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JANUARY 1972



# FBI

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

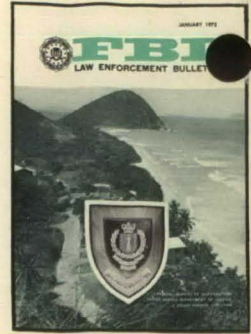


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR



JANUARY 1972

VOL. 41 NO. 1



THE COVER—An aerial view of Tortola, B.V.I., with an inset of the crest of the Royal Virgin Islands Police Force.

# FBI

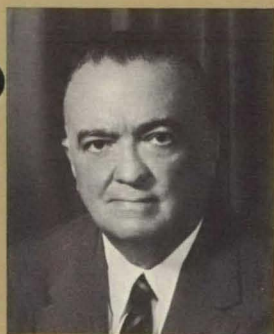
LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR . . .

. . . To All Law Enforcement Officials

PROGRESS IS A KEY TO FULFILLMENT. While the forces of crime and evil in our Nation are still formidable, law enforcement can be proud of technological progress which enables it to meet each challenge with growing determination and confidence.

Many of the technological dreams of yesterday have materialized into modern law enforcement tools of today. This progress is not only impressive, it is also a tribute to the dedicated men and women of our profession who seek better means to do their job. Each police department and enforcement agency has contributed to these achievements. Each officer who upholds the standards and principles of effective law enforcement owns a share of these accomplishments. We of the FBI are proud that this Bureau, through its continuing research programs, has been a part of this growth and development.

Since its founding 5 years ago, the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) has become a recognized landmark of technological service to law enforcement needs. The NCIC, a computerized communications network electronically linked with terminals serving municipal, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies in the 50 States and Canada, provides instantaneous, vital data leading to the apprehension of dangerous fugitives, the solution of concealed crimes, and the recovery of valuable stolen property. This "yesterday's dream" has more than 3 million active records, and its transactions with

cooperating State and local law enforcement agencies average more than 75,000 daily.

Last November, the computerized criminal history information system became operational through expanded services of NCIC. This electronic breakthrough advanced the cause of law enforcement and the administration of justice. Working with State and local authorities, the system accepts criminal identification records for computer storage and makes the computerized records immediately available to Federal, State, and local police, prosecutors, courts, and correctional agencies for day-to-day use. The fast-moving, far-ranging criminal is hard pressed to escape his growing record of criminal activities.

The FBI's reservoir of more than 200 million fingerprint cards has been a most dependable and reliable asset to law enforcement over the years. Because of the constant use and steady growth of these records, the processing and searching of fingerprint cards have become an overwhelming manpower problem. Therefore, the FBI has for several years engaged in research to devise an automatic means of processing fingerprints. This research has resulted in the development of experimental model scanning equipment which has successfully detected and recorded identifying characteristics of inked fingerprints appearing on fingerprint cards. In addition, newly developed computer programs can search and compare scanner-produced fingerprint data with other scanner-read fingerprint data stored in a



## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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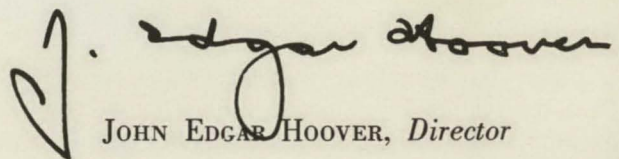
computer memory bank. A prototype fingerprint scanner system is presently under construction and delivery is expected in 1972. Once the prototype system is delivered, it will be intensively tested and evaluated to determine if it can do the job.

These are some of the technological possibilities open to law enforcement. The need is for continued and constant quality research into methods and equipment to increase law enforcement efficiency. This task must be supported by each department and each officer. And more importantly, the results and fruits of these efforts

must be shared by all law enforcement agencies so that all may benefit from the experiences and successes of the various programs.

While examining and exploring the possibilities of technology, let us temper our enthusiasm with the knowledge that there can be no progress without individual and personal sacrifice. No piece of equipment is self-created; no computer is independent of human assistance. Our advances are indelibly marked by selfless efforts and dedication. And finally, the worth of law enforcement in our society tomorrow depends on the investment we make today.

JANUARY 1, 1972

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*





On the main island of Tortola, the vast majority of inhabitants live here in the capital city, Road Town.

## The Royal Virgin Islands Police Force—

# Law Enforcement on Tropical Islands

By  
**BRIAN E. GRAVES**  
 Chief of Police,  
 Royal Virgin Islands Police Force,  
 Road Town, Tortola, B.V.I.



The British Virgin Islands (B.V.I.), a sun-drenched group of islands in the eastern Caribbean, combine harmoniously in generous amounts the natural beauty of land-at-sea, the natural happiness of its inhabitants, and the quiet efficiency of British government administration.

Located some 100 miles east of Puerto Rico, the B.V.I., which are a portion of the Leeward Islands, consist of some 48 islands of which only eight or 10 are inhabited. Since the mountainous terrain makes commercial agriculture a difficult venture, the islanders naturally turn to the sea for their livelihood.

The 10,000 inhabitants, most of whom live on the main island of Tortola, are governed by a governor ap-

pointed by the British Crown and a popularly elected unicameral legislature. The elected ministers of the Crown are responsible for all spheres of government with the exception of finance and internal and external security which remain under the control of the governor.

The maintenance of law and order by a relatively small police force is both easy and difficult; easy because the islanders are generally responsible and industrious people who tend to be responsive to the "fair play" approach of British-style law enforcement, and difficult because of the rugged terrain and the isolation of the communities on the various islands.

Unarmed, like his London counterpart, the B.V.I. constable, in a force of





Each officer must be self-reliant and able to react responsibly to a variety of police emergency situations.

45 officers for the entire territory, is alert not only for the unusual criminal and traffic violations, but also he must fight fire, intercept contraband on behalf of the Customs Service, and handle some investigations for the Immigration Service.

### *Accelerating Tourism*

While the pace of living in the B.V.I. had been traditionally slow and relaxed, the proximity of the teeming American Virgin Islands has accelerated tourism, and the B.V.I. now host several thousand visitors a year, primarily from the United States and England. Visitors marvel at the expansive beaches and crystalline water, punctuated by spectacular green-covered cliffs that rise out of the blue Caribbean. The cool trade winds moderate the warmth of the tropical sun.

Just how long there has been a constabulary in the B.V.I. is not known, but it is known that prior to the federation of the Leeward Islands as a political entity in 1871, local con-

stables maintained the peace in the name of the Crown.

In 1874, the Leeward Islands Police Force was established. Its jurisdiction included the territories of Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, and the British Virgin Islands. The force at that time was under the command of a chief inspector and subsequently a commissioner of police, whose headquarters was at St. John's, Antigua. The composition of the force remained largely unchanged until 1940, when the Island of Dominica seceded from the federation. The jurisdiction of the police force was accordingly reduced.

Just 20 years later on January 1, 1960, the Leeward Islands Police was dissolved because of the secession of St. Christopher, Nevis, and Anguilla. This resulted in the establishment of the Antigua-Montserrat-Virgin Islands Police Force which comprised the remaining united territories. On February 27, 1967, as a result of Antigua's obtaining statehood in as-

sociation with Great Britain, the police force was dissolved and the B.V.I. was for the first time governed by its own force, the Royal Virgin Islands Police Force. The term "Royal," as it presently appears in the title, was awarded by the Queen to the police during her official visit to the B.V.I. in 1966.

Through the years, the policing of the B.V.I. was largely restricted to the main island of Tortola, as the vast majority of the inhabitants live in the capital city, Road Town. During the earlier years, police strength in the B.V.I. consisted of one- and two-man units.

### *Increase in Size*

From approximately 1940 on, the size of the force increased to include a station sergeant in command and a lance corporal as second in command. Subsequently in 1957, when the need for further service became apparent, the sergeant in charge of the police force was promoted to inspector of police and additional constables were assigned. Enforcement problems grew, and in 1967, a superintendent and assistant superintendent of police were appointed.

The present complement of constables and noncommissioned officers receives its initial training at Seawall, Barbados, British West Indies, which is maintained and operated by the Crown.

New recruits receive approximately 6 months of training before being assigned law enforcement duties. Their training in many respects is similar to their American counterparts; that is to say, long hours are devoted to criminal law and procedure, report writing, investigative techniques, and methods of interview. Notably absent, however, are firearms training courses which are a common part of the United States police training.

The constable may return for in-service training periodically and



usually returns to Seawall for further training in the event promotion is contemplated. Owing to the small size of the force and the large and rather difficult area assigned to its policing, each constable must be a self-reliant officer, who is able to react responsibly to a variety of police emergency situations.

### ***Illegal Immigrants***

As mentioned above, one of the unique duties of the Virgin Islands Royal Police is the location and interception of illegal immigrants to the B.V.I. The Island of St. John, under the American flag, is barely a mile away from the west end of Tortola, making illegal entry an attractive temptation. The interception of illegal immigrants is made more difficult by the large number of small inlets and cays about Tortola which facilitate the access of small boats.

To a large extent, the police depend on the cooperation of the community



Since the mountainous terrain makes commercial agriculture a difficult venture, the islanders naturally turn to the sea for their livelihood.

in order to successfully cope with illegal entry and other criminal problems. B.V.I. constabulary personnel

are constantly reminded of the need to cultivate a good relationship with the citizens in order to accomplish this

Interisland ferries as well as hydrofoils, sailboats, and other vessels are seen around the islands.







During routine patrol, Constable Cosmos George stops to discuss matters with Chief Graves.

end. Increasing stress is being placed on better community relations as the population and social problems increase.

idly changing conditions, the Royal Virgin Islands Police Force maintains close contact with police forces of the American Virgin Islands and the other

Leeward Islands and has excellent liaison with FBI representatives in Caracas, Venezuela, and San Juan, P.R.

The commandant of the police force is the keeper of the prison. The B.V.I. prison, however, differs in some respects from those in the United States and the United Kingdom. Under the administration of a warden, the prison consists of a small courtyard surrounded by several compact rooms and a dining hall, all connected directly to the police headquarters. The prisoners, who are generally on the honor system, are obliged to live within the compound, although the gate to the prison is open at all times.

