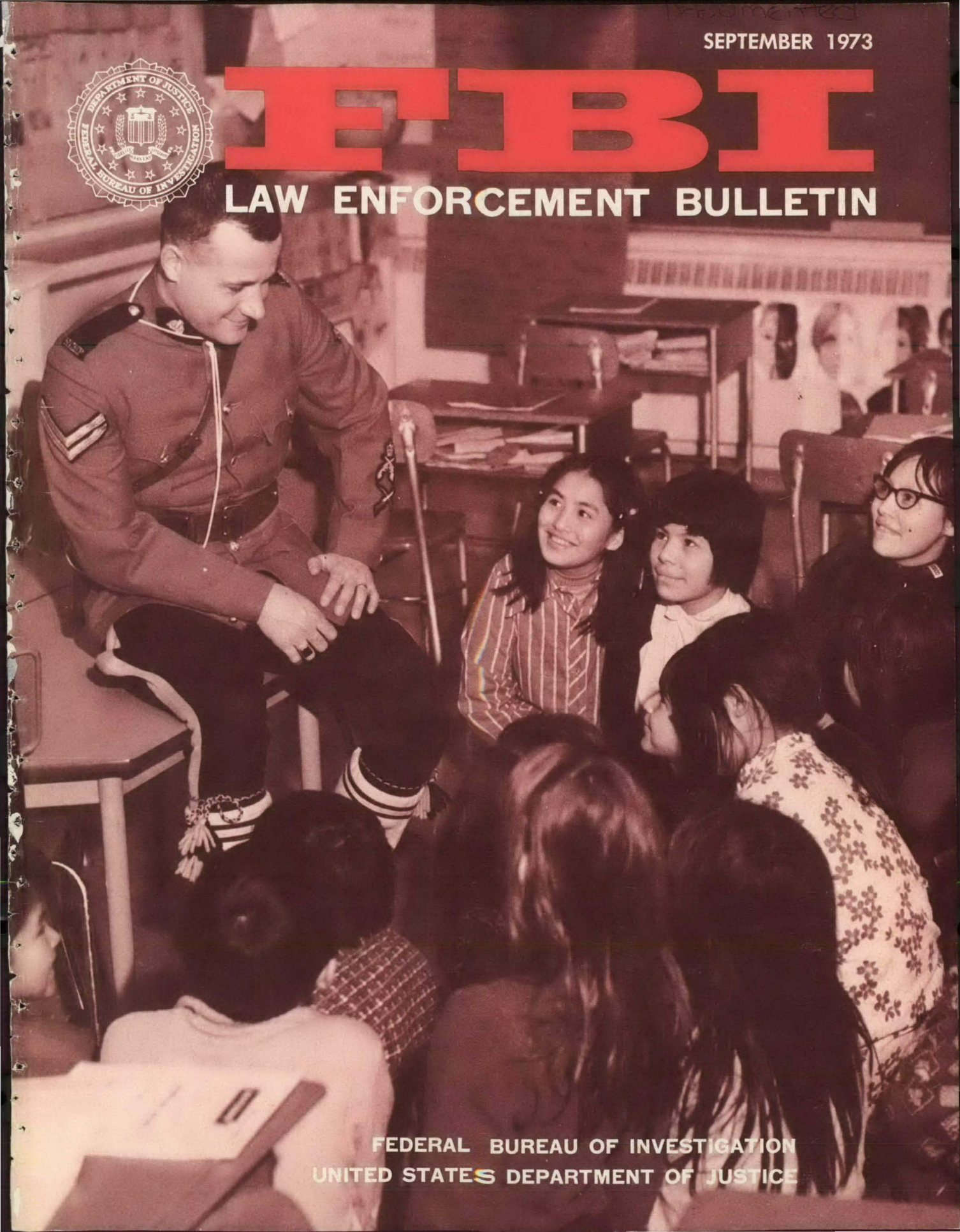


SEPTEMBER 1973



# FBI

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

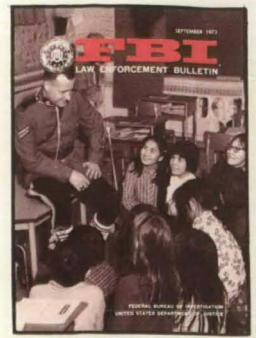


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



SEPTEMBER 1973

VOL. 42 NO. 9



THE COVER—A Royal Canadian Mounted Police Corporal discusses the 100-year history of his organization with Indian school children of the Yukon Territory. See article beginning on page 2.

# FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR . . .

. . . To All Law Enforcement Officials

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THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY are inseparable. Neither can function effectively without the other.

From the community the police draw much of their authority and the support necessary to carry out their responsibilities. The community relies on law enforcement performance for its safety and the orderly conduct of its affairs. No effective program to control crime and preserve the public peace can exist without the police and the community joined in the effort.

Police-community relations programs, therefore, are best characterized by their sincerity and vigor. Regrettably, these programs sometimes have been regarded generally by law enforcement administrators and police personnel as appeasement of minority groups and bothersome drains on crime-fighting efforts. Such notions neither encourage the development of committed community relations programs among law enforcement agencies nor allay the suspicions of segments of the community who withhold cooperation because they regard the police as hostile or indifferent to them.

Improving community relations means that the police must be sensitive to many community concerns. Some of these may not directly be related—at least not apparently so—to law enforcement responsibilities. Seeking community views may require patience, particularly from police officers confronted with shrill criticism of their performance. For those who express their

grievances with the police often represent groups with whom relations need most to be improved.

Police-community relations cannot simply be a program of reaction to community prodding. It must entail long-range police initiatives in the community bearing the strongest endorsement of police administrators, the enthusiastic support of the command staff, and the participation of rank and file officers. Lastly, but by no means the least important, community relations should be entrusted to the most qualified police personnel.

Moreover, community relations should not be confused with the self-serving thrust of public relations programs. The objectives are distinctly different. A community relations program is a full-scale effort to acquaint the police and the community with each other's problems and to genuinely seek solutions to these problems. Its primary goal is to ease tensions that contribute to crime, as well as stimulate a spirit of trust and confidence vital to reducing lawlessness.

Last fall the FBI, at its Police Training Academy, hosted leading law enforcement administrators from across the Nation in a highly productive seminar on the topic of community relations. More will be held to generate accomplishments in this and other urgent law enforcement programs.

Community relations is not a matter of expedience. Rather, it is a necessary rung on the law enforcement ladder to full professionalism.

  
CLARENCE M. KELLEY  
Director





The NWMP artillery detachment with its two 9-pounder guns was part of the force that established Fort Macleod.

**Royal Canadian Mounted Police—**

# Serving Canada for 100 Years

By

**WILLIAM L. HIGGITT**

Commissioner,

**Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

**Ottawa, Ontario, Canada**

Soon after the passing of the British North America Act in 1867, the new-born Federal Government acquired from the Hudson's Bay Co. an enormous and potentially rich area in Canada's northwest. It stretched from the Red River Valley in Manitoba to the Rockies and north from the 49th parallel to the Arctic Archipelago. However, before these resources could be developed, law and order had to be established throughout this vast region. The Government at Ottawa needed an instrument for the assertion of its authority and for the en-



forcement of the laws of the land. Its actions created a force later to become renowned as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

On May 23, 1873, the Parliament of Canada passed legislation to authorize the establishment of a force of up to 300 men to uphold law and order in these Northwest Territories, and on August 30 of the same year, the legislation was formally implemented and the actual formation of the Force commenced.

The main objective of the original 300-man contingent was to stop the



*"Today with the complexities which exist in our society, the problems being faced by the police are not always as basic and as easily delineated as they were in the past."*

liquor traffic among the Indians, to gain the respect and confidence of the Indians and break them of their old practices by tact and patience, to collect customs dues, and to perform all the duties of a police force. After a gruelling march from Manitoba in the summer of 1874, the Force succeeded in making its presence known as far west as the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, establishing its first post at Fort Macleod in the fall of that year.

As a semimilitary body modeled partly on the Royal Irish Constabulary, it was only natural that the North West Mounted Police (NWMP) follow the army style in administration and dress. The scarlet tunic worn earlier by the highly respected and popular British regiments which had served in the west was an important part of the NWMP uniform, and it was destined to become a badge of friendly authority.

A test of the capabilities of the infant Force was not long in coming as thousands of Sioux under Sitting Bull sought refuge north of the Canada-United States border following the 1876 battle of the Little Big Horn when Lt. Col. George A. Custer's regiment was annihilated. The presence of the Sioux was a constant problem to the Force; however, they were eventually persuaded to leave Canada and return to the United States.

