

The grenade's safety pin had been

removed and the handle was held in place by a piece of paper taped to the grenade. A piece of silk thread was attached to the gate by a metal hook. On the other end of the thread was a small piece of wire which was placed under the paper and attached to the grenade. A pull on the thread would



The grenade (indicated by arrow) fastened to the gate was discovered before the gate was opened.



cause the wire to cut through the paper, release the handle, and thus explode the grenade.

Two weeks later the fourth trap was exploded by two boys chasing a dog down a steep, narrow, fenced-in path. The dog passed under the thread, and the boys escaped serious injury because they were running swiftly and were past the immediate spot by the time the fuse set off the grenade.

The boys may have actually seen the mad bomber, as a man, 30 to 40 years of age, wearing a mackintosh and dark hat, left the path as they entered. This man furtively hid his face from the boys when they passed.

### ***Bomber's Pattern***

The bomber's pattern took a new twist when two handgrenades were found wrapped in newspaper in a narrow, dimly lighted street behind one of Oslo's largest theaters. At the conclusion of a movie, this street is crowded with people and cars. This time the wire was attached to the rings of the safety pins, which had been crimped together so they would pull out easily. There was no indication of where the other end of the thread had been attached, but the following morning the answer became clear. A moviegoer brought in to the police a piece of wire which he had discovered attached to his bumper. His car had been parked where the grenades were found, and he drove away at the close of the theater while the street was crowded with movie patrons. Fate again averted disaster when the thread broke without pulling the safety pins.

Extensive investigation indicated the grenades had probably been obtained in a burglary of a military munitions depot, where 50 handgrenades had been stolen. Patrols were increased, and a special plan for establishing inner and outer roadblocks was prepared.

Police investigated several hundred



Threads are stretched across this path in the manner in which police think the "Grenade Man" had set one trap.

people who had been dismissed from various military bases for emotional disorders, as well as a number of men who had served in Gaza and the Congo, where they had been instructed in the preparation of grenade traps. Criminals previously sentenced for similar crimes were kept under ob-

servation, and a few good suspects were followed night and day. Numerous tips were carefully checked out, and many calls were received from persons claiming they were the "Grenade Man" and giving warnings of new traps being placed.

All efforts to find some connection



Two hand grenades wrapped in a newspaper were found in a narrow dimly lighted street behind one of Oslo's largest theaters.



between the sites of the traps and the possible victims were also to no avail, except that the traps were laid in dimly lighted outside locations. In some cases flaxen thread had been used and in others cotton thread. The flaxen thread was sold everywhere in Oslo and was even furnished to Air Force recruits in their sewing kits. The cotton thread was made in England and sold in only two stores, but it was also used by commercial establishments, particularly by upholsterers and briefcase manufacturers, because of its unusual strength. Innumerable establishments using this thread were contacted, but no suspects were developed. The wire was very common and sold throughout Oslo.

The newspaper found on the two grenades behind the theater was examined, and an expert was of the opinion it had been printed after 2 a.m. the night before the trap was set. It was also learned that the paper probably came from a batch delivered to a certain district of Oslo.

Doctors were contacted and asked to be on the alert for any mental patients who might reveal information indicating knowledge of the bombings. Theater managers were asked to have all passages leading from the theaters inspected just before the end of each showing.

The ending of the long winter nights and the beginning of the short, light summer nights apparently put an end to the bombings, and the citizens forgot about the "Grenade Man."

The calm was rudely interrupted on Wednesday, August 25, 1965, by a dynamite explosion in the yard of a business building in the center of Oslo, followed by four similar dynamite explosions in the next 3 months. Four of the five explosions occurred on Wednesdays; therefore, the "Grenade Man," if he was the new bomber, became known as the "Wednesday Man." Since the new series of explosions occurred in a relatively small



This is what remained of a depository box in a railway station where one dynamite explosion occurred.

area, intensive patrols, made up of both male and female and uniformed and plainclothes personnel, were instituted. Including a force held in reserve, these patrols involved as many as 500 officers. This intensive effort was continued for several consecutive Wednesdays.

Whether because of the patrols or for other unknown reasons, the bombings abruptly stopped. The bomber has not been heard from since.

A policeman understandably prefers to discuss cases he has solved, but I believe the tremendous amount of time, the painstaking exploration of every possible lead, the unusual aspects of the crimes, and the willingness of the personnel to do everything

possible to rid the city of this menace make this case noteworthy. The fact that the bombings ceased is probably attributable to the concentrated investigation.

