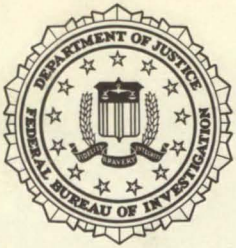


NOVEMBER 1971



# FBI

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

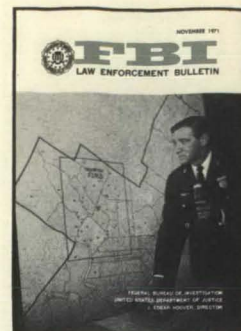
# FBI

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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NOVEMBER 1971

VOL. 40 NO. 11



THE COVER—A command officer with the Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department “activates” Operation F.I.N.D. See article beginning on page 3.

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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR . . .

. . . To All Law Enforcement Officials

MANY AUTHORITIES BELIEVE that our sluggish, time-consuming criminal justice process is a major obstacle to effective crime control in our country today. I share this belief. Over the years, I have stressed the urgent need to speed up this process, especially in the areas of prosecution and court administration. Dilatory maneuvers and palliative approaches must be replaced by prompt, decisive action.

Meaningful information and access to all the facts in matters involved in our criminal justice process are vital to the results attained. Thus, the quicker such data become available to appropriate authorities, the better justice is served.

This month, the computerized criminal history information system becomes operational through the expanded services of the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC). For many years, the FBI, through a manual system, has exchanged criminal history information with local, State, and Federal agencies by mail. Now, working with State and local authorities, the FBI will accept criminal identification records for computer storage and make the computerized records immediately available to Federal, State, and local police, prosecutors, courts, and correctional agencies for day-to-day use. In view of the ever-increasing interstate

criminal mobility, this is a significant advancement for law enforcement and the administration of justice.

Speculation, on the part of some, that the computerization of criminal history will lead to the wholesale misuse of such data is completely unfounded. Detailed security procedures have been established throughout the NCIC to insure that criminal information is used for only those purposes approved by law. Under Federal statute, the FBI is authorized to exchange criminal identification, crime, and other records with "authorized officials of the Federal Government, the States, cities, and penal and other institutions." The data to be included in criminal history records are documented information furnished by police, courts, and correctional agencies to accurately depict the individual's formal contacts with the criminal justice system from arrest until final disposition.

As in the past, persons and agencies that misuse the computerized identification records will be immediately denied the services of the system. I am in full agreement with pending proposals to have Federal penalties established for the unlawful use of information obtained from the system. Further, individuals or agencies responsible for the unauthorized use of identification

## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

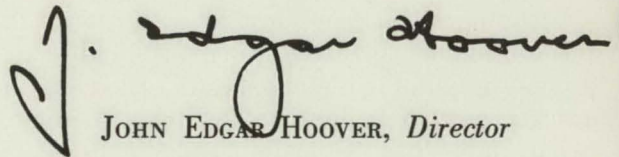
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records can be sued in civil court by persons who feel they have been wronged.

Where our criminal justice process is concerned, substantial progress is long overdue. The advent of the computerized criminal history program is an important development in the cause of justice. The FBI is pleased to join other law

enforcement agencies and institutions in this noteworthy undertaking to bring a greater measure of security and protection to the public. If a true balance of justice is to be achieved, we must strengthen the ways and means by which our society can quickly and firmly deal with the modern-day lawbreaker.

NOVEMBER 1, 1971

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first letters of each name being capitalized and prominent. The signature is positioned above the printed name of the Director.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*



Under F.I.N.D., each of 50 sectors of the city has its own plans. Location of the crime scene within the sector determines fixed post assignments for police cars.

# Operation F.I.N.D.

By  
**HON. JOSEPH F. O'NEILL**  
 Police Commissioner,  
 Philadelphia, Pa.

*The Philadelphia Police Department was looking for a simple, practical means to quickly prevent the escape of felons from the immediate areas of the major crimes they commit. Operation F. I. N. D. is the plan the department devised for this purpose.*

*"Fill the bag and make it quick."*

The above laconic demand is frequently the initial action in brief and frightening criminal dramas recurring at alarming rates in communities throughout the country. Add to this startling phrase a menacing gun, a frightened teller or employee, and a drawer of money, and you have the essentials for an episode which usually climaxes when the armed gunman and the bag of money vanish through the front door. The frantic victim screams, the manager calls police, and the communications officer dispatches police cars to the scene.

In Philadelphia, one additional act takes place. Operation F.I.N.D. is activated.

F.I.N.D. is the acronym for Fugitive Interception Network Design, a plan set up to prevent the escape of felons from the scenes of major crimes.

### Organization

Operation F.I.N.D. was organized and instituted under the direction of former Police Commissioner Frank L. Rizzo, now retired. He had always required and received quick response by patrol cars to armed robberies; but too often the criminals had already escaped in getaway cars. Occasionally, there was difficulty in quickly relaying the description and facts to the police radio for further broadcast. Time lapses gave the robbers an additional advantage over police.

As a result, the problem was reviewed and a workable plan devised, using fixed posts for patrol cars along the streets and highways leading from and adjacent to major crime incidence areas. Every important crime during a specific period was analyzed both from written reports and "on the spot" observation by staff officers. Then a study was made of the entire city. The sizes and boundaries of 50 designated sectors were determined through a review of statistical data. The study also revealed crime hazards and identified business areas, topography of each sector, and the police vehicles available in each area.

### Plan of Action

The followup included an individual plan of action for each sector. This plan, when activated, dispatched patrol cars to predetermined fixed posts which encircled the site of the crime. The posts were selected to form a net, making it difficult for escaping vehicles to penetrate. Additional training of the men was initiated, and a special information sheet was devised. This form, using the small block



Commissioner O'Neill.

and checkoff technique, helped to secure and dispatch holdup information more quickly and efficiently. The department's police radio system could immediately relay "flash information" to all cars, cutting delays to a minimum.

Operation F.I.N.D., as the name indicates, involves every available policeman in a given area in a probing, far-reaching alert to immediately locate one or more dangerous suspects

---

*"Patrol vehicles are immediately radio-dispatched to their predesignated locations which cordon the target area. Flash information concerning the offense, the escape direction taken by the suspects, the license number and type of vehicle, and the descriptions of occupants is repeatedly broadcast to all police vehicles within the entire geographical division."*

---

who are fleeing from the scene of a major crime. The plan is flexible, and if the suspects are not observed or apprehended within a few minutes of the crime, the periphery can be expanded to broaden the area of coverage.

Police orders for the plan state: "To

activate the plan, a serious crime must have been committed and an adequate description of the escape vehicle and occupants must be obtained. A time lapse of not more than 5 minutes between the commission of the crime and the reception of the information is the established standard. The person reporting the crime must be quickly and thoroughly questioned by personnel of the radio room to ascertain if these essential factors are present."

### In Operation

When Operation F.I.N.D. is activated, the command center in the Philadelphia police radio room quickly identifies the sector involved and pinpoints the exact location of the crime scene. The fixed posts for patrol vehicles are already charted on the pertinent sector map in order to facilitate to the entire operation. Patrol vehicles are immediately radio-dispatched to their predesignated locations which cordon the target area. Flash information concerning the offense, the escape direction taken by the suspects,

the license number and type of vehicle, and the descriptions of occupants is repeatedly broadcast to all police vehicles within the entire geographical division.

Patrol cars proceed rapidly to their assigned posts. They switch their radios to a special emergency fre-



Pertinent information and tips from the public concerning the possible location of suspects are quickly recorded by officers and then passed to officers participating in the operation.

Some crimes, when the search area is widespread, involve a full complement of coordinators and supervisors at the control center.





A suspect's escape car is spotted and stopped.



Both officers, after notifying other participating units, cautiously approach the escape car and make the arrest.

quency reserved exclusively for major crime investigations such as Operation F.I.N.D. This enables all cars in the operation to receive instructions and information and to communicate with each other without interruptions by radio communications not connected with the case.

### *Apprehension*

Other patrol vehicles in the area which are not assigned fixed posts then conduct a block-by-block search, checking licenses and cars. If the wanted car is not located or crime perpetrators are not apprehended within a reasonable period of time, consideration is given to expanding the operation. The decision is at the discretion and judgment of the ranking officer of the command center. He must evaluate many variables, including how far an escaping car could travel in the elapsed time. His intimate knowledge of the terrain and the traffic conditions of the search area helps in reaching this decision.

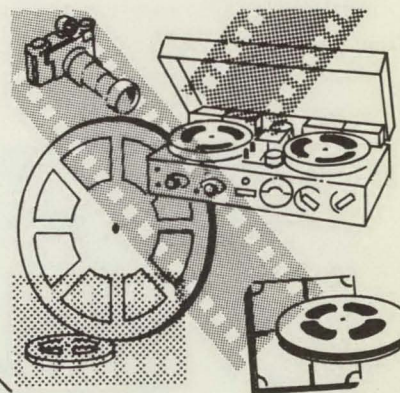
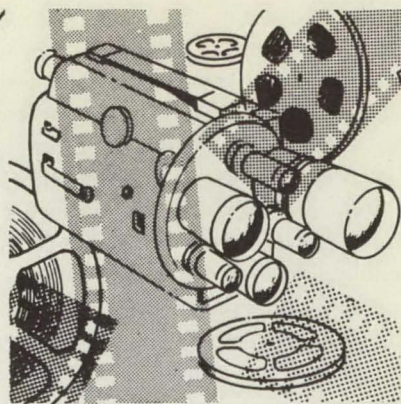
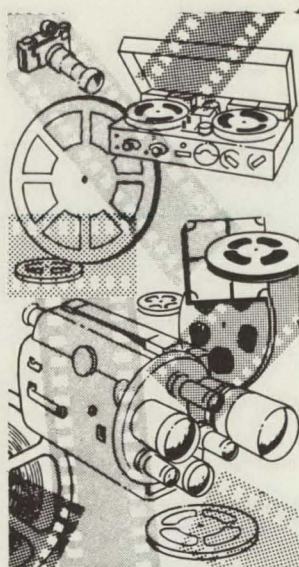
Operation F.I.N.D. is completed when the automobile has been located and the occupants apprehended or when the police are completely convinced the vehicle is not within the net formed by the cordon of cars.