Tactful handling of that situation, combined with the loyalty of Crowfoot, Chief of the great Blackfoot Confederacy, whose friendship had

## NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

150 additional Constables and Sub-Constables being required for the above Force, the following information is published for the guidance of those desirous of joining the Force:—

(1).—*Candidates must be active, able-bodied men of thoroughly sound constitution and exemplary character. They should be able to ride well, and to read and write either the English or French language.*

(2).—*The term of engagement is three years.*

(3).—*The rates of payments are as follow:—*

*Constables.....\$1 per diem.*

*Sub-Constables..... 75 c. "*

*with free rations; a free kit on joining; clothing; boots; quarters; fuel; and light; and the Government is empowered to give a free grant of 160 acres of land to all well-conducted men on completion of three years' service.*

(4).—*All transport expenses of those who are approved and accepted for service will be borne by the Government.*

(5).—*The undersigned will attend at*

*on the  
for the purpose of of engaging suitable men.*

G. A. FRENCH, Lt.-Colonel,  
Commissioner N. W. M. P.

*"The scarlet tunic . . .  
of the NWMP uniform . . .  
was destined to become a  
badge of friendly author-  
ity."*

An 1875 NWMP recruiting poster advertising a daily pay of 75 cents for sub-constables.



been cultivated earlier with good foresight, led to the Blackfoot Treaty (No. 7) in 1877, perhaps the most important Indian treaty in Canadian history.

By 1880, the NWMP had established sovereignty over the west and the transition from buffalo hunting to farming was underway.

Less than a decade had passed, however, when this peaceful period came to an end. Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway heralded settlement of the prairies and stirred up Indian and metis resentment against the intruding easterners. The metis rebelled in the spring of 1885 under the leadership of Louis Riel, but once again, the Blackfoot remained loyal and the NWMP was able to bear the strain until the militia arrived to quell the short-lived uprising.

When the rebellion came to an end and peace was restored, rapid change

and development of the Northwest Territories took place. New settlers swarmed onto the high plains, which are ideally suited to wheat farming and cattle ranching. Soon a network of patrols spread out from NWMP detachments, linking the settlements.

By the mid-1890's, the northern regions of Canadian territory came within the scope of the Force, and in particular, the goldfields of the Yukon. The NWMP moved quickly into the region when gold was originally found to establish posts at strategic points, and by 1898, when the flood of Klondike prospectors reached its peak, the Force was able to provide much needed guidance and assistance, which lessened the hardships for many of those who were unfamiliar with the harshness of this rugged country. By maintaining a high standard of enforcement, less than 250 members kept serious crime to a minimum

throughout this turbulent period. Among its many roles, the NWMP carried mail to the scattered camps, adding 64,000 miles in 1 year alone to patrols branching out by boat and dogsled over the north.

After the Boer War (1899-1902), in which many members of the Force served conspicuously with Canadian regiments, settlement of the west expanded as some 300,000 homesteaders made their homes on the plains. A total of 84 detachments stretched from the U.S. border to the Arctic and from Hudson Bay to Alaska.

World recognition came when a mounted contingent rode through London at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. In 1904, King Edward VII bestowed the prefix "Royal" on the Force in recognition of its service. One year later, the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed, and with Manitoba, divided the western

Surrounded by supplies for Yukon gold rush miners and prospectors, NWMP members man a customs post on the Canada-United States border in 1897.





*"After the Boer War (1899-1902). . . . A total of 84 [NWMP] detachments stretched from the U.S. border to the Arctic and from Hudson Bay to Alaska."*

plains into the three "Prairie Provinces." For the next 10 years, the Royal North West Mounted Police (RNWMP) carried out its multivariied and often hazardous duties of law enforcement and mercy, covering thousands of miles on horseback and by dog team, canoe, and boat.

The First World War dropped the strength of the Force considerably as many members left to enlist in the Canadian and British Armed Forces. In 1918, the Canadian Government authorized the establishment of two squadrons of serving members of the RNWMP for service in France and Siberia. That same year after the war, the total strength rose to 1,200 and the RNWMP was assigned the duty of enforcing Dominion legislation for the whole of Canada west of the Great Lakes. The extension of governmental activities made it obvious that the enforcement of Federal statutes throughout Canada must be the responsibility of a Federal force, and therefore, the jurisdiction of the RNWMP was extended to the whole of Canada early in 1920. In that same year, the name of the Force was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). Famous Arctic patrols in 1924 pushed deep into the Arctic frontier as a further extension of Canadian sovereignty, and in 1928, the RCMP Schooner *St. Roch* undertook supply and patrol duties in northern waters.