Although the memory of the "Wednesday Man" is fading in the minds of the citizenry of Oslo, and the special patrols have been discontinued, the case is not forgotten. Each officer, as he goes about his daily task of enforcing the law and serving the public, keeps alive in the back of his mind the hope that one day—some way, somehow—he will spot a bit of evidence or hear a bit of information which will lead to the identity and arrest of the "Wednesday Grenade Man."



## EXPLOSIVES DISPOSAL

(Continued from page 11)

that the limits of assistance that the Army ED personnel are permitted to render are governed by the *Posse Comitatus Act* of 1878. In general, the act prohibits the use of Army personnel for the purpose of assisting civil authorities in the execution of civil law enforcement. It does not preclude assistance to them for the purpose of maintaining the well-being and safety of people, and protection of private or public property unless it amounts to enforcement of the civil law. There are many aspects of the act which cannot possibly be covered here; however, a few hypothetical examples may clarify the extent of the assistance permitted.

### Examples of Assistance

A very good example is the case of local authorities searching an area for narcotics that were suspected to have been buried in tin cans. The search required the use of a metal detecting device which explosive disposal detachments have for the detection of land mines. Use of this equipment by military authorities would be in violation of the *Posse Comitatus Act* because it would be used in the execution of the law. However, this equipment could be loaned for use by civil authorities.

An example of assistance that can be rendered to local authorities is an incident involving explosives, such as blasting caps, found discarded or apparently discarded. Whether the caps were left by carelessness or by intent, they constitute a hazard to anyone coming in contact with them. The requested assistance to remove the caps for destruction could be rendered to local authorities because the blasting caps constitute a safety hazard and confiscation does not constitute an act of helping to enforce the laws

of the area. Blasting caps were used in this case strictly as an example. The same reasoning can be applied to any piece of explosive ordnance or bulk explosive found. If it constitutes a safety hazard and the local authorities request assistance in the disposition of the item, then assistance can be rendered.

Another example concerns a man who sells a house and moves to another part of town. The new owner locates some war souvenirs in the attic left behind by the previous owner. The new owner calls the police to remove the suspected hazard from the attic and they do as he requests. Soon thereafter, the previous owner realizes that he forgot to take his souvenirs with him when he moved and calls the new owner for them. After being informed that the police have confiscated them, he calls police so that he may reclaim his lost property. The police have plans to call an Army ED detachment to dispose of the items because it has not been determined if the souvenirs are hazardous or not, and they inform the owner of this intention. What assistance may be permitted in this case? First, the items must be declared a safety hazard. Army assistance may then be provided if (a) requested by the civil authorities, and (b) the commander determines that assistance is required in the interest of public safety or public relations.

Inspection of the items by the ED personnel is not in violation of the *Posse Comitatus Act* since the inspection is considered assistance in determining whether or not a hazard does, in fact, exist. If the souvenirs are inert items (explosives removed), then the police may do as they wish with them since no safety hazard exists. If they are live items, then the owner should be made aware of the condition of the items, and it should be recommended that immediate disposition be made to eliminate the hazard to the man's family as well as

to himself. Naturally, the local police could take more extensive action to remove the items from the man's possession should they be a safety hazard; however, it is assumed that the man would wish to have the items destroyed for the good of all.

### Homemade Bombs

A final example which should be discussed here is that of homemade bombs. Quite often Army Explosive Disposal detachments are called upon by local authorities to lend assistance with bomb scares and actual explosive sabotage devices found. Rendering the explosive device harmless is not in violation of the *Posse Comitatus Act*; however, the act of searching the threatened area for the suspected device should be left up to the local authorities, as it does not fall within the scope of the law. There are two good reasons for this. First, searching can be construed as an act of helping to enforce the law when actually, during the search, no law has been broken except, possibly, disturbing the peace. Second, during a time of hurried searching and confusion, it would be much better to have ED assistance waiting at a central location on the scene to respond immediately to any call for assistance from one of the searchers. When an explosive device or suspected device is found, then trained ED personnel may be called to prevent destruction of property and for the safety of citizens.

The time between arrival of ED personnel and location of the device should be used to brief them on the circumstances surrounding the incident. Such items of interest could range from the general layout of the threatened area, to any information about the person reporting the incident, to already completed evacuation procedures. All this information gives the ED man a better feel for what he must do, and he definitely needs all



the "feel" he can get when he is dealing with an unknown item and does not know what to expect.