### *Prosecuting Misdemeanors*

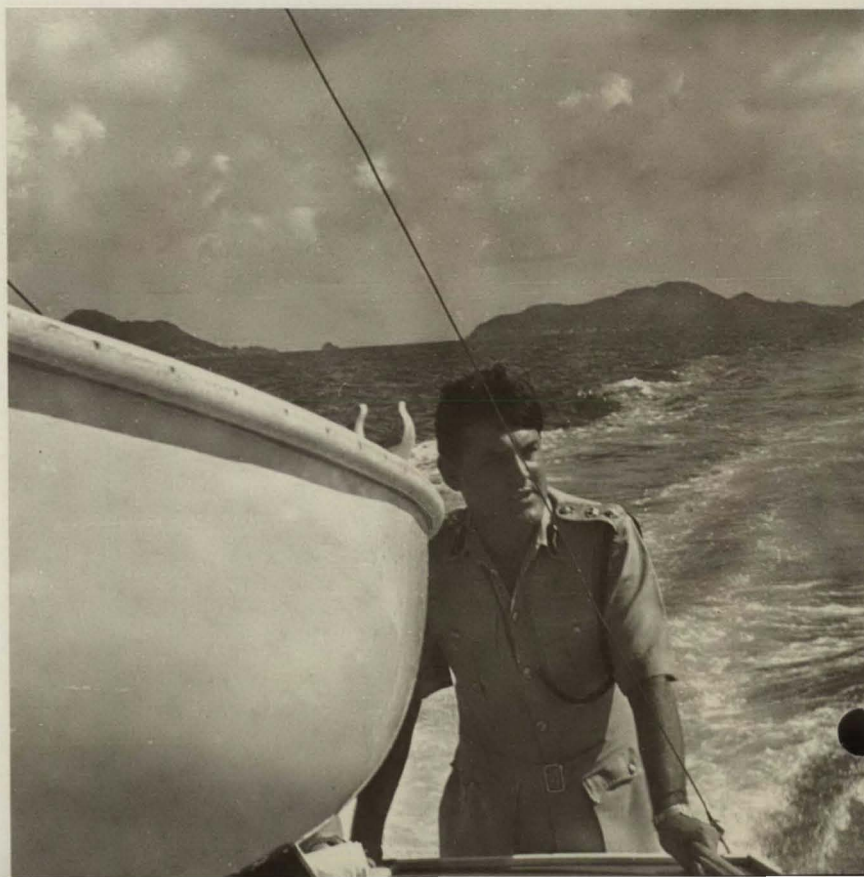
The study of criminal law and criminal procedure during the constables' recruit training is of more than academic interest to them, since police in the B.V.I. are required to prosecute misdemeanors in court. A constable, upon making an arrest of this nature, is required to prepare the case. Non-

*(Continued on page 30)*

### *Population Growth*

During the sixties the B.V.I. had a marked growth in population. Many persons settling in the islands are retired American or British citizens, who, having visited on vacation, are unable to forget the beauty and serenity of the islands and return. As with other areas of the Caribbean, tourism is beginning to make itself felt in the B.V.I. with increasing numbers of visitors yearly. Currently, operations are underway to complete a deepwater harbor at Road Town which will allow the docking of larger cruisers. This will, of course, have a direct and beneficial effect on the economy. It will, however, create other law enforcement problems such as heavier traffic and more waterfront activity. In order to stay abreast of these rap-

Chief Graves goes on patrol of the outer islands.







Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

*"We judges can hear arguments, read briefs, study, consult with each other, read the old cases on the subject, before we pass on whether there was probable cause for a particular police act. We know, of course, that the policeman often has only seconds to decide and act, and in some circumstances his life or safety may be at stake."*

## Commonsense and Sound Judgment Are Basic to Effective Law Enforcement

Commonsense solutions to law enforcement problems are discretions of the highest order, according to Hon. Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice of the United States. Addressing the graduates of the 88th Session of the FBI National Academy on November 3, 1971, in Washington, D.C., Chief Justice Burger stated, "No law books, no lawyer, no judge can really tell the policeman on the beat how to exercise this vast discretion in every one of the thousands of different situations that can arise in the hour-to-hour work of a policeman."

In the broad terms of public administration, the Chief Justice explained,

the scope of discretion increases with rank. "But this is not true in your work, in police work," he said. "It is often overlooked that no public officials in the entire range of modern government are given such wide discretion in matters dealing with the daily lives of citizens as are police officers."

### **Basic Concept**

Chief Justice Burger stressed, however, that it is not necessary for law enforcement to choose between no guidelines and perfect guidelines. "There must be some guidance by way

of basic concept," he stated, "that will assist the officers in these circumstances. . . . Basically, as I suggested, it is a matter of commonsense and sound judgment, and yet, we know that one man's idea of commonsense may conceivably be another man's mistake."

"Hence, there is a need for carefully devised basic standards and study to guide the exercise of this discretion, and second, the training must be a continuing process. The training is very important before we thrust officers into situations that would often baffle the wisest judge."

"We judges," the Chief Justice as-





Shown with Mr. Hoover after the graduation exercises, from left to right, are: Chief Justice and Mrs. Warren E. Burger and Mrs. Martha Mitchell, wife of Attorney General John N. Mitchell.



Director Wayne B. Colburn (left), U.S. Marshals Service, congratulates Mr. Casimir T. Akagbosu, Superintendent of Police, Nigeria Police Force, Lagos, Nigeria, upon receipt of his diploma.

Detective Cpl. Edward D. Pare (right), Rhode Island State Police, North Scituate, R.I., the 6,000th graduate of the Academy, receives congratulations from U.S. Marshals Service Director Wayne B. Colburn.



serted, "can hear arguments, read briefs, study, consult with each other, read the old cases on the subject, before we pass on whether there was probable cause for a particular police act. We know, of course, that the policeman often has only seconds to decide and act, and in some circumstances his life or safety may be at stake."

Emphasizing the importance of courtesy and understanding in dealing with our fellow men, Chief Justice Burger commented that in periods of stress the tensions of nations and of the world and of statesmen are reflected into our daily lives. "When people are on edge," he continued, "the small accommodations, the common civilities, help carry each person through his daily problems and his daily work, and the police in execut-

ing their duties can contribute much to that. We need to be sure that the man on the beat is trained to reduce tensions, to calm fears, and to minimize anxieties. . . ."

The common philosophical base in the performance of police duties, the Chief Justice added, is highly crucial to a free people. "You must have this to encourage an attitude of respect without fear and to establish a feeling of mutual confidence between the people and the police. It has often seemed to me that in an ideal society we would select and train our policemen as carefully as we try to select our judges from among those trained in the law and, perhaps even more important, suited by temperament for this difficult task."

We would do well, Chief Justice Burger concluded, to remember the

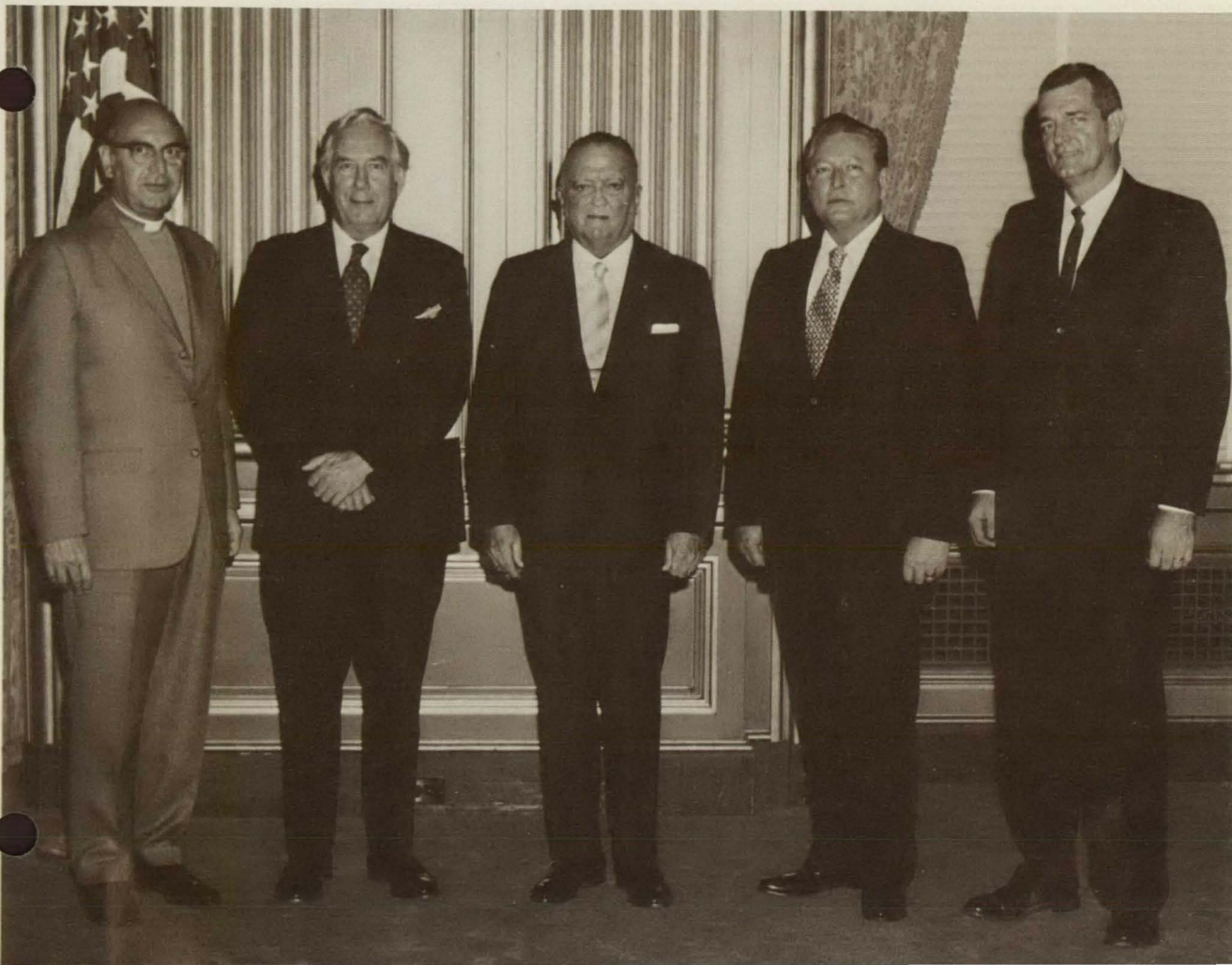
statement of Mr. Justice Brandeis in one of his important opinions—"Our government is the potent, ever-present teacher. For good or ill, the government teaches the whole people by example."

### *Only a Ladder*

The president of the 88th Session, Lt. Don Mentzer, Oklahoma Highway Patrol, Oklahoma City, Okla., spoke on behalf of his fellow officers. He reminded his classmates that "education is only a ladder to gather fruit from the tree of knowledge, and not the fruit itself; that we must continue to utilize the principles taught here in order to remain on an equal footing with the rapidly improving technology which is as available to the

*(Continued on page 28)*

Following the graduation of the 88th Session of the FBI National Academy, shown, from left to right, are: Rev. Merrill W. Drennan, Metropolitan Memorial United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C.; Hon. Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice of the United States; Mr. Hoover; Hon. Wayne B. Colburn, Director, U.S. Marshals Service; and Lt. Don Mentzer, Oklahoma Highway Patrol, Oklahoma City, Okla., president of the graduating class.