### *Program Proves Successful*

The test of any plan is the results attained. Since the inception of F.I.N.D. in September 1968, it has been activated by the Philadelphia police 279 times as of this writing. The success of the program far exceeded original expectations; 139 apprehensions of one or more persons have been made, posting a 50 percent apprehension average. Over a quarter million dollars in property has been recovered. A total of 194 persons have been arrested for serious crimes—the

*(Continued on page 29)*

# A Police Film Library



By  
**MAJ. CLARENCE R. CARTER**  
Police Department,  
Tampa, Fla.



**D**uring the summer of 1968, remembering the riot-torn summer of 1967, the Tampa Police Department initiated programs to improve police-community relations. Under the direction of Chief James G. Littleton, the Personnel and Training Division evaluated the training of officers and communication with the community.

We had a great deal of public support. A group of citizens known as "Citizens Alert" had supported the department in receiving the largest single pay raise in its history. The group was active in the community to foster better relations with police. Our problem was how could we, as police officers, establish better liaison

with the community. Of course, to change attitudes, we knew we had to start with the training of our own officers. And equally important, we had to change the attitudes of those in deprived sections of our community.

We believed that speeches before small groups and school students, followed by question-and-answer periods, would create a better understanding between the community and the police. The Citizens Alert group and other civic organizations had donated to the department several films that the officers could use in conjunction with their lectures. However, we needed much more aid than just these few films.

Fortunately for us, the Federal Department of Housing and Urban

Development selected Tampa as a "Model City," one of 150 throughout the Nation. The agency charged with official responsibility for the administration of the Model Cities Program is the City Demonstration Agency (C.D.A.). Under the program a police officer and cadet training project was approved, and the police department received \$50,000 to secure training aids, including a film library, textbooks, audiovisual closed-circuit television equipment, projectors, and other miscellaneous training material and visual aids.

### ***Locating Acceptable Films***

As most other law enforcement agencies, we were accustomed to a

Video equipment is portable and easy to set up.



Chief James G. Littleton.

strict and tight budget, and we began a search to find the needed equipment and films. Letters were sent to all known film distributors requesting a price list for their latest productions. A check at our public library revealed the Library of Congress Catalog—Motion Pictures and Filmstrips—a publication listing producers of film and filmstrips, which proved to be most helpful.

In locating films, we wanted to know their subject matter, their contents and whether they were current, up to date, and suitable to our area, whether they were in black and white or color, and their running time.

After a diligent search, we located a number of sources with acceptable films—some available for free loan and others for sale or rental at reasonable prices—the cost of which could easily be absorbed by most police department budgets.

### ***Various Resources***

We found that commercial film distributors, local businesses, such as electrical and telephone companies, as well as safety organizations and the local school system, should not be overlooked. They often have a good variety of films available. Area mili-



tary installations, Federal and State agencies, and private business concerns were also checked.

At the time of our survey, we found 19 films available on police procedures. Among the topics covered were mob and riot control, courtroom testifying, handling mentally ill and emotionally disturbed persons, safety in handling, loading, and firing the revolver, pursuit driving, prowler complaints, check fraud, interview techniques, processing the crime scene, beat patrol, and shoplifting.

On the subject of traffic we located 10 films covering such topics as stopping traffic violators, skidmarks in motor vehicle accidents, hit-and-run

investigations, physical evidence at an accident scene, the traffic officer in court, and techniques of traffic patrol.

### *Types of Available Films*

Among police information-type films are two suitable for use in training new recruits and one on improving police-community relations. We also found six public service-type films on such subjects as the child molester, self-protection for women, runaways, the school dropout, securing the private home, and all aspects of first aid.

Films on narcotics number 12 and depict the experiences of users of marihuana, LSD, and heroin as well

as the proper procedure for search and seizure of drugs.

Films can be used as teaching aids in police recruit training and inservice programs. In using films as teaching aids, the instructor should understand the advantages and limitations. He should preview the film, with another person if possible, before presentation. It is important that notes be taken during the preview for preparation of an introduction before the showing and for discussion afterwards. Naturally, the content must fit into the lesson and supplement the instructor's presentation. Films do not replace the instructor but are only

*(Continued on page 29)*



Television equipment for the project was purchased through a Federal grant under the Model Cities Program.

In the Cape Cod Area—

# The Barnstable County Police Radio System Serves Community Needs

*Barnstable County is popularly known as Cape Cod. It has no cities, but has 15 townships, each with its own police department. Some 4 million tourists visit the area each year.*

By

DONALD P. TULLOCH\*

Sheriff of Barnstable County,  
Barnstable, Mass.



\*Born in Boston, Mass., in 1908, Mr. Tulloch attended Tufts University, Medford, Mass., prior to beginning his law enforcement career in 1933, when he joined the Massachusetts State Police. He has held his present position since 1947 and is a graduate of the 22d session of the FBI National Academy.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice recommended in 1967 as follows: "Each metropolitan area and each county should take action directed toward the pooling, or consolidation, of police services through the particular technique that will provide the most satisfactory law enforcement service and protection at lowest possible cost."

The late Lauchlan M. Crocker, sheriff of Barnstable County until his death in 1947, could hardly have perceived that what he started in 1933 would eventually accomplish the above objectives. It was a small beginning, with but one mobile unit in a police car and a base station assembled out of odds and ends installed in an old desk in the county jail, but it became an extensive law enforcement and emergency service system.

In 1938 the State legislature authorized a county network, and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) granted a license the same year. Of the 15 towns in the county, Barnstable, Bourne, and Falmouth entered the network immediately. Not long thereafter the rest joined, and the network became known officially as the Barnstable County Police Radio System, commonly called the P.R.S.

## *Attractions at the Cape*

Barnstable County is popularly known as Cape Cod. It is an elbow-shaped spit of land extending out into the Atlantic Ocean from the Massachusetts mainland. It has no cities but is made up of 15 townships, each of which has its own police department. Each also has a fire department, largely volunteer. It also encompasses



Sheriff Tulloch discusses an assignment with a technician who mans one of the two service vans used to maintain and install radio equipment throughout the county.

the Cape Cod National Seashore Park, which was host to some 4 million visitors last year. The year-round population is 96,000 people according to the latest census, many of whom are retirees. The summer population explodes to an estimated quarter of a million sun, sand, and beach seekers on their annual 2- to 4-week vacations. Add another several thousand day-trippers and you compound the problems for traffic and law enforcement personnel.

Sea breezes are among the main attractions publicized by resort operators to lure vacationers to Cape Cod. This spit of land which is situated in the path of any air on the move is also a vulnerable target when nature goes

on a rampage. Three times in the history of the P.R.S. hurricanes have toppled its tower, and each time emergency improvisations have quickly put the system back on the air. Erected in 1949, the 185-foot steel-guyed tower in use today has withstood Cape Cod's legendary "sea breezes."

### Radio Service

The P.R.S., by law under the administrative supervision of the author, made radio service available to all towns on Cape Cod. The towns were required to appropriate funds to purchase their own mobile equipment and police station sets, but the county provided personnel and equipment to in-

*The Police Radio Service provides communication service to all townships on the Cape. Increasing base stations and mobile units necessitated the acquisition of additional frequencies from the Federal Communications Commission.*

stall and maintain all radios. Two fully equipped service vans are on call for emergency repairs on a 24-hour-a-day basis. The county also maintains the central station which serves as a clearinghouse for all communications and as a relay station between departments.

Two diesel generators provide electric power for the jail, the radio system, and several other departments under the sheriff's office. These are 125 kw. on a single phase and 75 kw. on double phase, and their operation is completely automatic with never more than a 10-second delay between public power failure and a switch to auxiliary power.

The P.R.S. had been given the authority in 1936 to operate on a frequency of 39.9 MHz. The channel proved to be altogether too crowded in the early 1940's and the operators

were being plagued with "skips" from all over the United States. In 1947 the FCC authorized a change to 158.85 MHz.

### *From the Beginning*

Since its inception, the P.R.S. has demonstrated the efficiency of a single system for all law enforcement agencies in the region. For this reason the requests for permission to join came in rapid succession. In 1939 the local State police barracks installed a receiver on the P.R.S. frequency, and the county put one on the State police frequency in its main station. This provided not only intercommunication, but also access by the local police to the State police teletype system.

Also in 1939 the local branch office of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles joined the P.R.S., making license and registration information directly available to police. However, because the flood of requests for such data proved to be too much for the already overloaded registry and State police teletype machines, the P.R.S. installed a direct private-line teletype connection to the records room of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles in Boston. Now there is no wait for a line.