By 1932, the RCMP had taken over Provincial police duties in Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, and the Maritimes, and absorbed the Preventive Service of the Department of National Revenue.



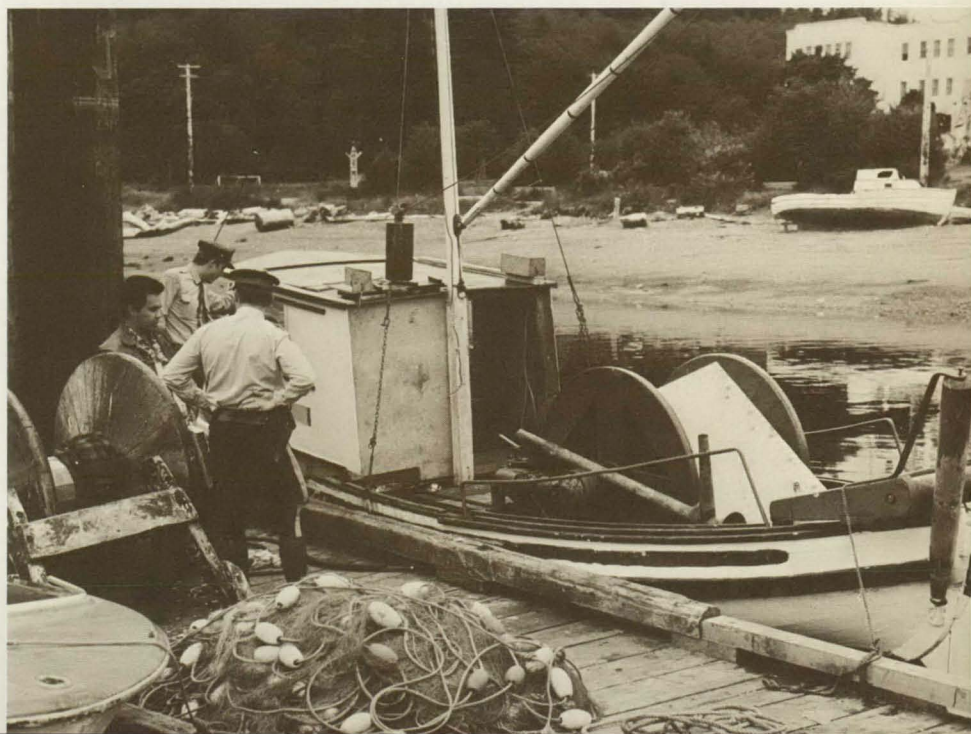
An RCMP ski-equipped aircraft of the Force's Air Division has landed some 40 miles south of the Arctic Circle to be loaded with the household effects of a Force member being transferred.

A marine section was formed in 1932 and it played an important role until World War II in cutting revenue losses through smuggling. During the war, 209 officers and men with 33 ships and boats were transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy for coastal and seagoing patrols. In 1942, the RCMP *St. Roch* became the first ship to navigate the Northwest Pas-

sage from west to east. She completed the return voyage in 1944, the first ship to traverse the Northwest Passage in both directions.

Long, tedious journeys overland through difficult terrain became less frequent with the advent of air travel and the formation of the RCMP "Air" Services in 1937. When the Second World War began, the RCAF took

An RCMP constable checks a fisherman's boat at Alert Bay, north of Vancouver, B.C. The Canada Shipping Act is one of many Federal statutes enforced by the RCMP.





*"Long, tedious journeys overland through difficult terrain became less frequent with . . . the formation of the RCMP 'Air' Services in 1937."*

over most of the personnel and equipment. Despite this depletion, the RCMP continued to make many flights into the north on police and defense missions until the section was reformed in 1946.

The Force also contributed a Provost Company to the Canadian Army as part of the First Canadian Division which provided the bulk of Provost personnel to all staff formations. Besides traffic duty and the collection of information on convoy movements and unit locations, these men were employed at detention barracks and training depots and in special investigation units. In cooperation with the Allied Military Government in occupied countries, they helped reorganize and direct civilian police systems, fire departments, and civil defense.