*The initial goal of DCAU is to cooperate with Federal and local law enforcement in the investigation of narcotics matters.*

## Consolidating Efforts To Control Drug Abuse

*Training programs include seminars on investigative techniques, the drug-dealing subculture, and field-testing techniques for drugs.*

\*Mr. Kuest is a registered pharmacist and a graduate of the University of Washington Pharmacy School. He formerly served with the Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Public Health Service, and prior to his present position he was executive secretary of the Washington State Board of Pharmacy. Mr. Kuest is a member of the Governor's Task Force on Drug Abuse and chairman of the Drug Abuse Committee of the White House Conference on Children and Youth.



By  
**RONALD D. KUEST\***

**Chief Investigator,  
Drug Control Assistance Unit,  
Washington State Patrol,  
Olympia, Wash.**

**Chief O. C. Furseth, Washington  
State Patrol.**



Narcotics law enforcement in the State of Washington is being treated in a unique fashion by an organization known as the Drug Control Assistance Unit (DCAU) of the Washington State Patrol. Created by the State legislature on February 12, 1970, the new unit has the role of a highly trained assistance agency.

The initial goal of the DCAU is to provide a corps of trained investigative specialists to cooperate with local law enforcement agencies in undercover investigations, rather than compete with Federal and local law enforcement handling narcotics matters.

At the inception of this program, it was clearly understood that the legislature was not creating a State narcotics bureau in the traditional sense, nor was this the first step in the creation of a statewide police system. The role of the DCAU is to provide technical services and specialized manpower which would be made available for use by local law enforcement agencies as they deem necessary and appropriate. Investigative assistance is rendered upon written request from an agency's administrative head to Chief O. C. Furseth of the Washington State Patrol.



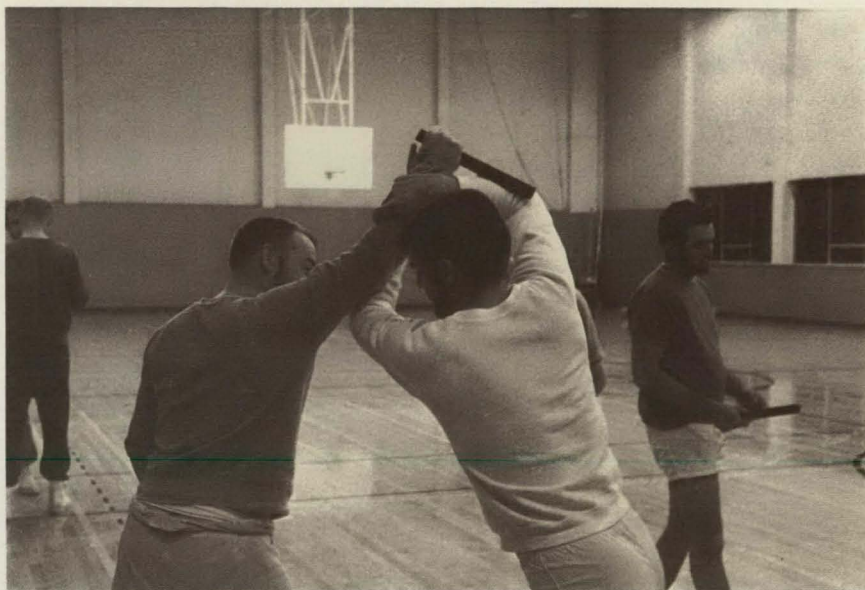
Experienced former police officers were appointed to key administrative posts, and initially two young investigators whose full-time responsibility is undercover infiltration and investigation were added to the staff. We felt the most effective method of investigation in criminal drug law enforcement is through the use of undercover agents who have the capacity to deeply infiltrate the drug-dealing systems, gather intelligence, make introductions of informants, or participate in purchases themselves.

### *Necessary Element*

The highly trained, specialized officer is a luxury that all law enforcement agencies cannot afford, yet he is the basic and necessary element of effective criminal drug law enforcement. It is also generally recognized that the necessary backup of detective personnel requires a level of training and expertise which demands almost full-time specialization. As a result of these factors, along with insufficient funds to make substantial purchases of illegal drugs, most law enforcement agencies in the State were forced out of the business of deep penetration and destruction of major drug-dealing systems.

In addition to supplying undercover agents for local law enforcement agencies in the State, the DCAU found that another service greatly beneficial to sheriff's offices and police departments is the maintenance of a file on known and available informants whose reliability has been demonstrated in the past. By maintaining this file on a State level, law enforcement has the ability to draw upon these individuals from throughout the State, thereby increasing their pool of available informants.

Weekends of the Fourth of July, and Labor Day, 1970, provided the first opportunities for the DCAU to



Undercover agents are taught the techniques of self-defense during a six-week training course.

become involved in investigative services. Rock festivals were scheduled on both weekends, and the first was held near Eatonville, Wash., a site some 20 miles from Tacoma. Approximately 5,000 individuals attended the festival. The DCAU was confronted with some unique problems in conducting investigations within the site. There was no problem in buying illegal drugs since they were openly sold from the stands as well as by traveling peddlers. The problem was to make sufficient identification of the seller to effect an arrest off the premises of the rock festival, since we recognized that any show of strength by law enforcement within the site itself could have provoked a riot.

### *A Different Story*

Drawing on experience gained during the Fourth of July weekend, our handling of the rock festival held on the Labor Day weekend outside of Vancouver was a different story indeed. Concentrating principally on larger dealers who were distributing from identifiable vehicles, the DCAU, after making a purchase and getting as detailed a physical description of

the seller as possible, applied for and received John Doe warrants. The sellers were arrested as they left the festival site. Of approximately 40 buys that were made, warrants for the arrest of 22 individuals were obtained. All the cases were directed through the Clark County Sheriff's Office. As a result of the availability of the DCAU to the sheriff's office, only one detective was detailed to work with the drug unit, thus relieving the rest of the sheriff's office personnel to concentrate on traffic and crowd control.

Prior to the existence of the DCAU, the State of Washington did not have the services of a statewide crime laboratory system. Various cities throughout the State had their own individual crime laboratories, and State officials indicated that whatever laboratory services developed from the DCAU, they were not to be competitive with and duplicative of existing facilities, equipment, and manpower.

### *Lab Established*

With this goal in mind, we have established a laboratory in Seattle in conjunction and cooperation with the



Seattle Police Department Crime Laboratory. The city of Seattle provides facilities for this activity, while the DCAU furnishes the necessary expensive and sophisticated instrumentation for the laboratory. Thus, by complementing each other's strengths and weaknesses, full and complete criminalistic services are available to the city of Seattle as well as western Washington.

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*There is a tremendous need for training, to learn not only techniques, but also to acquire a deep understanding of drugs and their abuse.*

---

We have worked out a similar arrangement for a regional crime laboratory in Spokane. The city and county of Spokane provide floor space

in their public safety building and the initial instrumentation for the laboratory while the DCAU provides necessary professional and clerical person-

nel and will also purchase additional equipment as needed. This regional laboratory services all of eastern Washington as well as the city and county of Spokane.

Criminal drug law enforcement in many ways is atypical of most other types of law enforcement. Rather than investigating a crime after the fact, drug law enforcement is essentially involved in collecting evidence during its commission through the use of informants, purchases, and deep infiltration into the drug-dealing scene. Thus, there is a tremendous need for training, to learn not only unique techniques, but also to acquire a deep understanding of drugs, their abuse, and some of the reasons why our society has become so deeply involved with them. The DCAU was given the responsibility for the development of training programs for all members of the criminal justice system, which includes prosecutors and judges as well as police officials.



Informants, such as the one making a purchase of hashish here, had no problem in buying illegal drugs at a Fourth of July, 1970, rock festival since they were openly sold from stands as well as by traveling peddlers.



The city and county of Spokane provide the facilities and initial instrumentation for the Spokane laboratory while the DCAU provides the staff.




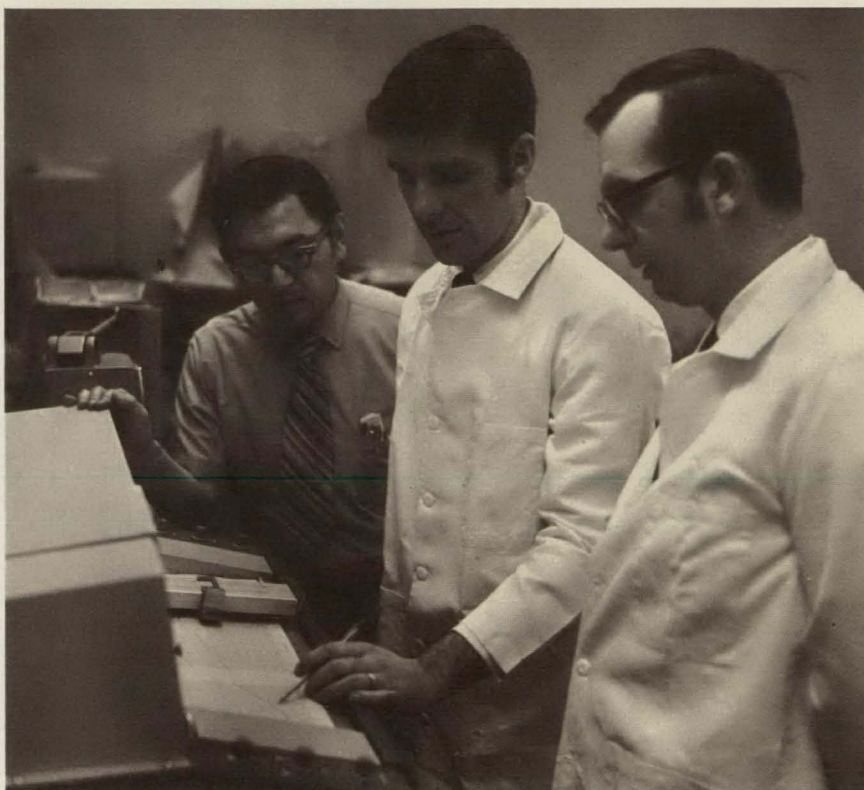
The first training project was a 6-week academy for undercover agents held at the Providence Heights Criminal Justice Training Center, Issaquah, Wash. Future plans for training programs include seminars on advanced investigative techniques, the drug-dealing subculture itself, and field-testing techniques for drugs.

The last major responsibility of the DCAU is the formation of a drug information pool on all known drug dealers and users in the Pacific Northwest. The lack of such information has provided a considerable advantage to dealers throughout the State because they are able to move from jurisdiction to jurisdiction with little fear that their reputations will follow. All known background information and identifying data will be submitted to the Olympia office. Thus, when information concerning a particular individual is needed anywhere in the State, contact with the drug information pool could reveal valuable information regarding known prior activity.