### *Direct Communication*

This installation proved to be most effective. If a patrol car stops a motor vehicle anywhere on Cape Cod for a routine check, the officer can immediately radio P.R.S. and supply information that is verified in a matter of minutes while the motorist waits. If everything is in order, the motorist is on his way with a minimum of inconvenience. If the car should prove to be stolen, or the operator wanted for any reason, an arrest can be made on the spot.

The frequency of occasions when police and fire personnel were called

upon to work together, particularly at forest fires and car fires on the road, showed a need for intercommunication between these services. Therefore, in 1951 a transmitter and receiver on the fire frequency for the Cape Cod area were installed in the P.R.S. central station. This installation opened up for the police a method of direct communication with the State forest rangers, as well as with all the local fire departments and equipment, and vice versa. A disastrous forest fire in neighboring Plymouth County was largely responsible for a tie-in with the Plymouth County fire and police departments. This connection was accomplished by the installation of a

transmitter and receiver on the P.R.S. frequency in the police station of Wareham, Mass., a town just across the line in Plymouth County.

In recent years the population of Cape Cod has been expanding into the interior. Prior to this expansion developed habitation was largely confined to the waterfront of Nantucket Sound, the Atlantic Ocean, and Cape Cod Bay. The interior was densely wooded, mainly with pitch pine, and had the reputation of being a serious fire hazard, especially in early spring and late fall. In fact, Cape Cod was called the tinderbox of New England. Over the years, this area has experienced a number of damaging forest fires. Contact with the fire wardens

Dispatcher Thomas A. Cosgrove mans part of the communications console at sheriff's headquarters.



and forest rangers was augmented when we added a radio-equipped airplane to our facilities. This is a light two-seated plane equipped with radio on both fire and police bands and available not only for use in fire patrol but also for search and observation by police. We hope to replace it with a helicopter in the near future.

### ***Coordinated Efforts***

During World War II we established a radio hookup with the military police headquarters at Camp Edwards, a training area for troops located on Cape Cod. Later, when Camp Edwards became Otis Air Force Base, the same radio connection was

maintained to give direct communication with the air police.

Coordination of emergency communications in the area grew steadily through the years. The islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard lie off the coast of Cape Cod, and access to them is by boat or plane from Barnstable County. Much of the police work on the islands involves traffic to and from Cape Cod. Therefore, it was logical that when the P.R.S. began to develop, the island police requested permission to join. In like manner, much of the traffic on Cape Cod comes from other parts of the country, especially New England. In 1953 the so-called Inter-City Network, which links all the large cities in the New England

area on an exclusive frequency, was placed in operation for special emergency communications. The P.R.S. was the first station to broadcast and receive on this frequency.

### ***Increased Power***

In 1954 the P.R.S. applied for and received from the FCC permission to operate with 250-watt power. It had become a major network, communicating regularly with stations far outside the county, as well as relaying for all other law enforcement agencies and providing other emergency services within Cape Cod, which is about 75 miles from one end to the other.

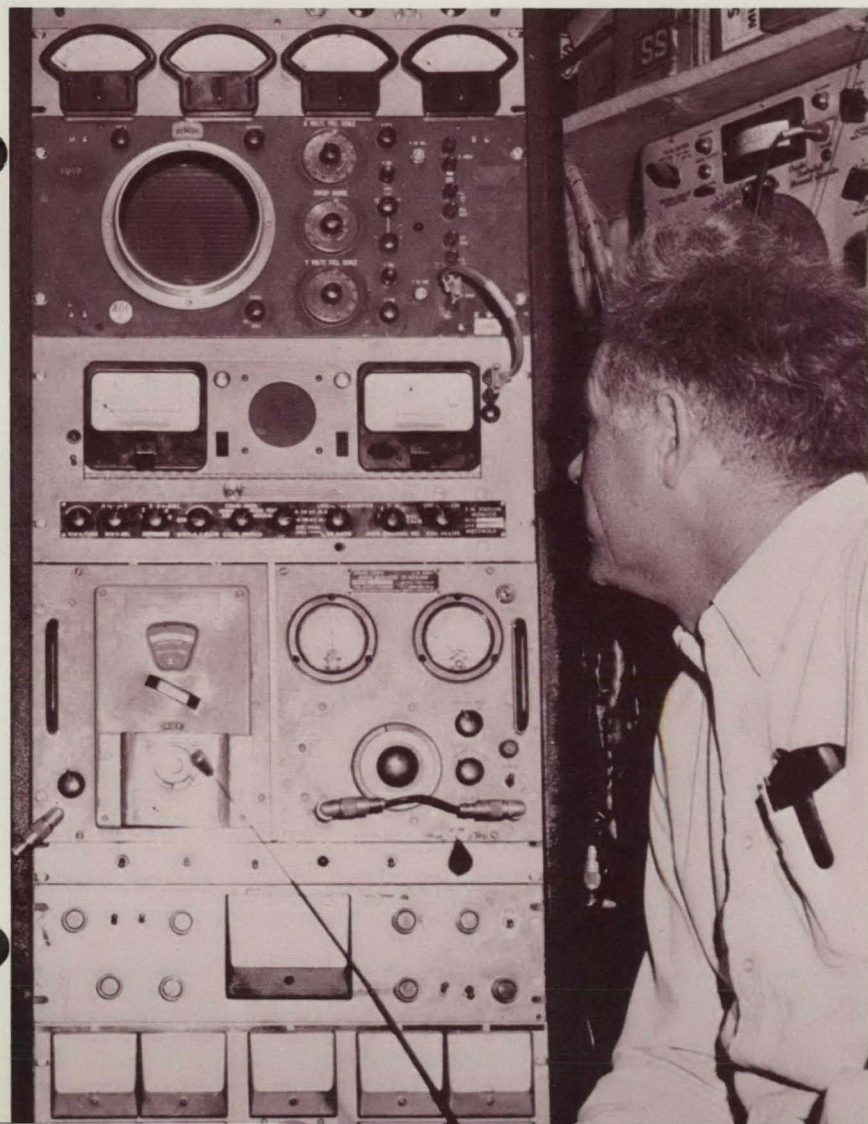
By 1960 the P.R.S. had grown to 22 base stations and 195 mobile units. This increase meant considerable interference during the busy summer season. The jam-up seriously crippled all on the network. A plea to the FCC resulted in the granting of four additional frequencies. By switching Cape Cod towns among these four frequencies, we are able to keep interference to a minimum and at the same time maintain one channel for a common frequency for all stations and mobile units.

In 1962 the Massachusetts Department of Conservation Law Enforcement Division requested a radio link between their network and our county radio headquarters. This operation began in 1964, and for the first time police officers of the Cape could communicate directly with game wardens and conservation officers. This exchange is important because Cape Cod is a popular hunting and fishing area.

### ***Emergency Procedures***

During the past decade the popularity of boating, in both large and small craft, has increased tremendously. Sport fishermen and vacationers as well as week-enders cruise

Police Radio System Director Stephen H. Fuller checks part of the bench test equipment in the shop.



Cape Cod's shoreline. Because some are inexperienced, many emergency calls are received not only by the U.S. Coast Guard but also by the local police departments, most of which operate patrol boats. A phone call from a housewife that her husband is out sailing or fishing and is long overdue usually sets in motion a chain of activity probably unequaled anywhere else on the eastern seaboard. The Coast Guard usually sends out a fast patrol boat, we send out the county airplane, and the police of the various towns along the shore send their patrol cars to check the literally hundreds of coves and inlets in which a boat could take refuge. The procedure is to alert, through the P.R.S., all police and harbor patrol boats in the area where the problem exists as well as the same services on the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.

#### **24-Hour Service**

By 1964 a bank alarm system was connected to the main station of the P.R.S., and test runs have shown that police can be at the bank office that triggers an alarm in a matter of seconds. The same year, a terminal on the National Air Warning Alert System (NAWAS) was installed in the central station. If warning of an air attack is activated at NORAD in Colorado Springs, Colo., all civil defense

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*"In an effort to provide the utmost service to the people of Cape Cod, we have made the central station of the P.R.S. a veritable storehouse of information on a wide variety of matters."*

---

and other emergency personnel in the Cape and islands area, as well as in the neighboring county of Plymouth, will be notified within minutes.

The Cape Cod National Seashore Park attracted about 4 million visitors in both 1969 and 1970. Soon after the park was opened in 1965, we installed a transmitter and receiver on the park's channel. We can reach their cars 24 hours a day, and they can call local police for help when needed. Many times it is necessary to locate a visitor to the park to notify him of an emergency at home. The park rangers can contact local police in case of problem or accident or ask them to intercept someone who has caused trouble and is leaving the park. Also, rangers can contact local fire departments when a careless smoker has tossed a cigarette into the woodland.

All towns on Cape Cod have rescue

squad or ambulance equipment. The modern Cape Cod Hospital is the only one available to a large part of the Cape, and, although centrally located, it is a considerable distance from the extreme tip at Provincetown. For this reason, it was imperative that the ambulances be radio equipped. The vehicles are all municipally owned and logically became part of the P.R.S. When going to the hospital, an ambulance driver can keep the hospital personnel advised as to the condition of the patient so they know what to prepare. Also, while returning, the driver can be notified if he has another trip to make. This communication saves a tremendous amount of time and mileage.