Following the war, both the "Air" and "Marine" arms of the RCMP were reorganized. The "Air" Services has now grown into a unit of 22 aircraft, including several with "STOL" capabilities, plus one helicopter added last year. Situated at strategic locations across the country, these aircraft fly over 2 million air-miles a year on police operational duties.

Thirty-three RCMP patrol vessels now perform law enforcement duties in Canadian territorial waters on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and inland waters. Over 300 smaller boats are utilized on the smaller rivers and lakes.

The RCMP now has a uniformed strength of about 11,000 officers and men, complemented by an additional 3,500 civilian members and public servants.

It is responsible for the enforcement of all Federal legislation, which includes such statutes as those relating to customs, excise, immigration, and narcotics, throughout Canada. Addi-

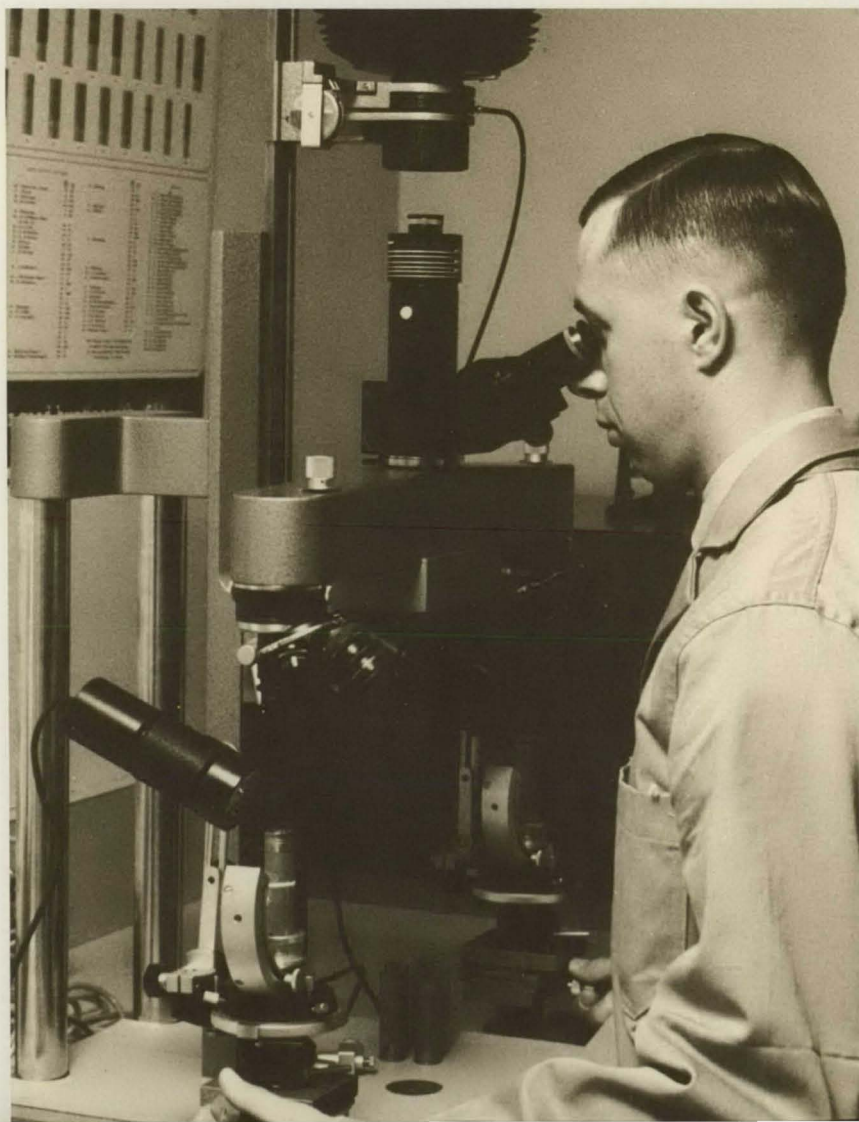
tionally, the Force operates specialized units to deal with a variety of other matters including organized crime, fraudulent commercial practices, gambling, protection of VIP's, and policing 9 international airports and 20 domestic airports. It is also charged with maintaining the internal security of the country and is the sole police force operating in the Canadian north.