### *Quality Training*

One of the DCAU goals is to provide sufficient and necessary programs to build quality training and experience at all levels of the government within the criminal justice system of the State. The DCAU is to serve as a statewide coordinator for drug investigations and to provide liaison to bring together the efforts of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the efforts of each law enforcement agency in the State.

The State of Washington recognizes that in law enforcement specialized assistance is necessary. The DCAU has been organized to provide that assistance and serves as a graphic example of how "the system" can and does work to everyone's benefit. 



An infrared spectrophotometer is one of the instruments used in the Seattle laboratory.

Mr. Kuest (center) is shown with Investigator William Henaby (left) and Training Officer Chester G. Sprinkle examining drug display boards.







An officer gives an explorer instructions on communication systems.

*Submitted by let 4-3-71 from COP A.O. Folsom, Jr.  
Daytona Beach, Fla.*

## Youths Form Statewide Law Enforcement Organization

**F**ourteen police explorer groups representing their respective police departments in Florida recently met in Daytona Beach and formed the Florida Association of Police Explorers. The organization may be the first statewide coordinated association of its type in the Nation, according to the Daytona Beach Chief of Police, A. O. Folsom, Jr.

The purposes of the association are to bring together the police explorer units of the State in an effort to further their knowledge and understanding of law enforcement as well as to bring about better relations between youth and law enforcement agencies. The organization also hopes to create and further the desire of youth to become future law enforcement person-

nel, and to assist, in any manner, law enforcement agencies throughout the State.

The idea for the statewide program germinated during a daylong law enforcement explorer meeting held in Clearwater, Fla., in May 1971. Advisors at the meeting discussed the possibility of organizing a program which would coordinate both investi-



gative and social activities on a state-wide level. Upon conclusion of the discussion, a chief advisor was selected to begin preparations for initiating the organization.

Subsequently, the various groups of young people that participated in this meeting were invited to attend a special meeting in Daytona Beach to organize the new program. Fourteen departments responded, and 60 youths attended the meeting cohosted by the Daytona Beach police and the Daytona Beach explorer group.

The youths quickly elected a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and chaplain for the State organization. Thereafter, each group represented was instructed by the new president to draft a specific portion of the bylaws which would be used to govern the association.


That afternoon the proposed bylaws were presented, discussed, revised, and adopted. Also, it was decided that a monthly newsletter highlighting each post's program would be published, under the supervision of an advisor, and distributed to each unit in the State.

According to Chief Folsom, law



Police explorers are taught traffic control procedures.

enforcement agencies in Florida are greatly impressed with the responsible and diligent manner in which the new group was organized and pledge their full cooperation in its future endeavors.

Charter units of the association are: Clearwater, Coral Gables, Daytona Beach, DeLand, Dunedin, Gainesville, Largo, Manatee County, Miami, Ocala, St. Augustine, St. Petersburg, Tampa, and Titusville. 

These police explorers learn the fundamentals of search and arrest.







By

**WILLIAM C. SAMPSON**

Training Officer,  
Dade County Public Safety  
Department,  
Miami, Fla.

**T**he large commercial airliner races smoothly down the runway, climbs gracefully for a few seconds, lurches momentarily, and crashes violently. The fuselage splits open from the impact, and bodies of the dead and wounded are strewn over an adjoining field.

Could your department handle this emergency? Could your men find the scattered bodies, administer first aid to victims suffering hideous wounds, comfort the injured, and efficiently rush people to the hospital, making the correct life-and-death decisions as to who should go first?

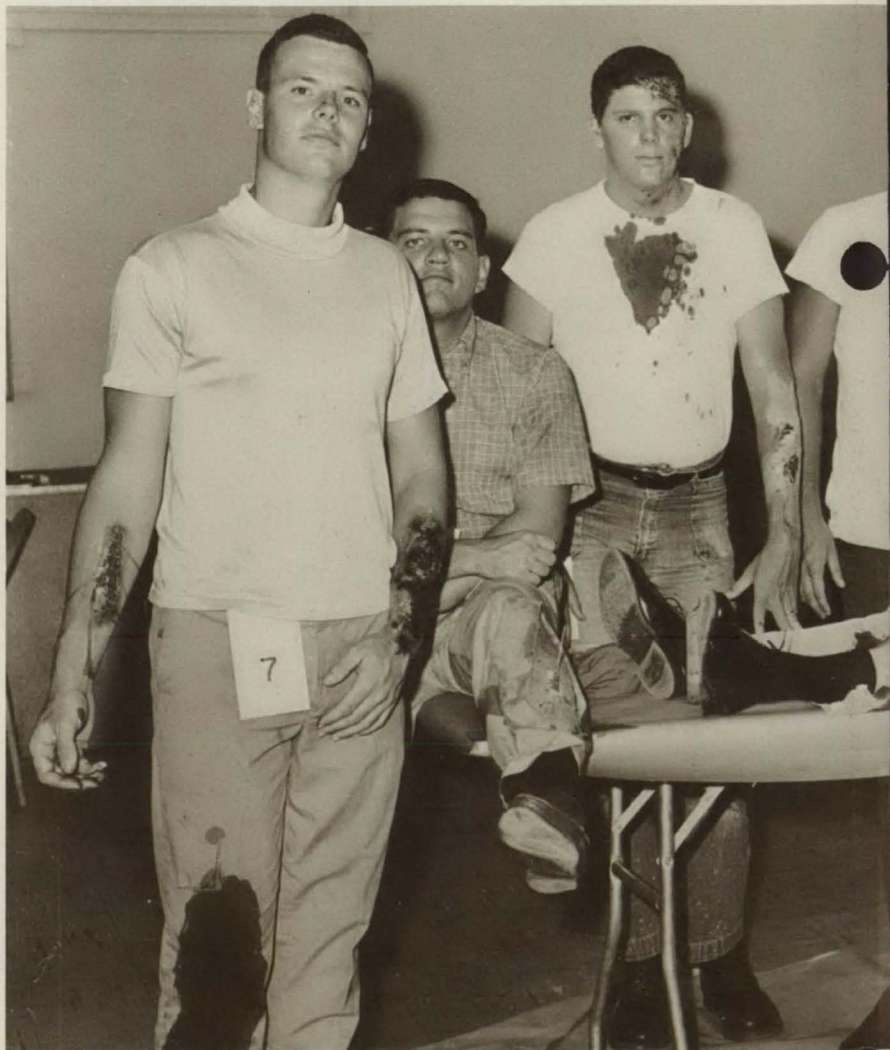
If your department has a mock disaster training program, the answer could be yes.

The mock disaster training technique, commonly used in civil defense

# Mock Disaster Training Program

*"The mock disaster training program prepares the officer in the field to readily assess the extent of injuries, to quickly and properly recognize the most seriously injured and render immediate temporary care until the services of a physician can be secured."*

These volunteer "victims," with unsightly, hideous gaping wounds, amputated limbs

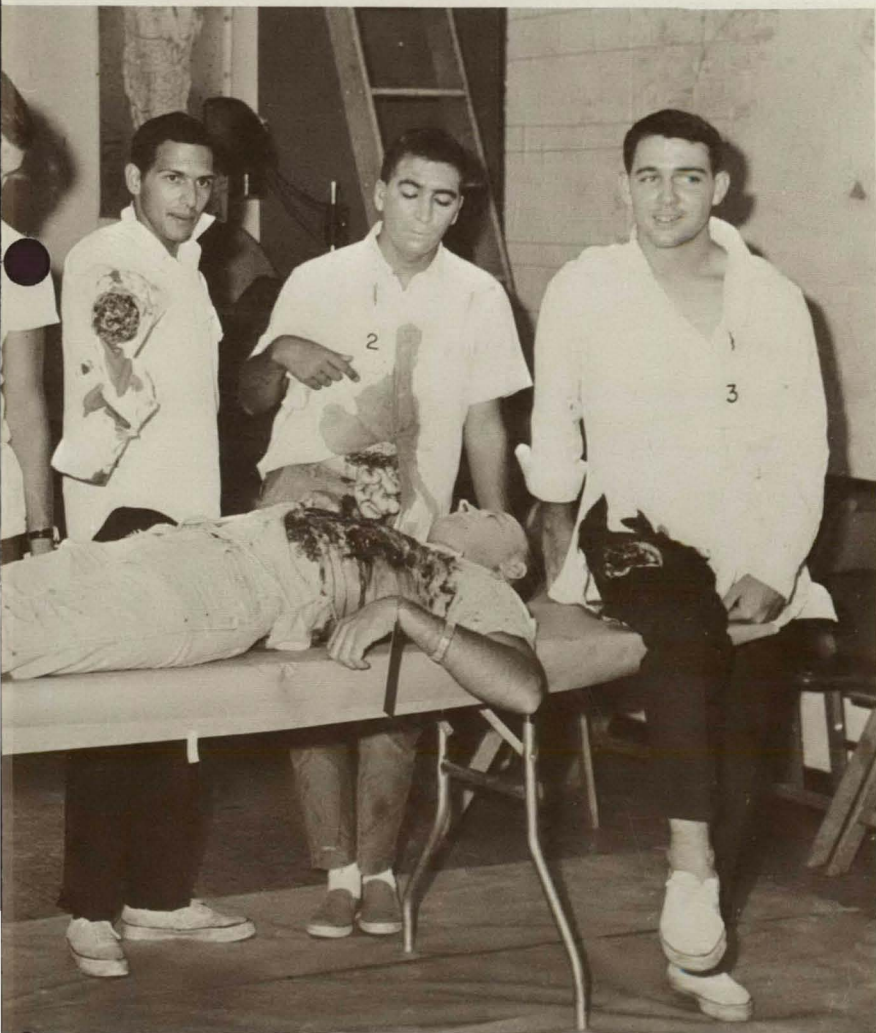






Facial burns and abrasions are depicted on this "victim." The rescuing officers are judged on their recognition and treatment of specific injuries.

r injuries, are ready to be placed at various spots of a simulated disaster scene.



January 1972

training years ago, can be adapted to a police department's, or rescue squad's, training to teach recruits and officers to effectively use their first aid training in a disaster area.

In South Florida, where natural disasters vie with automobile or plane wrecks for severity and victims, the Dade County Public Safety Department adopted a mock disaster training program for its recruits which compels them to apply the first aid techniques to emergency situations.

### *Training Put Into Practice*

From removing 250-pound men from the limbs of trees to attaching splints under water, the program is designed to train the men who have to cope with hurricanes and other disasters in the normal course of their police duties.

Weeks after the recruits' first aid training, not when it is still fresh in their minds, the class is taken to the seven-acre civil defense site in Miami to find the scattered "victims" of a disaster.