#### **Relay System**

As the services of the Barnstable County Police Radio System were being expanded into a relay system for almost every conceivable emergency, it was logical that the company which supplies all electric current to the area should be included. In January 1968 a transmitter and receiver on the utility company's frequency were installed in the P.R.S. central station.

In an effort to provide the utmost service to the people of Cape Cod, we have made the central station of the

*(Continued on page 30)*

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#### **QUOTABLE QUOTE**

*"The law is the standard and guardian of our liberty; it circumscribes and defends it; but to imagine liberty without a law, is to imagine every man with his sword in his hand to destroy him, who is weaker than himself; and that would be no pleasant prospect to those who cry out most for liberty."*

**—Edward Hyde Clarendon**

# A Minority That Is Indispensable

By

HON. CHARLES L. GOULD

Publisher,

San Francisco Examiner,

San Francisco, Calif.

**T**his concerns a minority group with high visibility.

It is a group too often condemned and too seldom commended.

There are fewer than 800,000 of this minority in all the United States. In all of California, there are fewer than 50,000.

They tend to congregate in core cities. There are 1,872 in San Francisco.

Members of this minority group have longer work days than our average citizen. Their earnings are limited. Few belong to unions.

They get jobs others shun. Their work is frequently dangerous. As a result, their insurance rates are higher than average.

In the past 10 years more than 640 of their number have been brutally gunned down.

Many have been targets for rocks, clubs, bottles, and bags of human excrement. Many have been spat upon. Most have been insulted and called vile names.

The lives of many have been threatened. The homes of some have been bombed and burned. Children and wives of this minority group are often terrorized and criticized.

The men are expected to accept insults without responding in kind.

While earning less than some laborers, they are required to expertly and instantaneously make legal decisions that may require months of deliberation by the Supreme Court.

They are criticized and condemned for being too soft. Just as they are criticized and condemned for being too tough.

They are not without fault, but if all of our citizens were as law-abiding as they, all people could walk our streets in safety at all hours.

They give strength to laws. Without them our cities would become jungles. They are as precious to society as doctors, lawyers, teachers, and preachers.

They belong to all the races of man. They are black and white and brown and yellow. They are Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and agnostics.

They are our police officers . . . members of a proud profession.

They merit more respect than they receive.

*Reprinted with permission from the San Francisco Examiner Editorial Page of Sunday, September 5, 1971.*

*The specific objective of the program is to reach each officer every year with 40 hours of certified inservice training in subjects vital to the discharge of his responsibilities.*

Following the establishment of a statewide, standardized, 200-hour basic recruit training program mandated under State law, the Utah Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Council, consisting of mayors, county commissioners, sheriffs, chiefs of police, the State attorney general, and the Special Agent in Charge of the Salt Lake City FBI Field Office, recognized the need for an ongoing inservice training program suitable for all peace officers in all agencies—urban, rural, and suburban—in Utah.

have the powers of arrest outlined in the Utah Peace Officer Training Statute.

The majority of law enforcement agencies in the State have fewer than 10 men and no training program, per se. Therefore, outside the larger metropolitan agencies training opportunities must be provided at a regional level. Using an Omnibus Crime Control Inservice Training Grant, POST provides a regional training program which includes courses selected by the individual law enforcement agencies in consultation with their regional law

IN UTAH—

## Statewide Inservice Training for Police Officers

By  
**RALPH H. JONES**  
Director,  
Utah Peace Officer Standards and  
Training,  
Department of Public Safety,  
Salt Lake City, Utah



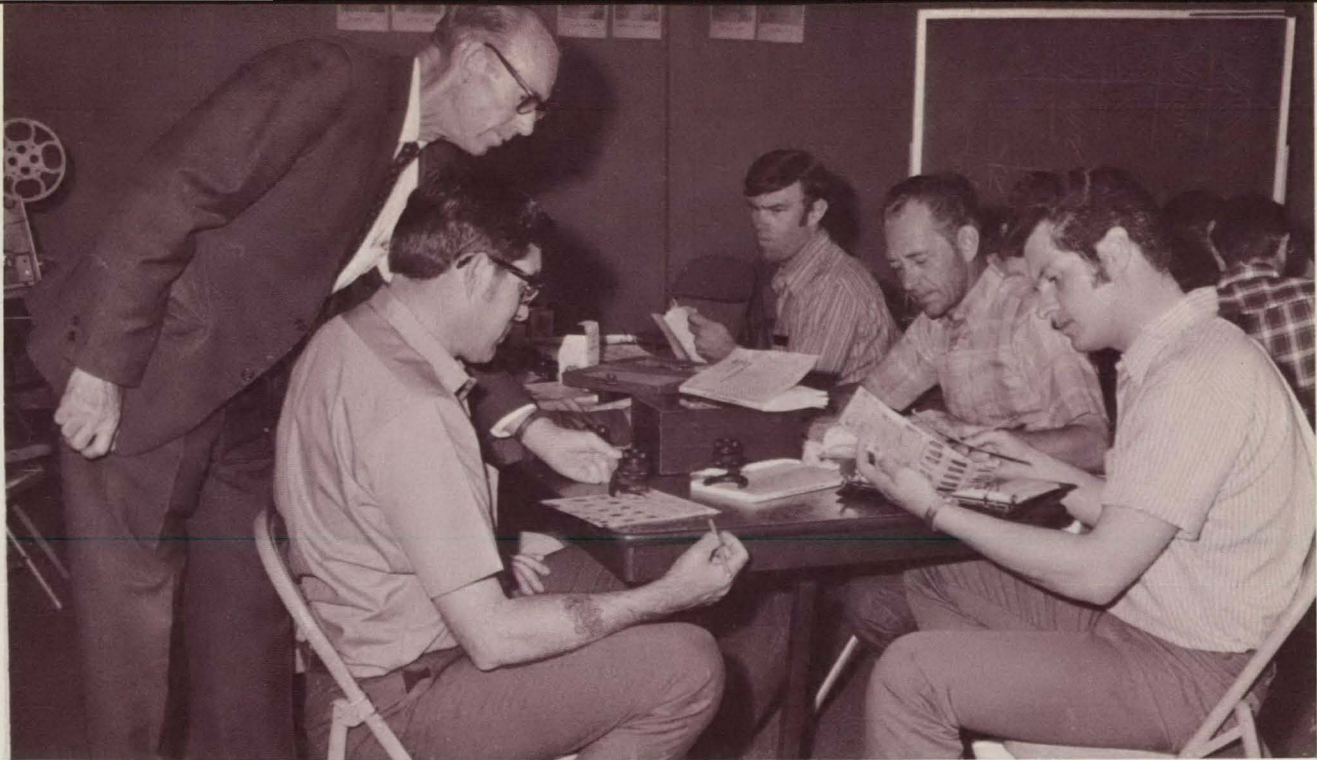
For many years, cities and counties had no organized inservice training programs. Inservice training for most law enforcement agencies had been on a voluntary basis. This situation prompted the council's decision to establish a standard of 40 hours' inservice training a year for each officer.

### *Main Objective*

The specific objective is to reach each officer every year with 40 hours of certified inservice training within the following police training categories: law, police techniques and procedures, criminal investigation, traffic control, community relations, and others in an effort to provide uniform training, current information, experience, and expertise to all who

enforcement planning councils. The training is scheduled over a 12-month period and at a time when most agencies find it possible to allow men to attend training sessions.

The State is divided into eight geographical training regions which frequently need different and unique inservice training programs. The advantage of regional inservice training is in the savings of time, manpower, and travel. All officers can receive sound, professional training in the areas in which improvement is needed. Many one-, two-, and three-man departments enthusiastically attend the sessions where otherwise they could not afford the travel or room and board expense. One of our staff consultants is in constant communication with the law enforcement agen-



FBI Special Agent John R. Philips, Jr., teaches fingerprint classification to a regional inservice training class representing 11 law enforcement agencies.

cies in developing curriculums which meet the needs of a particular agency and region. Frequently, it is necessary to hold double, triple, and quadruple sessions to accommodate officers of a particular region. At least two regions request their inservice training be handled on a straight 40-hour, 1-week

basis for the year. While 40 hours is a minimum requirement, many officers receive far in excess of this amount. Some are enrolled in specific college police science courses working toward an associate or bachelor of arts degree.

POST headquarters records each

officer's training hours based upon receipt of class rosters and certification by the instructor that scheduled courses and hours have been completed. The individual officer may also keep his own record for periodic review during the year. Typical training courses given during the first year

Salt Lake County Civil Defense Operations Officer Alvin Britton explains to an inservice class the circuitry of a time delay device which can be used in detonating dynamite.



are: review of laws of arrest, search, and seizure; rules of evidence; note-taking and report-writing; first aid refresher; traffic accident investigation; nonlethal chemical agents; firearms; mob and riot control; bombs and explosives; narcotics and dangerous drugs; police-community relations; criminal code; burglary investigation; robbery investigation; defensive tactics and disarming methods; sex crimes; interviews and interrogations; signed statements; pathological aids; latent fingerprints; and NCIC operations.

Individual officers are given a three-ring binder for handout inserts on lecture material and for their own training record chart and notebook paper. Additional pertinent and current material is furnished on an annual basis.