Over and above these duties, the Force has had policing contracts since 1928 with the Province of Saskatchewan; since 1932 with the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick,

Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; and since August 1950 with the Provinces of Newfoundland and British Columbia. In these Provinces it enforces the Criminal Code of Canada and the Provincial Statutes (similar to State laws). For some years now the Force has also had agreements for the policing of a number of cities, towns, and municipalities in all Provinces where it does the Provincial policing. This number presently totals 169.

The Force is divided into "divisions," and generally speaking, a divisional area embraces an entire Province, with the divisional headquarters being situated in the Provincial capital. Each of these areas is further divided into subdivisinal and detach-

An RCMP constable at the RCMP's Sackville, N.B., Crime Detection Laboratory, one of six located across Canada, examines two shotgun shells through a comparison microscope.







Two of more than a million fingerprints stored in the RCMP's videofile in Ottawa are screened by a constable of the Force's headquarters fingerprint identification staff.

ment areas. Headquarters for the entire Force is located at Ottawa, Ontario.

To aid in these duties the RCMP maintains an extensive Canada-wide radio and telex network complete with a facsimile capability. Vehicles, planes, ships, and posts are radio equipped, and many of the larger posts are also equipped with telex facilities.

The Ottawa headquarters serves as a national repository to all Canadian police agencies for fingerprint records, firearm registrations, and similar data.

The police service dog section was formed in 1935, and at the present time, a total of 46 dogs are stationed across Canada for use in the search for lost children, the tracking of criminals, and the detection of narcotics.

To further supplement its investigational responsibilities, the RCMP maintains six crime laboratories which are equipped to carry out ballistics comparisons and chemical analyses, to identify handwriting specimens, and to perform a variety of other functions.

Modern technology is also available in the form of duplexed com-

puter equipment at the Canadian Police Information Centre, R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa. This provides the Force and other law enforcement agencies in Canada with immediate access by remote terminals to information on stolen vehicles, licenses, identifiable stolen property, and wanted persons.

Additionally, in its effort to assist other law enforcement agencies, the Force publishes the R.C.M.P. Gazette, a monthly magazine which contains timely articles on various phases of police activity, technological advancements in the law enforcement field, and recent legal judgments that are of interest to the police or have a specific application to future police functions.

For such a variety of tasks, men of many talents are required, yet each candidate must be characterized by personal integrity, a high degree of intelligence, and a sense of responsibility. The selection of RCMP recruits is made by educational exami-

nations, psychometric tests, and interviews.

To qualify, an applicant must be a British subject or Canadian citizen resident in Canada; between the ages of 18 and 29; single; at least 5 feet 8 inches in height; physically fit; and able to speak, read, and write English or French. Members of the Force cannot marry until they have served 2 years and are 21 years of age. The recruit's 6 months basic training at the Force's training center in Regina, Saskatchewan, includes drill, firearms instruction, physical training, and courses in criminal law, investigative techniques, public relations, swimming, and a great variety of academic and social subjects.

The training and development program of the Force is of a very wide scope and of a continuing nature. During the 1972-73 academic year, a total of 87 members of the Force were enrolled full time at Canadian universities. Advanced training in investigative techniques, personnel management, and other specialized instruction is also provided throughout a member's career. In 1938, the RCMP instituted the Canadian Police College which provides courses at Ottawa to members and selected personnel of other police forces in Canada and around the world.

The Force publishes the R.C.M.P. Quarterly, a magazine available by subscription both within and outside the Force. Additionally, the well-known Musical Ride has been acclaimed in Britain, Japan, and North America as a fine display of horsemanship. And the RCMP Band, first established in 1876, has evolved into an elite concert ensemble which plays to live audiences approaching one-half million each year.

(Continued on page 11)

*"The Ottawa headquarters [of the RCMP] serves as a national repository to all Canadian police agencies for fingerprint records, firearm registrations, and similar data."*



# *A Judge's Views on Law Enforcement Education and Training*

Recently, at the conclusion of a criminal trial, I commented to the sheriff that his deputy had been an excellent witness. The deputy had always been an honest and effective witness, but this time he seemed to be more poised—he had that virtually indefinable “something” which makes the difference between an average witness and one whose testimony is so sincere and so fairly presented as to be unimpeachable. For this improvement, the sheriff gave credit to the deputy’s recent graduation from the Montana Law Enforcement Academy (MLEA).