Volunteer "victims" are made up with unsightly, gaping wounds,

Supervisor Paul H. Bohardt, Training Bureau, Dade County Public Safety Department.





amputated limbs, and other injuries, and scattered around the site. Some are easy to find. Women lie screaming with pain, and men moan from the tree branches where they "landed." But others lie "unconscious" in the bushes or almost totally submerged in the small lake on the civil defense grounds.

Doctors and first aid specialists grade the teams of recruits as they apply their first aid knowledge in a practical situation. The recruit class has the added incentive of being in competition with the classes that preceded them in the mock disaster training. The competition is keen.

### ***Realistic Simulation***

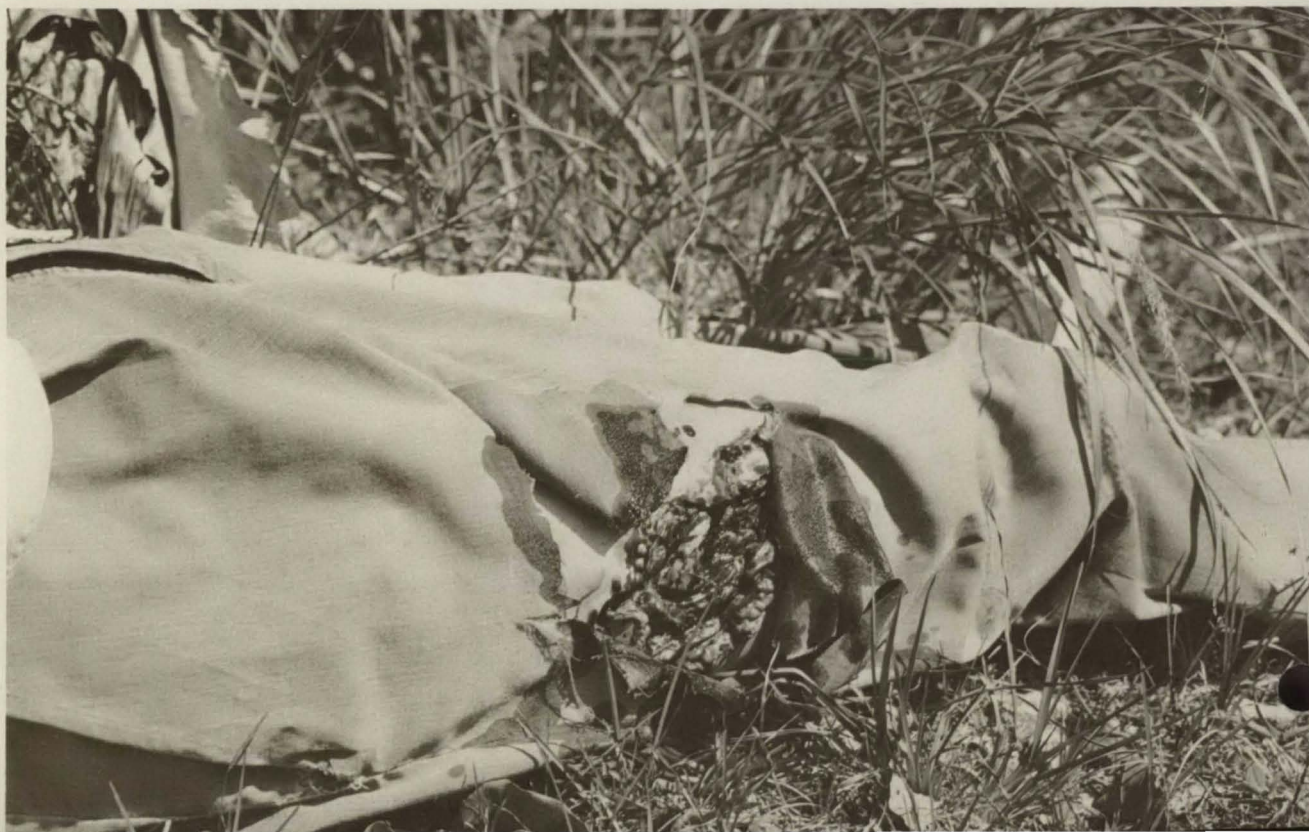
At first the recruits, unable to forget it is only a practice, find it difficult to be serious and tend to treat the session as a lark. But soon the drama catches them as the victims simulate a disaster so realistically that it becomes difficult to remember they are only acting.

Mock disaster training was suggested by the author upon his return



Quick location and treatment are essential if the lives of "victims" suffering accidental and intentional injuries are to be saved.

How do you administer first aid to a "victim" suffering from an open fracture of the femur?





from attendance at an aquatic school conducted at Camp Ocala, Fla., in the 1968. The American Red Cross-sponsored school brings topflight instructors from throughout the United States to train others in first aid and water safety.

The Training Bureau supervisor, who has been a volunteer first aid instructor for many years, enthusiastically accepted the suggestion. He had earlier suggested a more practical and realistic approach in first aid training for police officers. He agreed that the proposed mock disaster exercise would be an excellent means of testing the officers' knowledge, skill, and psychological reactions under staged catastrophic and disastrous conditions.

### ***Makeup***

In 1968, the first mock disaster training program was established. Realistic wounds were simulated with makeup similar to that used professionally on the stage and in movies. Several makeup experts from the Civil Defense Bureau assisted and taught police academy personnel the difficult art of wound simulation.

There are moulage kits made commercially from plastic and rubber to simulate wounds, but we prefer makeup at one-tenth the cost. We use it to simulate lacerations, amputations, fractures, burns, and other symptoms of severe injury, including shock. But, as authentic as the makeup is, we attribute the success of the program to the volunteers that serve as the victims so realistically.

The mock disaster training program prepares the officer in the field to readily assess the extent of injuries, to quickly and properly recognize the most seriously injured and render immediate temporary care until the services of a physician can be secured.

We measure the success of the program by the number of officers who



The makeup of this "victim" indicates only minor lacerations to the hands.

return long after graduation from the police academy to tell us what a big help the mock disaster training has been to them in their day-to-day police assignments.

### ***Testing Facilities***

The safety department also works in conjunction with hospitals in the Miami area in conducting the simulated disasters to test the facilities of the hospital and the abilities of the staff. We have also provided skill training in the makeup of victims for agencies and institutions which plan to conduct their own training.

Our mock disaster training program has won national recognition

from the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons and has become a model for many police departments in their first aid training programs.

Although other departments have conducted mock disasters on occasion, the Dade County Public Safety Department is one of the few departments which has the training as a regularly scheduled part of basic training. Officials of the Miami-Dade Junior College, North Campus, having worked with our department, are interested in starting similar training at the college for all ambulance and rescue personnel in their classes.

The training program could not have been established without the aid of many doctors in the Miami area,





The trainee must learn to recognize different types of injuries such as this open fracture.



To the experienced eye, this "victim" has apparently sustained third degree burns to the chest area.

especially Dr. Eugene Nagel of the University of Miami School of Medicine who serves as an advisor in first aid. Dr. Joseph Kalbec, an orthopedic surgeon, served as assistant coordinator of the program. Other doctors who have assisted are Dr. C. L. Wilson, orthopedic surgeon; Dr. Harry Heintsch, anesthetist; and Dr. Donald J. Bradley, Boston General Hospital. Thus, the mock disaster training program has become a project which invites participation from many community sources.

Set forth below is a basic outline of points to consider in establishing a mock disaster program.

#### I. Purpose.

The purpose is to require the trainee to apply the knowledge and skills of first aid learned in previous training, to recognize his weaknesses, to draw upon his ingenuity, to enable him to recognize different types of injuries, and to give him an insight as to some of the problems he can expect during disasters.

#### II. Planning and organization.

##### A. Type of drill.

Aircraft crash, building collapse, explosion, etc.

##### B. Site.

Space large enough and suitable to simulate the event.

##### C. Equipment needed.

D. Number of personnel victims and rescuers).

E. Types of injuries to coincide with type of drill).

F. Safety of participants.

G. Orientation of staff and students.

#### III. Preparation for making up victims.

##### A. Area.

1. Size of room (depends on number of victims).

2. Covering the floor (to protect against stains).

3. Work table(s).

4. Chairs.

##### B. Basic moulage materials.

1. Commercial kit and/or moulage kit.

2. Paper towels.

3. Surgical tape and bandage scissors.

4. Cravat bandages.

5. Alcohol.

6. Ammonia inhalants.

(Continued on page 31)





*"The Court pointed out that the items of clothing were not 'testimonial' or 'communicative' in nature and therefore seizure and introduction of them in evidence did not constitute compulsory 'self-incrimination' under the fifth amendment. . . ."*

# Changing Concepts in Warrant Objectives

INSP. JOHN A. MINTZ

Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D.C.

The point of an arrest warrant seems clear enough: An individual is to be seized and presented to the magistrate for disposition. Search warrants, too, seem elementary in their designated goal: seizure of an object. But, there are limitations on both kinds of warrants that narrow the range of permissible objectives to certain categories.

Arrest warrants will be valid except as to persons who enjoy legal immunity from arrest. Such exceptions arise, for example, because of the need to insulate diplomatic representatives from becoming entangled in the law of the country to which they are dis-

patched;<sup>1</sup> and, to a more limited extent, because of the constitutional protection afforded members of Congress traveling to or from a legislative session.<sup>2</sup>

Similarly, a search warrant may not be used as a general purpose instrument of judicial power. The scope of the warrant's actual authority to seize is dependent upon the pertinent statute or rule provisions which may vary considerably from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. In the Federal law, the proper objectives of a search warrant have been much argued. With the decision in *Boyd v. United States*, 116 U.S. 616 (1886), the Supreme Court

began adjusting the judicial power to require one in possession to give up his property, by declaring that the fifth amendment right against self-incrimination prohibited forced production of certain shipping invoices, items having the nature of testimony. This conflict between what might be, under the fourth amendment, a reasonable seizure and what was held to be, under the fifth amendment, self-incrimination was quickly resolved in favor of preserving the rights of the individual.

The issue was reexamined in *Gouled v. United States*, 255 U.S. 298 (1921), and the Court, echoing the views ex-



pressed in *Boyd*, declared that warrants "may not be used as a means of gaining access to a man's house or office and papers solely for the purpose of making search to secure evidence to be used against him in a criminal or penal proceeding. . . ." <sup>3</sup> The tenor of the opinion was that anytime a man is forced to part with property merely because it would be useful as evidence against him, such forcible dispossession would violate the fifth amendment because the effect would be identical with compulsory self-incrimination. The suspect would be coerced into furnishing the basis for his own conviction.

Obviously, the fifth amendment could not be used to shelter all items of property from reasonable seizure. Drawing upon the earlier decision in *Boyd* again, the Court recognized the authority to seize prevailed where the property was not merely evidentiary but required consideration of other factors, such as the existence of a public interest in the item greater than that enjoyed by the man presently in possession, or the presence of a statute declaring such property to be contraband and therefore illegal to possess. These categories of property that are subject to seizure came to be commonly known as the "fruits, instrumentalities, and contraband" of crime.