### ***First Year Obstacles***

One of the difficulties encountered during the first year's operation was on-the-scene management of training sessions. Because of the number of sessions held throughout the State and the enthusiastic response, POST staff personnel for this program has been increased. The first year of statewide operation showed that most officers are eager to receive information which will assist them in their jobs. We noted a lack of proper firearms ranges, classroom facilities, and well-qualified instructors in all areas of police science.

Any law enforcement agency of 25 officers or more with its own inservice training program in operation merely notifies the POST Council on a prescribed form that specific training as listed for all officers in the department has been completed for the year. All major departments in the State attained 40 hours of inservice training for each man during the first year.

The POST Council has formulated an advanced officer certification pro-

gram for officers attending inservice training courses over a 3-year period. The curriculum includes advanced classes beyond all those offered at the basic training level. The officer is eligible for advanced certification when he has satisfactorily completed the basic recruit training course and has been awarded a State certificate by POST, has been in police service for at least 4 years or more, and has completed at least 120 hours of prescribed inservice training. If necessary, application to request an extension of this

3-year period to accumulate the necessary hours may be made in writing, stating the reasons, to the POST Council.

The officer applying for the advanced certification may choose a number of classes provided on a regional basis from each of the listed groups as long as they meet the required number of hours specified for each group. This requirement should be noted as only minimum hours in any specific subject matter or category.

### **Group I—Proficiency**

*48 hours  
required*

- |                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| a. Firearms.....  | 24 hours. |
| b. First Aid..... | 24 hours. |

### **Group II—Legal Aspects**

*18 hours  
required*

- |                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| a. Utah Code Annotated.....         | 8 hours. |
| b. Vehicle and Traffic Law.....     | 4 hours. |
| c. Arrest, Search, and Seizure..... | 2 hours. |
| d. Laws of Evidence.....            | 8 hours. |
| e. Juvenile Law.....                | 1 hour.  |
| f. Constitutional Law.....          | 1 hour.  |
| g. Liquor Laws.....                 | 1 hour.  |

### **Group III—Police Techniques and Procedures**

*18 hours  
required*

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| a. Report-Writing.....                             | 1 hour.  |
| b. Patrol and Observation.....                     | 2 hours. |
| c. Crimes in Progress.....                         | 1 hour.  |
| d. Field Notetaking and Reports.....               | 1 hour.  |
| e. Disorderly Conduct and Domestic Complaints..... | 1 hour.  |
| f. Traffic Control.....                            | 2 hours. |
| g. Traffic Enforcement.....                        | 4 hours. |
| h. Accident Investigation.....                     | 4 hours. |
| i. Crime Scene Search.....                         | 1 hour.  |
| j. Courtroom Demeanor and Testimony.....           | 1 hour.  |

### **Group IV—Criminal Investigation**

*18 hours  
required*

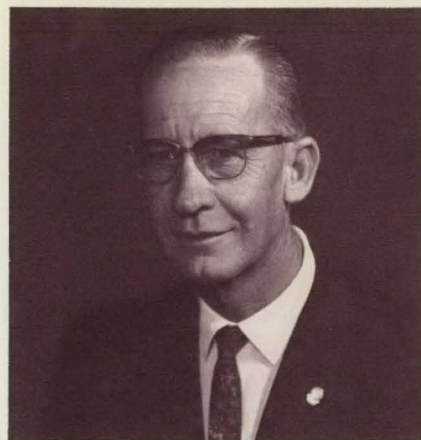
- |                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| a. Information Development.....      | 2 hours. |
| b. Interviews and Interrogation..... | 1 hour.  |
| c. Physical Evidence.....            | 1 hour.  |

- d. Assault Cases..... 1 hour.
- e. Injury and Death Cases..... 1 hour.
- f. Theft and Related Cases..... 1 hour.
- g. Auto Theft..... 1 hour.
- h. Arson..... 1 hour.
- i. Burglary Cases..... 2 hours.
- j. Robbery Cases..... 1 hour.
- k. Sex Crimes..... 2 hours.
- l. Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs..... 4 hours.

### Group V—Elective Subjects

*18 hours  
required*

- a. Intoxication..... 1 hour.
- b. Mental Illness..... 2 hours.
- c. The Nature and Control of Civil Disorder..... 1 hour.
- d. Chemical Weapons..... 1 hour.
- e. Crowd and Riot Control Formations..... 1 hour.
- f. Human Relations..... 1 hour.
- g. Police and Minority Groups..... 1 hour.
- h. The Police and the Public..... 1 hour.
- i. Any college courses that are not listed in the above groups which are police oriented and Council approved.
- j. Crime Conferences (Council approved).....
- k. Any other miscellaneous course or subject with the approval of the Utah POST Council.
- l. Administrative and Supervisory Courses..... 9 hours.



Commissioner Raymond A. Jackson, Utah  
Department of Public Safety.

An instructor is selected and certified by POST on the basis of 6 years' on-the-job experience as a law enforcement officer, a keen desire to instruct, and receipt of a police science instructor's certification from the State Board of Vocational Education. This certification is given upon completion of the POST certified 80-classroom-hour instructor training course.

Instructors are selected for assign-

POST Instructor Joe Gee shows officers how to test for narcotics.



ment from the POST Certified Instructors List and paid at a rate of \$6.25 an hour for teaching at inservice sessions plus per diem and travel expense.

FBI Special Agent instructors frequently teach regional inservice training sessions at the request of local officers, and the services of FBI instructors are provided without charge. Quite frequently these instructors are termed the best and, in some instances, are the only available teachers for certain subject matters, such as tear gas, bombs and explosives, rules of evidence, search and seizure, firearms, and community relations.

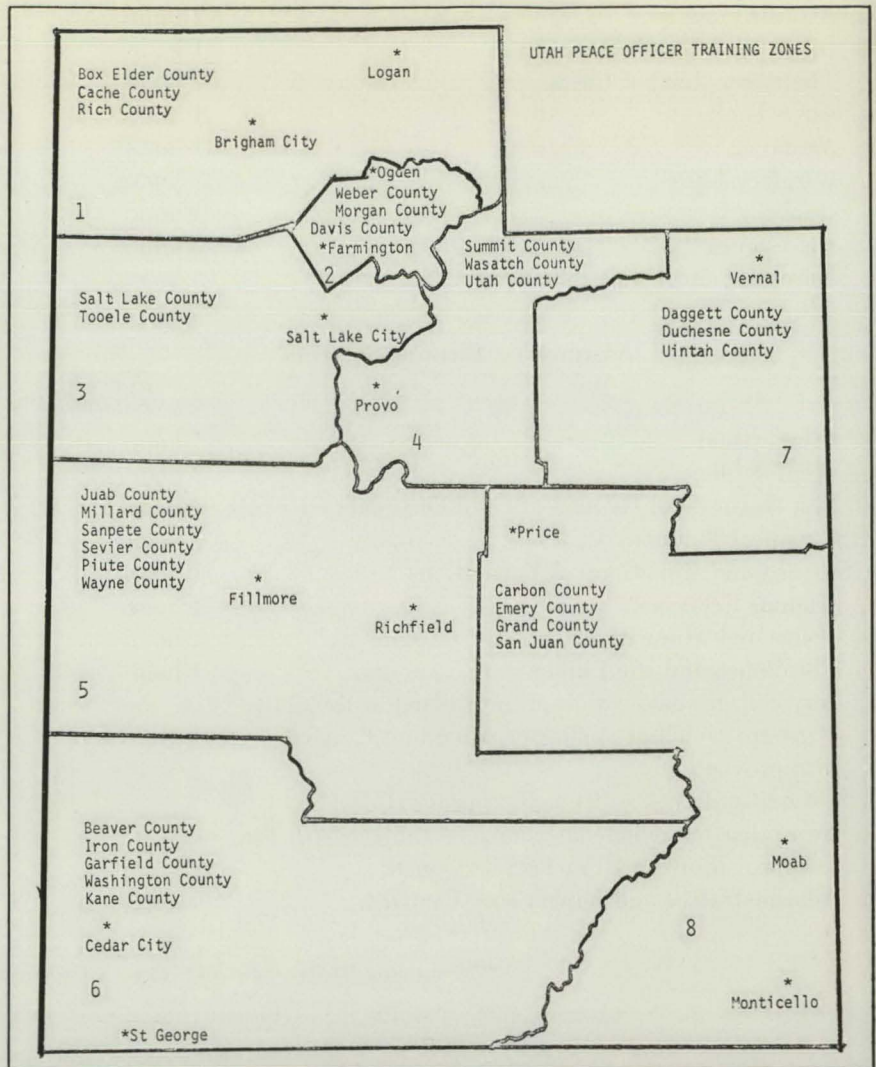
Films, visual aids, and reference material are available to all instructors and each department, upon request, to enhance their presentations.

The experience gained in the first year's operation dictates a careful selection of instructors is imperative. In addition, a review of an instructor's outlines and training materials is necessary, for in many instances this is the first time that officers in outlying areas have had an opportunity to receive information which will assist them in their daily police operations.

The Board of Higher Education for the State, based upon the excellent content of the courses, police instructor expertise, and outside assignments, has decreed that POST courses be awarded nine credit hours for basic training and one credit hour for each 30 classroom hours of other special and technical courses.