### Extent of Assistance

The following quotation is extracted from the Department of the Army Pamphlet 27-11 entitled *Military Assistance to Civil Authorities*, dated December 1966: "It should be noted that the *Posse Comitatus Act* does not prohibit measures of military intervention amounting to 'aid' as opposed to 'control.' Thus, it does not prohibit the use of Army bomb disposal experts in deactivating and destroying explosives found in civilian communities."

This quotation coupled with the preceding explanation should define somewhat the extent of ED assistance to civil authorities. It would be impossible to put into words all possibilities for assistance that could be rendered; therefore, each request must be handled as a separate one and a decision made based upon the circumstances surrounding it.

Knowing that assistance is available all over the United States is fine and dandy, but the question may have arisen as to just how these units may be contacted. All of the ED detachments are located around an Army headquarters Explosive Disposal Control (EDC) detachment for operational control. The following list of EDC detachments may be contacted for explosive disposal assistance:

Army Area	Control Detachment	Location
1st . . . .	549th or 542d EDC.	Fort Meade, Md.
3d . . . . .	547th EDC.	Fort McPherson, Ga.
4th . . . . .	546th EDC.	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
5th . . . . .	543d EDC.	Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
6th . . . . .	548th EDC.	Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

The control detachments would then dispatch one of their working detachments to render the requested assistance. If the unit that normally covers the area affected is known, then contacting them directly will save time. The foregoing reference list should be used when the unit responsible for a particular area is not known.

Throughout the world the Army has about a thousand ED personnel with approximately 600 of them assigned stateside (Army Digest, June 1967). The training continues for all of these men after graduation from Indian Head, in that every 3 years the men return to Indian Head for 7 weeks of refresher training. In addition, all stateside Army ED detachments spend 2 weeks at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., to participate in annual testing and training activities at the Army Missile and Munitions Center and School. All this serves to keep the standards of proficiency very high for Army ED personnel and units.

### Typical Detachment

A typical example of an ED detachment is the 61st Ordnance Detachment which was established at Fort Sill, Okla., on the 21st of March 1952. In over 15 years of operations, the unit has established itself with police departments, sheriffs' departments, fire departments, and Federal agencies in an area of approximately 100,000 square miles. The area extends from north of Dallas, Tex., to the Oklahoma-Kansas border and from west of Tulsa to the Oklahoma-Texas-New Mexico border. Many incidents involving explosives or suspected explosives have been handled in this area of responsibility in 15 years. Some have been interesting as well as hazardous, others have been routine, and there have been false alarms. Nevertheless, the point to

remember is that in all cases public officials or private citizens were in need of assistance and that assistance was rendered. Whether the assistance resulted in disposition of an explosive hazard or putting their minds at ease, all persons involved were relieved to have had assistance.

One very interesting item that was handled by the 61st ED detachment was a very large homemade bomb. In fact, the bomb is said to be the largest homemade one ever found. The incident occurred in February 1963. The item was 44 inches long and 14 inches in diameter and contained a hefty main charge composed of aluminum powder, potassium nitrate, magnesium shavings, and photoflash powder. The firing device consisted of two flashbulbs surrounded by one-half pound of photoflash powder. The casing of the bomb was composed of two pipe end caps bolted together. Although the item was dangerous, the maker had no intentions of destroying property or harming people through its use. It seems he was trying to make a "hydrogen bomb" and had been testing his experiments in remote areas.

The photoflash bomb incident was the real thing as far as a live main charge is concerned. Some bombs the 61st has been called to handle have been designed for criminal purposes but have resulted in hoaxes as far as explosives are concerned. A typical example was an incident in a town in Oklahoma where an individual had planted homemade "bombs" in two of the local discount houses. Prior to the arrival of the ED personnel, local officials had removed the items from the establishments and sandbagged them in order to reduce damage in case they detonated. The items were black lunch pails with wires running out and then back into the containers. There was a small padlock securing one of the latches on each of the "bombs," they were ticking. Upon opening the



s, the ED men were confronted with an alarm clock, loose wires, and a brick wrapped in a dish towel. In addition to these items, one lunch pail contained sections of a broom stick to simulate dynamite.

Another interesting incident, which did not appear to have any criminal intent involved, occurred in a local bus depot. A call was received from local police that a "buzzing" noise could be heard coming from one of the baggage rental lockers at the depot. Investigation proved humorous when the container was opened and a battery-powered back scratcher that had inadvertently been activated during shipping was revealed.