"Fruits," or stolen property, are items of evidence of course and as such could incriminate the one holding them, but that is no protection against seizure by or in behalf of the true owner of the stolen goods. This is an example of the "public interest" thought by the Court to be superior to the interest of the man from whom the item is to be seized. Instrumentalities of crime, the tools and weapons by which the evil deed is committed, as well as contraband matter are tainted by the illegal purpose for which they were intended; therefore the public interest in removing these items from

the hands of the person currently holding them is paramount, regardless of how incriminating they might be.

For a period of years, this distinction between property which is merely evidence and that which is evidence plus being a fruit, instrumentality, or contraband was adhered to in the Federal courts. The statutory schemes drawn during this period detailing the authority to issue Federal search warrants closely followed the rule, and

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***"Obviously, the fifth amendment could not be used to shelter all items of property from reasonable seizure."***

---

the current version is so limited.<sup>4</sup> The cases and the statutes were thus consistent, and in some circumstances the theory satisfied the needs of law enforcement. It was not difficult for a court to decide that a short-handled sledge hammer, a 2-foot crowbar, a center punch, and a wide cold chisel were instrumentalities of a burglary and thereby justify their seizure under the rule, *Arwine v. Bannan*, 346 F. 2d 458 (6th Cir. 1965); but the clothing of a rape suspect, it was confidently declared, "could not have been instruments of or fruits of the crime." *Reeves v. Warden, Maryland Penitentiary*, 226 F. Supp. 953, 960 (D. Md. 1964). Therefore, such items, which in most rape cases would be sources of highly incriminating evidence, would not be subject to seizure, with the obvious result that the offender's chances of evading conviction are significantly increased.

To combat this problem, many courts took an oblique approach. Instead of denying the authority of the *Goulded* rule, they simply expanded the categories of seizables to meet the needs of the cases as they arose. For example, where a bank robber's shoes

became important evidence in a case, the court avoided the *Goulded* restrictions easily by characterizing shoes as instrumentalities of the crime on the basis that they had been used by the robber in making his escape. *United States v. Guido*, 251 F. 2d 1 (7th Cir.), cert. denied, 356 U.S. 950 (1958). Such tenuous reasoning was enough to salvage the case, but a more candid analysis of the problem would have indicated a need to reevaluate the basic rule.

The opportunity for review came as a result of an amateur effort at armed robbery. As the Supreme Court described the events, an individual entered the premises of a taxicab company in Baltimore, Md., at about 8 a.m., on March 17, 1962. He took approximately \$363 and ran, followed first by shouts of "Holdup!" and then by some cab drivers who happened to be in the vicinity. This group proceeded along the city streets to a private house. The cab radio system was used to relay the facts and physical description of the robber to the police, and they arrived shortly thereafter.

The police entered the premises and immediately began a search of the first and second floors and the cellar. They found and arrested the only man present. During the course of the search they also discovered a shotgun and a pistol hidden in a bathroom flush tank. A jacket and trousers of the type the fleeing man was said to have worn were found in a washing machine. All of these items plus ammunition for the shotgun and pistol discovered on the premises were introduced as evidence at the trial, and a conviction was obtained. The case eventually came to the attention of the Federal courts by way of a habeas corpus petition, and the issue was narrowed to the question whether the seizure of the items of clothing was lawful. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals held the search was reasonable, but the clothing was improperly



admitted in evidence because the items had "evidential value only" and therefore could not be lawfully seized. The Supreme Court granted certiorari, and at last the *Gouled* rule was subjected to judicial scrutiny by those having the authority to correct that troublesome interpretation of the fourth amendment. *Warden, Maryland Penitentiary v. Hayden*, 387 U.S. 294 (1967).

The Court said, "The distinction made by some of our cases between seizure of items of evidential value only and seizure of instrumentalities, fruits, or contraband has been criticized by courts and commentators. The Court of Appeals, however, felt 'obligated to adhere to it.' We today reject the distinction as based on premises no longer accepted as rules governing the application of the Fourth Amendment."<sup>5</sup>

The Court pointed out that the items of clothing were not "testimonial" or "communicative" in nature and therefore seizure and introduction of them in evidence did not constitute compulsory "self-incrimination" under the fifth amendment according to the recent interpretation in *Schmerber v. California*, 384 U.S. 757 (1966). Having thus disposed of the arbitrary limitation on objects that may be searched for and seized, the Court anticipated the result might well be the enlargement of the area of permissible searches but recognized that a constitutional check would still be available in the form of the probable cause and particularity requirements of the fourth amendment. Thus, the Court removed the barrier that had been subjected to so much pressure for so long and authorized the seizure of "mere evidence."

The decision was announced May 29, 1967, but it could not be fully implemented at once because the language of rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure still reflected the limitations of the *Gouled* rule and

## Arizona Revised Statutes

### 13-1424. Detention for obtaining evidence of identifying physical characteristics

A. A peace officer who is engaged, within the scope of his authority, in the investigation of an alleged criminal offense punishable by at least one year in the state prison, may make written application upon oath or affirmation to a magistrate for an order authorizing the temporary detention, for the purpose of obtaining evidence of identifying physical characteristics, of an identified or particularly described individual residing in or found in the jurisdiction over which the magistrate presides. The order shall require the presence of the identified or particularly described individual at such time and place as the court shall direct for obtaining the identifying physical characteristic evidence. Such order may be issued by the magistrate upon a showing of all the following:

1. Reasonable cause for belief that a specifically described criminal offense punishable by at least one year in the state prison has been committed.

2. Procurement of evidence of identifying physical characteristics from an identified or particularly described individual may contribute to the identification of the individual who committed such offense.

3. Such evidence cannot otherwise be obtained by the investigating officer from either the law enforcement agency employing the affiant or the criminal identification division of the Arizona department of public safety.

B. Any order issued pursuant to the provisions of this section shall specify the following.

1. The alleged criminal offense which is the subject of the application.

2. The specific type of identifying physical characteristic evidence which is sought.

3. The relevance of such evidence to the particular investigation.

4. The identity or description of the individual who may be detained for obtaining such evidence.

5. The name and official status of the investigative officer authorized to effectuate such detention and obtain such evidence.

6. The place at which the obtaining of such evidence shall be effectuated.

7. The time that such evidence shall be taken except that no person may be detained for a period of more than three hours for the purpose of taking such evidence.

8. The period of time, not exceeding fifteen days, during which the order shall continue in force and effect.

(Continued on next page.)



If the order is not executed within fifteen days, a new order may be issued, pursuant to the provisions of this section.

C. The order issued pursuant to this section shall be returned to the court not later than thirty days after its date of issuance and shall be accompanied by a sworn statement indicating the type of evidence taken. The court shall give to the person from whom such evidence was taken a copy of the order and a copy of the sworn statement indicating what type of evidence was taken, if any.

D. For the purposes of this section, "identifying physical characteristics" includes, but is not limited to, the fingerprints, palm prints, footprints, measurements, handwriting, handprinting, sound of voice, blood samples, urine samples, saliva samples, hair samples, comparative personal appearance, or photographs of an individual. Added Laws 1971, Ch. 75, § 1.

this controlled the issuance of Federal search warrants. It was necessary to wait for an amendment to the Federal Rules or for Congress to take some other action authorizing the issuance of warrants for the expanded class of objectives recognized by the Supreme Court as lawfully seizable. During the interim, the lower Federal courts began adhering to the principles expressed in the *Hayden* decision while technically continuing to follow the *Gouled* rule embodied in rule 41. In *Fuller v. United States*, 407 F. 2d 1199 (D.C. Cir.), cert. denied, 393 U.S. 1120 (1969), a search warrant was held valid on the ground it complied with rule 41 in that it characterized the items sought as "instrumentalities" of the crime of first-degree murder even though the property was merely clothing believed worn by the murderer and it was wanted, in part, simply for comparison purposes to try to match fibers recovered from the surface of the victim's clothing. Such comparison evidence may be highly incriminating, but it is awkward, at best, to describe it as the means by which the crime was committed when death was caused by a blow to the head.

Congress finally supplemented the

limited authority of rule 41 in June 1968 by enacting a statute which contained the following provisions:

In addition to the grounds for issuing a warrant in section 3103 [Rule 41] of this title, a warrant may be issued to search for and seize any property that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the United States.<sup>6</sup>

Search warrants are now available wherever needed in the Federal System to secure property which is non-testimonial evidence. But this does not include all items of evidence that might be desired. For example, the monitoring of conversations is authorized by independent legislation which requires the issuance of a court order under stringent limitations.<sup>7</sup> The resulting process has few of the characteristics of a search warrant. Identification evidence, too, might be highly pertinent to the resolution of a case, but samples of fingerprints, handwriting, voice, and eyewitness identification are usually considered obtainable through the contempt power of the court, instead of by search warrant, for those in custody and for those not, through new proce-

dures currently being considered involving the subpoena power.<sup>8</sup> For example, Colorado has adopted a rule of court<sup>9</sup> which authorizes the issuance of a court order for fingerprinting of persons not under arrest under certain limited conditions. Arizona has a statute to the same effect. (See panel beginning on page 23.)

First amendment considerations also provide a significant limitation on the objectives of search warrants. The Supreme Court has held that property possessed in the privacy of a residence may not be subjected to seizure by warrant or otherwise on the ground, without more, that it is obscene or pornographic in nature. *Stanley v. Georgia*, 394 U.S. 557 (1969).

The State legislatures may respond to the opportunity presented by the decision in the *Hayden* case in the same way that Congress did, or the State rules of criminal procedure may simply be amended to expand the search warrant authority. These matters are currently under consideration.



#### FOOTNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> 22 U.S.C.A. 252.
- <sup>2</sup> U.S. Constitution, art. I, sec. 6.
- <sup>3</sup> 255 U.S. 298, 309.
- <sup>4</sup> Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 41(b). But, see 18 U.S.C.A. 3103a.
- <sup>5</sup> 387 U.S. 294, 300-301.
- <sup>6</sup> 18 U.S.C.A. 3103a.
- <sup>7</sup> 18 U.S.C.A. 2518.
- <sup>8</sup> See *Davis v. Mississippi*, 394 U.S. 721 (1969).
- <sup>9</sup> Colorado Rules of Criminal Procedure 41.1.

**Law enforcement officers of other than Federal jurisdiction who are interested in any legal issue discussed in this article should consult their legal advisor. Some police procedures ruled permissible under Federal constitutional law are of questionable legality under State law, or are not permitted at all.**



# Let's Trap the Trappers

*The FBI Laboratory has a reference file on bank night depository trap devices which is a valuable aid in identifying thieves who steal bank customers' money from night depository chutes.*

**T**hefts of deposits from bank night depositories by means of trap devices have shown a marked increase throughout the country in the past several years. The thief places a trap device in a depository chute, and as bank patrons drop in their deposits, the device catches and holds them. Thereafter the thief retrieves them from the device.