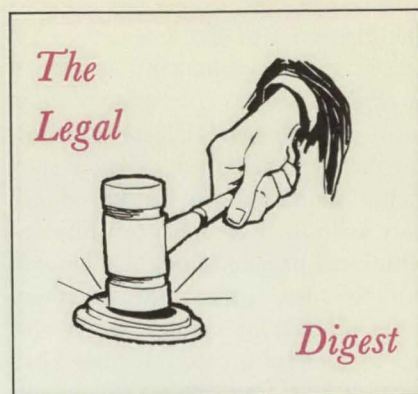
A regional inservice training school in which police personnel in a given area are exposed to the same pattern of instruction is an important step in the standardization of police operations. This step serves to promote coordination at all levels and in all police organizations. The benefits are best exemplified in case of a local, regional, or statewide emergency, when

(Continued on page 29)



FBI Special Agent Charles J. Shepherd demonstrates the handling of a riot gun at an inservice training session.

By  
INSP. JOHN A. MINTZ  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D.C.



# Formal Considerations in Search Warrant Applications

**T**he language of the fourth amendment is not complex in its description of the required characteristics of an application for a warrant: "... no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." Obviously the emphasis is on substance rather than form, and it has been held that a particular format is not constitutionally mandatory.<sup>1</sup>

It is only where by statute or rule of court a jurisdiction has adopted procedural requirements beyond those of the Constitution that there arise

disputes concerning the adequacy of the form of an affidavit<sup>2</sup> or whether the application may be oral instead of written.<sup>3</sup> The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure contain examples of such extensions. Rule 41, referring to search warrants, provides, "A warrant shall issue only on affidavit sworn to before the judge or magistrate and establishing the grounds for issuing the warrant." Rule 4 declares: "If it appears from the complaint, or from an affidavit or affidavits filed with the complaint, that there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed and that the defendant has committed it, a warrant

for the arrest of the defendant shall issue. . . ." A complaint is defined in Rule 3 as ". . . a written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged." Federal warrants, therefore, will be judged not only as to their compliance with constitutional principles but also according to their procedural accuracy. State officers, of course, are bound not by Federal procedural rules<sup>4</sup> but by State rules and statutes which may impose fewer restrictions<sup>5</sup> or even more stringent limitations.<sup>6</sup>

### **A Necessary Function**

Under the Federal law and in other jurisdictions where probable cause must be presented in documentary form under oath, the formal requirements appear to be aimed more at accurately preserving the substance of the officer's statement than being ends unto themselves. Variations in style are acceptable<sup>7</sup> and have never been the subject of critical comment by the Supreme Court.

Communication of understanding is the necessary function of the affidavit and complaint. It does not matter whether this task is accomplished in a one-page attractively designed and adequately completed form or in numerous pages attached and incorporated in the application by reference.<sup>8</sup> Attachments also may be used to provide supplementary information, as where the affidavit contains the signal, "Continued on attachment No. 2"<sup>9</sup> or where detailed data such as particularized descriptions of premises to be searched or directions for finding them are recorded on strips of paper, and physically attached.<sup>10</sup> The determining factor here is the state of the document at the time of submission to the magistrate. If the sundry forms, sheets, pages, and scraps of paper are fastened so as to be intended as one instrument at the time the affiant signs it under oath,

it will satisfy the formal requirements just as readily as would a single page statement.

The application can take the form of a series of related affidavits, each contributing a portion of the facts as long as the magistrate can discern probable cause from the combined presentation.<sup>11</sup>

As further evidence of the flexibility of the formal requirements, it is possible for several officers to join in the preparation of one affidavit reporting the results of their collective investigations where the finished product specifies with clarity which items of information were offered by each of the subscribing affiants.<sup>12</sup>

The most recent development in the law concerning the application for a search warrant is entirely consistent with the view that substance rather than format is the prime constitutional consideration. During September 1970, California enacted a statute<sup>13</sup> which provides that in lieu of

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*"The most recent development in the law concerning the application for a search warrant is entirely consistent with the view that substance rather than format is the prime constitutional consideration."*

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the written affidavit, a magistrate may take an oral statement under oath which shall be recorded and transcribed. The transcribed statement shall be deemed to be an affidavit. If the magistrate finds that there is probable cause, he must issue a search warrant in the usual fashion, or he may orally authorize a peace officer to sign the magistrate's name on a du-

plicate original warrant. A duplicate original warrant shall be deemed to be a search warrant, and it shall be returned to the magistrate upon execution. In such cases, the magistrate shall enter on the face of the original warrant the exact time of issuance of the warrant and shall sign and file the original warrant and the duplicate original warrant with the clerk of the court.


### **Modification**

In summary, an officer at the scene of an arrest could telephonically advise the magistrate of the facts under oath. This statement could be recorded for later transcription. If the magistrate finds probable cause, he could orally authorize the officer to complete a search warrant form at the scene, including signing the magistrate's name, and the form would be considered a duplicate of the original warrant that the magistrate would be issuing in his office. The substance of the protection guaranteed by the fourth amendment is fully preserved by this procedure. Only the formalities have been modified to meet needs caused by changing rules in other areas of search and seizure law, specifically, search incidental to arrest.<sup>14</sup>

### **"Clear Legislative Command"**

That legislative, rather than judicial, action was required to meet this need in California was clearly indicated by a decision<sup>15</sup> rendered just prior to enactment of the statute. In a narcotics case, extensive sworn testimony was presented to a magistrate in the presence of a court reporter. No written affidavit was made or presented by the officers. Search warrants were issued and executed. The court held the warrants invalid on the ground that a sworn statement is not an affidavit and declared, "The problem here presented is not one of 'tech-

nicalities without substance' but one of clear legislative command."<sup>16</sup>

Arizona has become the second State to adopt a statute authorizing applications for search warrants to be made orally in person, by telephone, radio, or other means of electronic communication.<sup>17</sup> The Arizona law, approved during May 1971, provides for substantially the same procedures available to officers in California. Other States, and perhaps the Federal Government, may receive proposals to follow the lead of California and Arizona. 

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> *Lowery v. United States*, 161 F. 2d 30, cert. denied, 331 U.S. 849, reh. denied 332 U.S. 787 (1947).

<sup>2</sup> *Clay v. United States*, 246 F. 2d 298 (5th Cir. 1957).

<sup>3</sup> *United States v. Birrell*, 242 F. Supp. 191 (S.D.N.Y. 1965).

<sup>4</sup> *Gillespie v. United States*, 368 F. 2d 1 (8th Cir. 1966).

<sup>5</sup> *United States ex rel. Pugach v. Mancusi*, 310 F. Supp. 691 (S.D.N.Y. 1970).

<sup>6</sup> *Indiana Statutes Annotated*, Title 9, Section 602, requires an affidavit and specifies its format.

<sup>7</sup> Compare the sparse statement closely following a printed form in *Tri-Pharmacy, Inc. v. United States*, 203 Va. 723, cert. denied, 371 U.S. 962 (1963), with the detailed narrative in *United States v. Ventresca*, 380 U.S. 102 (1965).

***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.***

<sup>8</sup> *United States v. Gillette*, 383 F. 2d 843 (2nd Cir. 1967); *Clay v. United States*, 246 F. 2d 298 (5th Cir. 1957) (printed form unsigned but attached to five affidavits of Federal agents held together to establish probable cause).

<sup>9</sup> *United States v. Brooks*, 303 F. 2d 851 (6th Cir. 1962).

<sup>10</sup> *United States v. Meeks*, 313 F. 2d 464 (6th Cir. 1963).

<sup>11</sup> *United States v. Searo*, 367 F. 2d 347 (2nd Cir. 1966); *Nolan v. United States*, 413 F. 2d 850 (6th Cir. 1969) (two affidavits filed by the FBI were considered by the magistrate, but he failed to refer to both in issuing the warrant. Held: the form of the application was proper. The Exclusionary Rule was not designed to correct errors of the magistrate); *United States v. Averell*, 296 F. Supp. 1004 (E.D.N.Y. 1969); *United States v. Arnal*, 218 F. Supp. 814 (W. D. Pa. 1963).

<sup>12</sup> *Masiello v. United States*, 304 F. 2d 399 (U.S. App. D.C. 1962) (two officers signed); *United States v. Castle*, 213 F. Supp. 56 (D.D.C. 1962) (three officers signed).

<sup>13</sup> California Senate Bill No. 306, "An act to amend Sections 1526, 1528, and 1534 of the Penal Code, relating to search warrants," approved by Governor, September 2, 1970.

<sup>14</sup> *Chimel v. California*, 395 U.S. 752 (1969).

<sup>15</sup> *Powelson v. Superior Court of County of Yolo*, 88 Ca. R. 8 (1970).

<sup>16</sup> 88 Ca. R. at page 10.

<sup>17</sup> Arizona Revised Statutes, Sections 13-1444; 13-4445, approved, as amended, May 10, 1971.

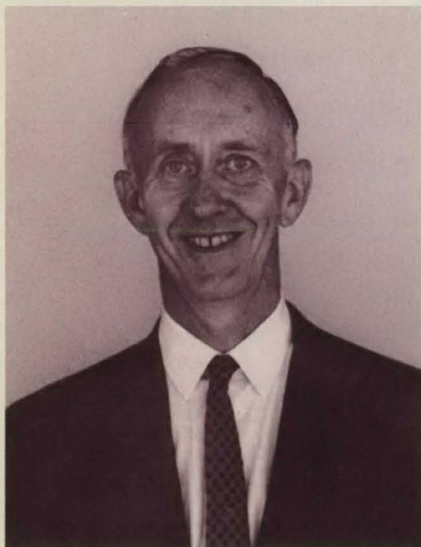
"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

———The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

*"The officers directly involved now approach their duties with more professionalism and truly understand their mission to 'Know and Serve.'"*

# Developing a Criminal Justice Training Program

By  
**CLIFFORD A. MOYER**  
Director,  
South Carolina Criminal Justice  
Academy,  
Columbia, S.C.