### **For the Untrained**

The majority of the incidents handled by the 61st ED detachment are considered routine. Most items picked up are small and easily transported to disposal area at Fort Sill; however, quite a few of them constitute a definite hazard to untrained personnel. The unit conducts several different types of classes which serve the purpose of informing law enforcement agencies, as well as private citizens, of the dangers of explosives and explosive devices. One such class is an 8-hour course of instruction in Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance, which covers such subjects as general

explosives, recognition of various types of ordnance, reporting procedures for ordnance found, and action to take prior to the arrival of ED personnel on the scene. This course of instruction is taught to fire departments, both volunteer and regular, as well as to law enforcement officials. The course is given in conjunction with the civil defense effort to enable local officials to investigate explosive incidents and report them to ED personnel for disposition in case of national emergency. The idea behind the training is to have an "army" of explosive ordnance reconnaissance agents who will be capable of intelligently evaluating a suspected explosive hazard and taking any necessary precautions prior to the incident being handled by ED personnel.

Another useful course which is taught only to regular law enforcement officials and regular fire department personnel is Explosives and Sabotage Devices, more commonly known as homemade bombs. The reason for restricting this instruction to regular police and fire personnel is to limit the number of recipients of the type of information that is presented in the course. The course consists of such subjects as fusing and firing methods, types of homemade bombs, explosive fillers and how easily they can be made from constituents that can be found around

the house and garage, and action to be taken until ED personnel arrive.

### **Child Instruction**

School age children have also been included in the lecture and course of instruction series of the 61st Ordnance Detachment. A 1-hour lecture on the dangers of blasting caps has proved to be an excellent method of making children aware of the inherent hazards associated with blasting caps as well as other pieces of small ordnance. The course has been presented during assembly time in grammar schools and in Cub Scout and Brownie meetings. It has been found that the parents of these youngsters have received as much information and good from this course as the children. The course consists of a film entitled "Danger—Blasting Caps," distributed by the Institute of Makers of Explosives, along with an explanation of assorted small pieces of inert ordnance and blasting caps and their associated hazards. The course impresses upon the youngsters never to touch a suspected explosive item but to report it to their parents or a policeman or fireman. The course has proved successful in that many incidents to which the 61st has responded have been originally reported by children.

### **Call the ED for Help**

Many explosive hazards have been eliminated from communities around the United States in past years simply because local officials picked up the telephone and contacted an Army explosive disposal detachment to request assistance. No one will ever know the misery that may have been prevented because an explosive hazard was removed before it could function as designed and either maim or kill. No one will know the costs or miseries which can only be imagined now that

*(Continued on page 24)*

Chief of Police A. T. Hennessee, Lawton, Okla., greets Capt. Ralph W. Talmadge, Jr., who explains the Army's capability to assist his department.



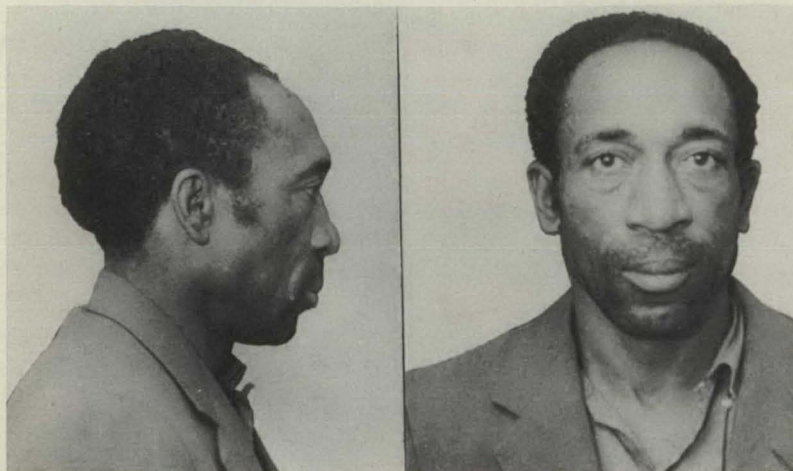


# WANTED BY THE FBI

FBI No.----- 2,005,070.

Fingerprint

classification----- 10 S 1 U III 8  
 tion----- S 1 U III



**WILLIAM MORRIS JEMISON**, also known as: William Green, William Jaminson, William Jamison, John William Jemison, William Jenson, "Alabama," and others.

## Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local directories.

*Baltimore criminal 7/18/67,  
 Bufile #63-4296-3.*

## ESCAPE PLAN SCRUBBED

A jail guard noticing an unusual attachment for a particular mop became suspicious and decided to examine it. The prisoner had concealed in the hollow metal handle of the mop a number of hacksaw blades wrapped in paper to keep them from rattling as he performed his cleanup duties in the cell block.

## EXPLOSIVES DISPOSAL

(Continued from page 23)

the hazard is removed, but there are other hazards in existence that have not been removed. These are the ones to be concerned with now. They need to be located, reported, inspected, and disposed of just as so many other hazards have been in the past. Report them for the benefit of all! If the problem is explosives, call the nearest explosive disposal detachment for help. Assistance is available and free.

## Interstate Flight—Assault With Intent To Commit Rape

WILLIAM MORRIS JEMISON is being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for assault with intent to commit rape. A Federal warrant for his arrest was issued on February 3, 1965, at Durham, N.C.

## The Crime

Jemison is charged with assaulting five young girls near Durham on January 27, 1965. On that night he reportedly picked up the group of girls, ranging in age from 12 to 15 years, and drove them to a rural area. He allegedly tried to molest them and attempted to rape one 14-year-old girl. However, the girls were able to escape unharmed, and it is believed that Jemison fled interstate.

## The Fugitive

Jemison has previously been convicted of robbery and interstate transportation of a stolen automobile. He may be armed with a .22 caliber rifle and should be considered dangerous.

## Description

Age----- 48, born June 5, 1919,  
 Talladega County, Ala.  
 (not supported by birth records).  
 Height----- 5 feet 7 inches.  
 Weight----- 150 to 155 pounds.  
 Build----- Medium.  
 Hair----- Black.  
 Eyes----- Brown.  
 Complexion-- Medium.  
 Race----- Negro.  
 Nationality-- American.  
 Occupations-- Farmer, laborer, painter,  
 truckdriver.  
 Scars and  
 marks----- Scar right shoulder, scar  
 back of left hand, scar  
 back of right wrist.



## 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)

*Norfolk criminal 5/18/67  
Bufile #63-4296-56.*

*C. Bolg to Rosen Memo, 10-27-67,  
re: Proposed Stem for the H.B.*

### HELPING HANDS

In Virginia Beach, Va., the display of a symbol of two clasped hands in a window of a home identifies it as a place of refuge for a child who is lost, molested, or injured. The Virginia Beach Police Department, in cooperation with the Parent-Teachers' Association (PTA) of elementary schools in that city, has instituted a block mothers program to aid in the protection of children in the area of a school.

The program designates as block mother one mother residing on each street in the area of a school. She is responsible for contacting the local police if she sees anyone loitering on the street or acting suspiciously. She is also responsible for calling the parents of lost or injured children, and in cases of severe injury she calls the local rescue squad. Each block mother is a volunteer who performs this duty to protect the interests of the children in her neighborhood.

The Virginia Beach Police Department receives a list of individuals who have been designated as block mothers—as well as members of their

families—for check against the department's criminal records.

Since its adoption, this program has resulted in the identification of an individual who attempted to molest a young school student. Information supplied by a block mother led to the apprehension of the child molester.



This symbol designates a block mother with whom a lost, injured, or molested child can seek refuge.

### HOMEOWNER SWINDLES

Individuals hoping to own their own homes are frequently the prey of unscrupulous salesmen. The activities of these salesmen include falsifying, or causing to be falsified, various documents prepared to obtain loans to finance home improvements or the purchase of homes. When such loans are insured by Federal agencies, such as the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration, falsifications of this kind constitute violations of Federal statutes within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

### ILLEGAL GAMBLING

Among illegal gambling operations uncovered by intense FBI investigations during fiscal year 1967 was an elite "floating crap game" which was flushed in a series of coordinated raids by FBI Agents in New York, New Jersey, and Nevada during October 1966. Netting \$100,000 a night in stakes, this game was financed and controlled by one of the La Cosa Nostra "families" in New York City.

*1967 Annual Report, page 8.*



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

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

## INTERESTING PATTERN



This pattern, which is classified as a whorl, possesses all the requirements of a double loop type, namely, two separate loops with two separate and distinct sets of shoulders and two deltas. It is most unusual in that the loops flow parallel in the same direction. The tracing is outer.