Night depository thieves usually operate after banking hours or on weekends and holidays when banks are closed. This time is most lucrative because during these periods many local business people drop their evening or weekend receipts in depositories. Selecting a bank in a city or town, the thief installs his trap in the night depository chute and then observes the activity of the bank customers from a safe vantage point. Through practice, the thief is able to "set" a trap in a short period of time,

usually in less than 30 seconds. Passers-by, seeing him at the night depository, think he is a bank customer making a deposit. When several deposits have been dropped in, the thief goes back to the chute and, through use of a tool, usually a wire hook, retrieves the deposits from the trap. Returning to his cover, he opens the deposits, removes the currency, and usually destroys the checks and other items that might incriminate him. When it appears that deposits have ceased for the night, the thief retrieves his trap for reuse at another bank.

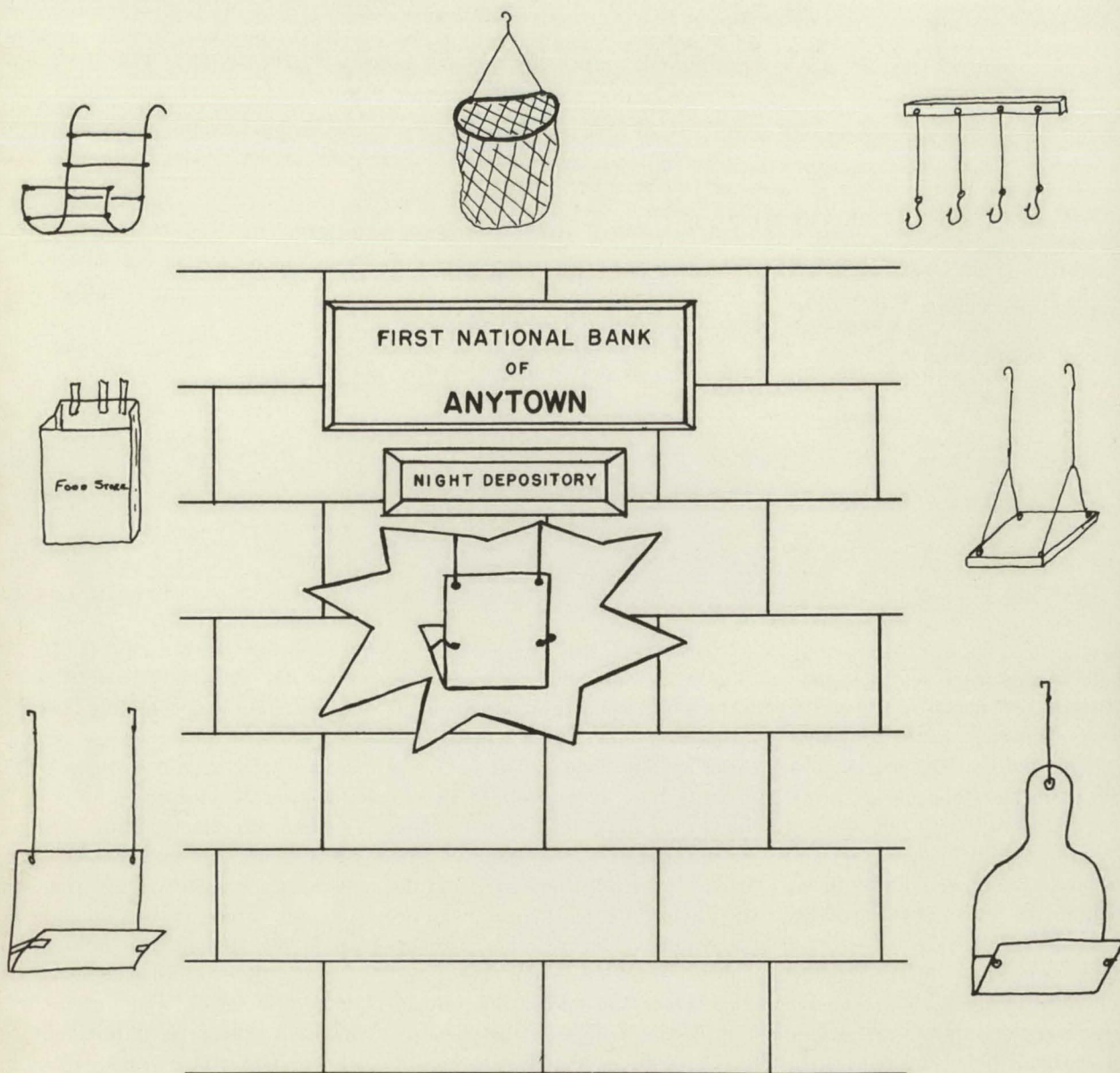
If the thief is successful in retrieving his trap device, the bank will be unaware that it has been victimized until several weeks later when its customers complain that their accounts have not been credited with certain deposits. Should the trap become dislodged and fall into the depository

vault, the possibility exists that the bank employee opening the vault will not recognize the device as a trap and discard it, thereby destroying a valuable piece of evidence.

Night depository thieves, much like professional checkpassers, do not remain in one locality long. They usually move from one city to another and from State to State. Operating in this manner, they are difficult to identify and apprehend. One such thief traveled extensively throughout the United States for 6 years prior to his identification and apprehension. He freely admitted to officers that during this period, he had stolen more than \$300,000 from night depositories.

Over the years, FBI Laboratory experts have examined night depository trap devices varying greatly in design, construction, composition, and type. However, each thief usually constructs his devices in a standardized manner,





**TRAP INSTALLED IN NIGHT DEPOSITORY CHUTE  
AND SEVERAL TYPES OF TRAPS RECOVERED**



using the same basic design and similar materials. Because of this characteristic style and modus operandi, recovered trap devices submitted to the FBI Laboratory from various locales can frequently be connected as the work of a particular person or group of persons operating together. On receipt of trap devices, Laboratory examiners can trace their movements across the country and alert law enforcement agencies and banking institutions in areas where they are operating. Thus, local law enforcement may afford additional security to appropriate bank night depositories and effect apprehension of the thieves in the act.

In this connection, the FBI Laboratory has established a bank night depository trap device reference file. This file, national in scope, contains the identities of all known night depository thieves, their areas of operation in the past, the types of trap devices they have used as well as background data on and the identity of their associates in the thefts. Photographs of recovered trap devices submitted to the Laboratory for examination are maintained in separate sections of the file; each contains full information as to when and where the device was recovered, identity (if known) of the person responsible, construction and composition, and the Laboratory classification of the device.

One section of the file contains photographs filed according to device design classification, whereas the other section contains photographs filed according to the city and State where recovered. This second section also contains information regarding thefts from night depositories in which a trap device was not recovered. Such information becomes pertinent if a suspect known to have been operating in the same area at the same time is apprehended.

At present the reference file contains photographs of approximately 500 trap devices of all types and descriptions. A large number of them have been used by convicted night depository thieves; and, should they commence a similar operation upon their release from prison, they can be readily identified, unless, of course, they change their modus operandi.

Upon examining and classifying a trap device, Laboratory experts immediately forward it to the FBI Identification Division for a latent fingerprint examination. The names of any suspects developed through a search of the Laboratory trap device reference file are also furnished to the Identification Division in order that their fingerprints may be compared with any latents developed on the device.

The trap device file, only recently established, has already proven its value with the successful identification

and apprehension of several thieves who were operating in various States.

Night depository trap devices vary greatly from simple creased strips of cardboard taped to the chute to elaborate hook and wire contrivances. Many have been formed from sheets of plastic or metal while others are made from screen wire, paper shopping bags, fishing line and hooks, or wooden boxes. The materials, types, and designs of the traps are myriad. Therefore, any foreign object found in a night depository vault should be submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination and search through the reference file.

The value of the reference file will increase with the addition of photographs of recovered trap devices and information regarding thefts and the apprehension of thieves caught in the act.

Although some night depository drops are equipped with antitrapping mechanisms which prevent the successful operation of a trap, the number of banking institutions with such protection is relatively small.

Law enforcement agencies and banking institutions should furnish the FBI Laboratory or the nearest FBI field office any traps recovered and information on any mysterious disappearances from night depositories. Most of these thefts are violations of a Federal statute. (P)

## IGNITION-SWITCH-REMOVING TOOL

Chief of Police Jack W. Rudolph, Pleasant Hills, Pa., reports that auto thieves in his area have been using a tool, originally designed for body work, to pop ignition switches out of cars. Shown in the photograph is the screwdriver-like device together with an ignition switch removed from an automobile.





## FBI NA

(Continued from page 9)

criminal as it is to law enforcement."

Through dedication and service, Lieutenant Mentzer told the graduates, law enforcement can "make a light throughout the free world that will push back the dark, silent clouds of crime that are slowly casting their ominous shadows across this great land, and we will reveal to the world a new light, a new effort, a united group of dedicated men; dedicated to the principles of justice and individual rights; not only to the rights of the accused, but to the rights of the victims as well."

Hon. Wayne B. Colburn, Director of the U.S. Marshals Service, and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover presented the diplomas to the graduates.

Rev. Merrill W. Drennan, pastor of the Metropolitan Memorial United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., delivered the invocation and benediction. Music for the graduation exercises was provided by the U.S. Marine Corps Band.

Among the distinguished guests present and introduced by Mr. Hoover were Mrs. Warren E. Burger, wife of the Chief Justice; Mrs. Martha Mitchell, wife of the Attorney General; Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain; Congressman John J. Flynt, Jr., of Georgia; Mr. Guy F. Van Cleave, Sheriff of Adams County, Brighton, Colo., and president of the FBI National Academy Associates; and Gen. Raymond G. Davis, Assistant Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps.

With the graduation of the 88th Session, FBI National Academy alumni total 6,034, and special recognition was given to Detective Cpl. Edward D. Pare, Rhode Island State Police, North Scituate, R.I., who became the 6,000th graduate of the Academy. The 100 officers honored during the ceremonies represented each of the 50 United States and seven foreign countries.

Prior to the graduation ceremonies, Chief of Police Loris T. Broddrick, Los Banos, Calif., was awarded the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement for achieving the highest scholastic standing in his class. Mr. William F. Vanderpool, information and training officer, Florida Division of Beverage, Tallahassee, Fla., was presented the FBI National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award, donated by The American Legion.