South Carolina is currently developing a statewide training program for law enforcement. J. Preston Strom, chief of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) and a graduate of the FBI National Academy, had long recognized the need for such a training program, and at his urging the 1968 State legislature approved \$30,000 for the training of law enforcement officers from any department in South Carolina requesting basic or specialized training.

The author accepted the challenging position of director of the new training institution, first named the "South Carolina Police Academy," and now known as the "South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy." We contacted all chiefs of police and sheriffs in the State, explained the needs and problems, and asked for suggestions on ways of obtaining money at local levels to finance the proposed statewide training program. We also contacted State and Federal agencies


and enlisted their cooperation in providing instructors for the proposed classes. Twenty-seven officers, including a number of police instructors from the Columbia FBI Field Office, pledged their services without remuneration.

## *Facilities*

The academy was given access to three vacant buildings which could be reconditioned for use as training facilities. One building, previously used as a medical clinic, was converted into a dormitory to house 32 resident student-officers. Another building, which had served as a messhall for nurses and patients at the clinic, was refurbished and equipped as a kitchen-dining room. The third, a former laboratory, storage room, and detention cell, was converted into classroom and office space. Cost for remodeling and furnishing of these buildings was \$14,000.

**D**uring August, 10 outstanding Maryland high school students spent a week "in training" at the Maryland State Police Academy in Pikesville. The training program was sponsored by the Department of Maryland, The American Legion, in conjunction with the State Police.

The "Boy Staters" were chosen on the basis of their scholastic achievement in high school and their express desire to enter the field of law enforcement. Among the subjects taught to the students were depart-

mental rules and regulations, criminal law, radar, narcotics, motor vehicle law, firearms, first aid, and physical training. They also studied police radio communications, police video television, and other functions of the State Police. According to Col. Thomas S. Smith, Superintendent of the Maryland State Police, "The objective of promoting understanding and good will between the State Police and the students proved to be very successful. . . ." 

## High School Students Receive Police Training



A Maryland State policeman demonstrates to "Boy Staters" the equipment used by the State Police Tactical Section.

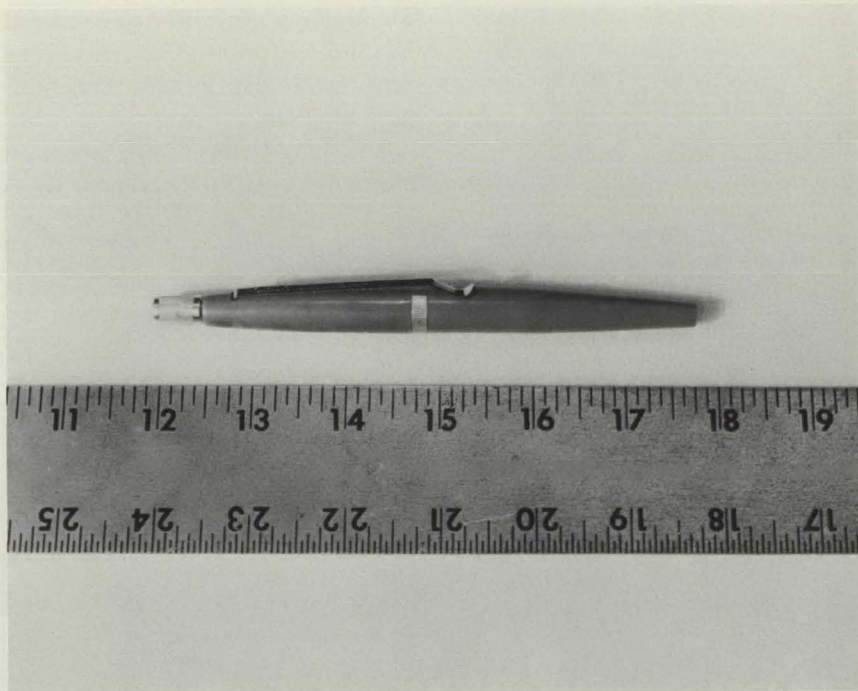
*"Crimes lead into one another. They who are capable of being forgers are capable of being incendiaries."*

—Edmund Burke

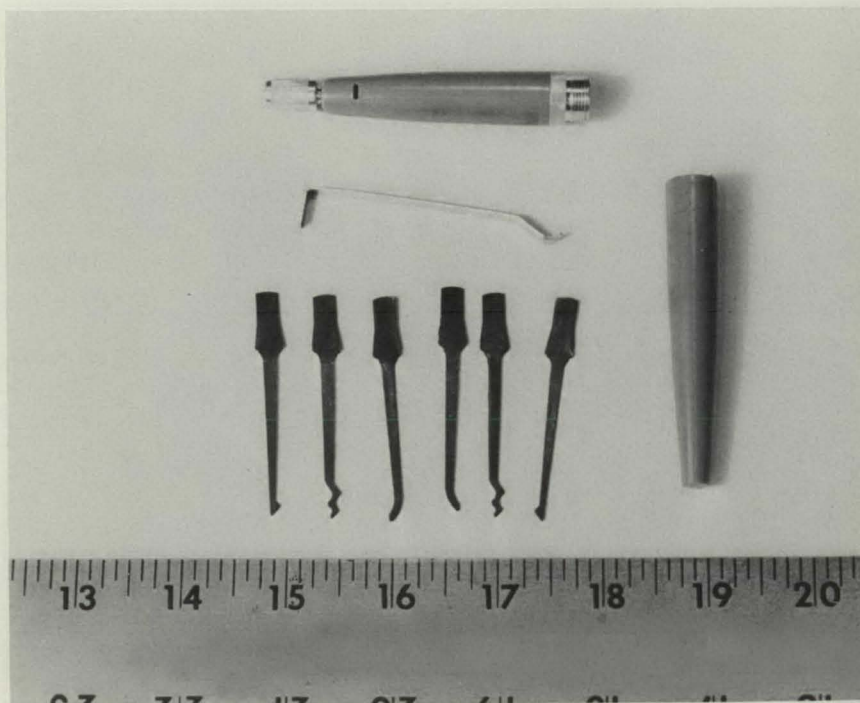
## CRIME INSTRUMENT

Occasionally, police officers confiscate instruments of crime such as knives or guns which have been cleverly constructed or altered by criminals to resemble common objects normally found on most persons. The mechanical pencil and ink pen are frequently used in connection with these alterations.

Recently, a Cleveland, Ohio, police detective recovered what appeared to be a 6-inch ink pen. Upon closer examination he discovered the "pen" to be a hollow-shaft instrument which contained several lock-picking tools. The tools can be fitted into the steel end of the shaft for use in opening locks.



The pen-like device was found by an Ohio policeman during a recent investigation.



The hollow shaft of the instrument contained lock-picking tools.

## OPERATION F.I.N.D.

(Continued from page 6)

type of violations that led to the adoption of the plan.


In evaluating Operation F.I.N.D., the following statistical breakdown of the crimes was made, indicating crime clearance:

Bank robberies-----	12
Other armed robberies----	59
Rape and kidnap-----	1
Homicide-----	3
Assault with intent to kill--	9
Burglaries-----	11
Auto thefts-----	2
Vehicles recovered without occupants-----	42

In the final analysis, Operation

F.I.N.D. of our department is a basic, fundamental, and even elementary plan in today's sophisticated world of computers. Its success depends on speed, commonsense, efficiency, and cooperation.

These factors have been blended together to make Operation F.I.N.D. workable. The police radio system, the sector cars, the command center, and the individual officer all perform their part of the plan with skill and dedication. The result is that the Philadelphia police through Operation F.I.N.D. do a better job of capturing bandits and recovering stolen property and give more protection to law-abiding citizens.


Isn't that a goal of every police department? 

## FILM LIBRARY

(Continued from page 9)

part of the three basic methods of teaching—telling, showing, and doing.

In addition to the films, our department has acquired and installed a closed-circuit television system. We use this equipment at rollcall to pass current information to the officers. Our police academy uses the equipment in an exercise in role-playing wherein the student is able to evaluate his own performance in lifelike situations.

Films have been a valuable asset in our police-community relations programs. The viewer can see and hear our problems and, we hope, develop an understanding of them. We explain the purpose of the film before showing and hold a question-and-answer period afterwards. Approximately 75,000 individuals in the community viewed our films in 1970, and we feel a better understanding has resulted. 

## "POWER" SOURCE

Drug concealment methods used for smuggling and "safekeeping" purposes are as varied as the smuggler's imagination.

Recently, a flashlight which could secrete a battery-sized vial of heroin and still function properly was uncovered. The vial, wrapped in a con-

ductive material, was placed in the flashlight in front of an ordinary battery, and the flashlight remained operational.

Numerous battery-operated devices could be similarly rigged, thus diverting suspicion by the fact that they are functional.

Flashlight used to hide vial of heroin while remaining functional as a light source.




## POST

(Continued from page 20)

standardized police operation is the best and most efficient means of accomplishing the desired end.

Incentive pay is most generally based on quality police science education and training. POST statewide inservice training and the successful attainment of advanced officer certification reward the officer with incentive pay programs with greater take-home pay and confidence in his ability as a law enforcement officer.

While statewide inservice training was never intended, nor can it be expected, to prepare law enforcement for every eventuality, as well as completely professionalize police officers, it has been successfully initiated in Utah as the answer to an immediate police training need. 

## POLICE RADIO SYSTEM

*(Continued from page 14)*

P.R.S. a veritable storehouse of information on a wide variety of matters. For example, if a sport fisherman asks a police officer on his beat whether it is safe to start off on an extended fishing trip offshore, the officer calls the central station where a receiver is constantly tuned in on the running broadcast of weather predictions put out by the National Weather Service. The dispatcher can also give him the current reading on wind direction and velocity from instruments on his console. Should further information be needed, an immediate call to Otis Air Force Base puts the dispatcher in touch with the meteorologist there.

If an officer comes across an injured animal, help is no farther away than his radio microphone. The investigator for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a participant in the system.

Every emergency service and law enforcement agency in the Cape Cod and islands area is a part of this communications system. This is true of the Resident Agent of the FBI who can be reached immediately whenever the police encounter a case involving violation of Federal law.

The dispatchers at the central station of the P.R.S., in spite of the fact that Cape Cod is a rural and resort area, are probably as busy as those in any big city department. They regularly monitor 14 separate frequencies and must be prepared to reply to any of them. The director of the system and his three technicians have designed the radio console especially for the P.R.S. It is set up so that during the nighttime hours in winter one man can operate it. But as things get busier, the board can be divided so that two men can operate independently. To eliminate log-keeping problems, all transmissions and messages received are recorded on tape.

The P.R.S. central station at sheriff's headquarters has long since outgrown its present building, which is a wooden structure built with inmate labor from the jail. There is a bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature to authorize the expenditure of \$300,000 for a building to house three of the sheriff's department operations: the Police Radio System, the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, and the Drug Abuse Information Bureau. A number of refinements in the county communications system are in the planning stage, but they have been held up pending the construction of new quarters.

Although many of the things that have been done in the establishment and development of the P.R.S. may seem unorthodox, the people of Barnstable County feel that the regional concept of emergency services is both efficient and economical and that much is to be gained by adapting methods to the specific needs of the community. (FBI)



Shown above is the central station of the Police Radio System.

# INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

## SHOPLIFTING IN SUPERMARKETS AND DRUGSTORES

More chain drugstore shoplifters are apprehended in December than in any other month, according to a recent survey conducted in one area of a large State by a company which specializes in retail security systems.

The report shows that 12.4 percent of the annual total of drugstore shoplifting arrests occurred in December. January was the low month with 5.7 percent.

Based on the number of apprehensions, shoplifters are more active from 3 to 6 p.m. than any other period of the day or night in both drugstores and supermarkets. The report further reveals that supermarkets are hardest

hit by shoplifting on Thursdays, whereas Saturday is the most productive day for apprehensions in drugstores.

Here are some other statistics reflected in the report:

Approximately 43 percent of all supermarket apprehensions were under 18, and 50 percent of drugstore apprehensions were from the same age group.

The number caught shoplifting after their thirtieth birthday dropped off sharply in both supermarkets and drugstores. Fewer than 29 percent of the ap-

prehensions involved people past thirty.

There was an equal distribution between males and females apprehended.

Each offender in supermarkets had an average of 3.1 items worth \$3.81, and in drugstores the average was 2.7 items worth \$5.33.

Cigarettes and liquor were stolen in about 10 percent of the supermarket apprehensions and in about 9 percent of the drugstore cases. Vitamins were stolen in 2.3 percent of the supermarkets but in only 1.5 percent of the drugstore apprehensions.

## FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE

It is unlawful for any person to willfully derail, disable, or wreck a train or any part thereof, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or willfully damage or render unsafe or unusable railroad property or facilities with intent to derail, disable, or wreck railroad rolling stock engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or to attempt to commit any of the above acts.

These violations are covered by a Federal statute and are within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

## POISONS

The FBI Laboratory is fully equipped to handle the examination of poisons. The Laboratory uses an extensive variety of modern analytical methods, such as instrumental analysis. In particular, X-ray diffraction,

gas chromatography, and ultraviolet and infrared spectroscopy are used. Toxicological examinations are usually performed on the vital organs of a suspected poison victim to determine the presence of poisonous substances which might have been the cause of death.

## DESTRUCTION OF INTER-STATE PROPERTY

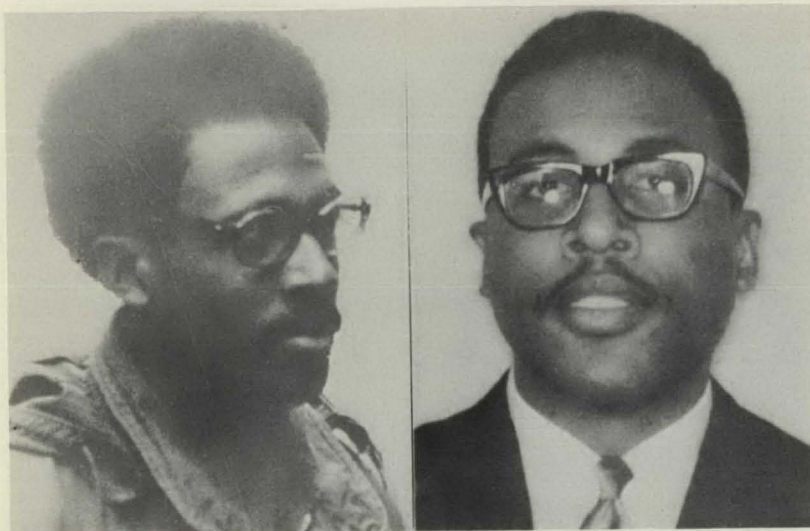
A Federal statute prohibits the willful destruction or injury to property moving in interstate or foreign commerce while such property is in the control of common or contract carriers. This law, which is within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, is limited to rail, motor vehicle, and air carriers.

## QUOTABLE QUOTE

*"Though force can protect in emergency, only justice, fairness, consideration and cooperation can finally lead men to the dawn of eternal peace."*

—Dwight D. Eisenhower

# WANTED BY THE FBI



**RICHARD BERNARD THOMAS, also known as: "Ricky."**

## Interstate Flight—Murder

Richard Bernard Thomas is currently wanted by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder.

On August 29, 1970, a police sergeant was brutally shot five times and killed in the Fairmount Park Police Guard Headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa. Thomas was named as one of six individuals, four of whom are in custody, who allegedly participated in this killing.

A Federal warrant for his arrest was issued on August 31, 1970, at Philadelphia.

## Caution

Thomas should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

## Description

Age----- 25, born May 25, 1946, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Height----- 6 feet 1 inch.  
Weight----- 170 pounds.

Build----- Medium.  
Hair----- Black.  
Eyes----- Brown.  
Complexion-- Medium.  
Race----- Negro.  
Nationality-- American.  
Scars and marks-- Vaccination scar on left arm, scars on right arm, right thumb, and left leg.  
Occupation-- Telephone lineman.  
Remarks---- May be wearing gold-rimmed glasses.  
FBI No----- 534,590 H.  
Fingerprint classification:  
20 L 5 R 000 13 Ref: 13  
I 1 R 000 1

## 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.

## HAIRS AND FIBERS

In the Microscopic Analysis Unit of the FBI Laboratory, scientific examinations of hairs and fibers are conducted. In crimes of violence, particularly if bodily contact is made, hairs and fibers are frequently interchanged between the victim and his assailant. Hairs foreign to the victim and fibers foreign to the victim's clothing can be matched microscopically with those from a suspect, and vice versa, thus connecting him with the crime. In addition, hairs and fibers obtained from a suspect's weapon or a hit-and-run automobile can be matched with those of the victim.

In the examination of hair, Laboratory experts can determine whether it is of human or animal origin. If human, the race and body area may be determined, and observations may be made as to whether the hair was bleached, dyed, crushed, cut, or burned, and whether it was forcibly removed. If animal, the species may be determined.

## FBI DISASTER SQUAD

During fiscal year 1971, the FBI Disaster Squad provided assistance on the scenes of four disasters. The fingerprint experts on this squad were able to identify 34 of the 167 victims by fingerprints. The FBI Disaster Squad is available upon request to assist in the identification of persons killed in major tragedies, such as rail and air accidents, explosions, and fires.

## FUGITIVES IDENTIFIED

The fingerprints of criminals and suspects identified with fingerprints on file with the FBI reached an all-time high of 2,444,860 during fiscal year 1971. Of the total number identified, 41,983 were fugitives wanted by Federal, State, and local authorities.

## FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS ONLY

(Not an order form)

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

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(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

## Visitor to FBI



Dr. Hans Walder, Attorney General of Switzerland, was greeted by Director J. Edgar Hoover during his recent visit to FBI Headquarters.

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

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## QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



The impression presented here is typical of a pattern the appearance of which can easily change because of improper inking or the use of undue pressure in taking the print. In the Identification Division of the FBI, this impression is classified as a tented arch and is referenced to a loop with four ridge counts.