Prior to the graduation, Director Hoover presented the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement to Chief of Police Loris T. Broddrick, Los Banos, Calif. On that occasion the class officers of the 88th Session received plaques bearing the FBI National Academy seal. Shown at the time of the presentation, from left to right, are: Capt. Joel L. Leson, U.S. Army, treasurer; Chief of Police Lawrence E. Addy, Mitchell, S. Dak., secretary; Chief Broddrick; Mr. Hoover; Lt. Don Mentzer, Oklahoma Highway Patrol, Oklahoma City, Okla., president; Mr. William J. Anthony, Division Chief, Los Angeles County Sheriffs Department, Los Angeles, Calif., vice president; and Assistant Director Joseph J. Casper.





*Submitted by Assistant COP Phil R. Shiver by let 9-22-71  
Elkhart, Ind.*

*"... a tribute to the cooperation of industry and law enforcement."*

Since the beginning of radio communications in law enforcement, administrators have stressed and worked for continuing improvements to provide the profession with the best communications systems available. The use of teleprinters in police mobile units is an example of one achievement in this field.

Chief of Police Kenneth C. Smith, Elkhart, Ind., reports that his department may be the first force in the country to use the system in its entire fleet of patrol cars. All 41 of the department's mobile units are equipped with teleprinters, equipment which receives accurate, legible, printed messages by means of radio communications, even when officers are away from the vehicle.

Only a few teleprinters were in operation in 1969 when the Elkhart police began testing and evaluating the system. Working closely with the Indiana Criminal Justice Agency and the Indiana State Police, they proceeded with a project for total fleet application.

Following the awarding of a contract in May 1970, made possible through Federal and State grants, the control transmitting equipment was installed, and each patrol car was equipped with a teleprinter unit by January 1971.

Chief Smith states that the teleprinter system in Elkhart, an example of contemporary, technological communications, is a tribute to the cooperation of industry and law enforcement.

# Police Communications

Each patrol car of the Elkhart, Ind., fleet is equipped with a teleprinter unit.





## TROPICAL ISLANDS

(Continued from page 6)

commissioned officers act as the "district attorney" in presenting the Crown's case before the magistrate. Presentation by the police does not, however, extend to felony cases that are heard by the High Court which visits the territory semiannually.

While the islands, as of today, continue to remain a classic stereotype of the Caribbean tropics, the day when this may change could be soon. Therefore, the B.V.I. Government, including its police force, must think ahead toward tomorrow's problems and administration.

A high-speed police boat for the rapid transport of personnel from one island to another was a recent and important acquisition. To further modernize the police force, we have scheduled the installation of radio receivers in the various departmental offices in the immediate future.

It is the hope of the B.V.I. Govern-



In addition to being alert for criminal and traffic violations, the B.V.I. officers also must fight fire.

ment and the island residents, of accomplished without marring the course, that modernization can be beauty and atmosphere of our home.



The partially completed police building is a welcome site both to the island residents and the B.V.I. Government.





## MOCK DISASTER

(Continued from page 20)

### IV. Makeup.

- A. Important to know what actual wounds look like in order to simulate wounds.
- B. Guide sheet as to number and type of victims.
- C. Map to show position of victim.
- D. Number tags for victims.
  1. Assist judges in keeping record.
  2. Used for grading and evaluation forms.
  3. To correspond with guide sheet.
- E. "Victim" participation.
  1. Acting is important on part of "victim."
  2. Instruction sheet giving signs and symptoms to "victims" of the injury they must depict.
- F. Simulated wound.
  1. Plastic type.
  2. Moulage materials.

(NOTE: Allow ample time for makeup of casualties.)
- G. Clothing.
 

Old and expendable in order to add realism by burning, tearing, etc.

### V. Actual mock disaster.

- A. Positioning "victims" appropriate to type of disaster drill.
- B. Rescue and emergency care by rescuers.
- C. All rescuers should wear identifying number for grading purposes.

### VI. Evaluation.

This segment of the program is designed for corrective criticism, not condemnation of the student.

- A. Rules should be established for the exercise prior to starting.
- B. Set up special grading forms designed to meet needs of drill.
- C. Judges or monitors should wear some type of identification (armbands, etc.).
- D. Judges or monitors should make notes of all actions, good or bad, during the exercise. Identifying numbers on rescuers should be used in lieu of names.
- E. Judges or monitors should observe not more than five rescues in action, less if possible (visual only).
- F. Each judge or monitor should have a list of victims and rescuers.
- G. Outside judges and monitors should be used for the exercises in order



With a head wound and spinal injury, this "victim" was lodged between two trees to test a recruit's ability to remove and treat the person.

to obtain unbiased and objective appraisals.

- H. At the conclusion, all grading sheets from judges and victims to be condensed for use in a critique.

### VII. Critique.

This portion of the program is conducted by the judges/monitors in a discussion-type forum. They point out correct and incorrect action of each rescuer. An overall evaluation of the exercise is made in the final summation.

## NOTICE PROCEDURE FOR THE DISPOSITION OF CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINTS

Under the Federal criminal civil rights laws, the Department of Justice has a responsibility to investigate alleged violations, and to determine, based upon the facts disclosed by the investigation, whether or not to institute prosecutive action. The prosecutive decision is made by the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. The division receives on a continuing basis a substantial volume of complaints of alleged violations. In fiscal year 1971 the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division received approximately 16,000 complaints alleging violations of the criminal statutes under its jurisdiction. More than 3,000 investigations were conducted as a result of those complaints.

The Civil Rights Division has had inquiries regarding its policy

of notifying the complainants, the victims of the alleged violations, the subjects of the investigations, and interested agencies of the disposition of complaints. As a matter of economy, the Civil Rights Division does not routinely send such notices to these individuals and groups. However, the division will respond to inquiries from all responsible sources as to the status or disposition of any such matter which has been investigated. Any such inquiry should be addressed to: U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Criminal Section, Washington, D.C. 20530. The inquiry should identify to the extent possible the matter involved by place, date, and names of persons allegedly involved.

*Approved for use in A. Rosen to Sullivan memo 9-15-71, & actual item furnished in Daniel L. Norman, Assistant AG, Civil Rights Division, to the Director, FBI memo 11-4-71*



# WANTED BY THE FBI



**EUGENE JOSEPH KNOX, also known as: Joe Knox.**

## *Interstate Flight—Assault and Battery With Intent To Commit Murder*

Eugene Joseph Knox is being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for assault and battery with a dangerous weapon with intent to commit murder of two police officers.

On March 2, 1971, two Boston, Mass., police officers arrested a male subject. They reportedly were in the process of placing him in a patrol wagon when Knox, holding a gun, came around the side of the vehicle and allegedly opened fire on the officers. Both officers were seriously wounded. There was no reason found for the shooting as there was no apparent connection between Knox and the arrested man.

A Federal warrant for Knox's arrest was issued on March 12, 1971, at Boston.

### **Caution**

Since Knox reportedly shot two law enforcement officers with a handgun,

he should be considered armed and dangerous.

### **Description**

Age-----	38, born Apr. 5, 1933, Washington, D.C. (Not supported by birth records).
Height-----	6 ft. to 6 ft. 1 in.
Weight-----	185 to 195 lbs.
Build-----	Medium
Hair-----	Black.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion--	Dark.
Race-----	Negro.
Nationality--	American.
Scars and marks-----	Scars on left elbow and left forearm, scar on right forearm, scar on left leg above knee.
Occupations--	Elevator operator, parking lot attendant, stock clerk, tailor.
Remarks----	Reportedly an amateur musician, may require medication for epilepsy.
FBI No-----	261, 007 C.

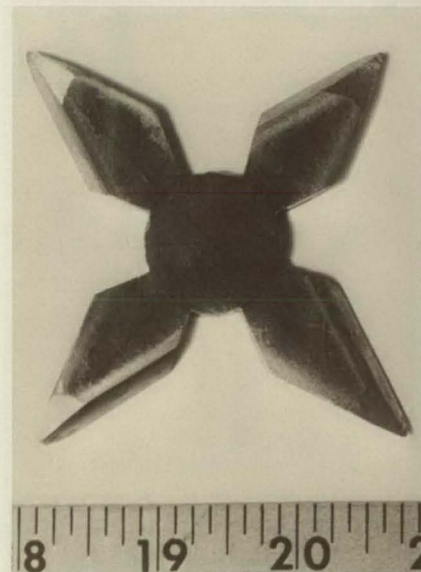
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### **Notify the FBI**

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.

## **DEADLY WEAPON**

An unusual, deadly weapon was recently found on a college campus in a midwest city, and a similar one was discovered embedded in a police cruiser in a nearby community. The instrument, fashioned from a small piece of steel having four spearlike points that act as blades of a knife, can be accurately and skillfully thrown with a minimal amount of practice.



This small weapon, when thrown, can deliver a deadly blow.



## FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS ONLY

(Not an order form)

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

*Submitted in SAC, Albuquerque let 10-14-71*

## "PILL" BOX AIDS IN DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAM

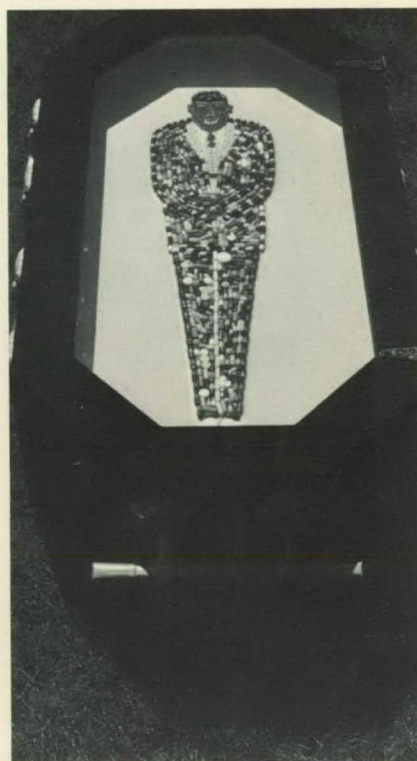
A small, black coffin containing drugs and narcotics confiscated over the past 2 years is used by Silver City, N. Mex., police in their narcotics education program. The drugs, including marihuana, hashish, opium, heroin, pep pills, diet pills, and various sedatives, are arranged in the bottom of the casket in groups according to type.

### Form of Man

The top of the casket contains an insert board on which pills have been glued together in the form of a man. Lt. Elias Garcia, who initiated the project, hopes the obvious symbolism of the casket of drugs will bring insight into the dangers of drugs to both youths and adults. Used in lectures before school and civic groups, the "pill" box should help parents and children recognize drugs that they might encounter, Lieutenant Garcia said.



This casket containing narcotics and equipment is used by Silver City, N. Mex., police in their narcotics education program.



Pills glued together in the form of a man appear on the casket top and symbolize what can happen to one who misuses drugs.



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

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
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## INTERESTING PATTERN



The pattern reproduced here is a loop with six ridge counts. It is particularly interesting because of the position of the loop.