I began thinking about the testimony of other officers, past and present. I searched my memory for other instances where I knew of academy training and its effect on the ability of the officer as a witness. In my 30-odd years in the courtroom, I have observed hundreds of officers on the witness stand. In those years, when my time has been divided equally between the office of prosecutor and trial judge, with a few years served between as a defense counsel, I have seen many startling changes in the courtroom. I am sure that until a few years ago the courtroom hadn’t changed much from the days when the mustang had legs instead of wheels.

Thirty years ago Montana still had mainly a rural atmosphere. As in



By

**HON. E. GARDNER BROWNLEE**

**Judge,  
4th Judicial District Court,  
Missoula, Mont.**

earlier frontier days, courage and commonsense, the experience of on-the-job training, and a scant knowledge of the law, usually limited to each officer’s interpretation of right or wrong, tempered the lawman to his job. Open spaces and his lonely job left little time for anything beyond looking after the general welfare of his community and the protection of the scattered residents. The formality of the courts must have been the worst part of his job; to him the courtroom loomed as some sort of medieval tor-

ture chamber designed by slick lawyers, and perhaps even judges, to bedevil the unfortunate lawman called to the witness stand.

Today the officer finds his mission to be much more than merely keeping the peace. Qualifications and training have become as important as courage and being in tune with the community. The perils of civil liberty violations confront him at every turn. “Unlawful search and seizure” and “constitutional rights” have become everyday household words. As never before these new concepts restrict, control, and govern his actions—actions that have always been considered basic police functions. Right or wrong is no longer sufficient as a legal foundation; the officer must be aware of literally hundreds of offenses that are set out in the lawbooks, some so complex in nature that yesterday’s peace officer wouldn’t recognize the terminology. As a witness, the officer of today demonstrates a better knowledge of the law and his place in the field of enforcement, but that alone does not impress me as the sole reason for my belief that today’s officers are much better witnesses than were their earlier counterparts.

The first peace officers with whom I worked were still trying to make the adjustment from the right-or-wrong

*“More and more there steps into the courtroom a trained officer who appears as a representative of a sovereignty interested not in punishment of the accused but in seeing that justice be done.”*



philosophy to the new concept where a man could be arrested for such a trivial thing as exploding a firecracker on the Fourth of July, or for singing too loudly on his way home after a night with the boys. I don't believe those officers ever adjusted to being called upon to arrest their neighbors for failure to remove the outdoor plumbing after having been notified to do so by the building inspector. Many of those officers weren't sold on those new restrictions resulting from the urban impact on their job. I am sure such new kinds of offenses were the beginnings of the frustrations that seemed to peak in law enforcement with such Supreme Court decisions as *Miranda*, *Escobedo*, and the like.

Much has been said and written about those decisions, both pro and con, and it is unquestioned that they brought about one of the biggest changes in criminal procedure, both as applied by the officer on the street and as applied in the courtroom. As I review the parade of witnesses over these past years, I know that those decisions have been responsible for great improvement in the caliber of the testi-

*"Today the officer finds his mission to be much more than merely keeping the peace."*

mony to which I have listened. I am sure that something deeper than a knowledge of the requirements of those decisions is involved.

The failure of learning by experience on the job, and the other required qualifications of the early lawman to qualify him for his job or for his appearance on the witness stand, was one of the reasons the Montana Legislature in 1959 established the Montana Law Enforcement Academy. It took another 8 years before the academy was established sufficiently to prompt the legislature to require all peace officers from the larger counties to attend. It was not until 1971 that all officers from all counties were required to attend in order to keep their positions. I am convinced that the growth of the academy has been matched by an accompanying im-

provement in the capabilities of the officer as a witness.

Since the establishment of the academy most of our Montana peace officers have attended at least one of the school sessions. The courses are from 1 to 4 weeks and are concerned with the entire field of law enforcement, from basic police procedure to the operation of sophisticated electronic equipment. Emphasis at all schools is placed on criminal procedure and the understanding of the criminal codes. Each school seeks to apprise the officer of the important points of law as they are applied in his work as well as in the courtroom. I feel that the real plus factor is the appreciation and understanding of our judicial process developed by the students.

Of equal importance in comparing today's MLEA trained officer and the man with the badge of past decades is an understanding of the difference in trial tactics on the part of both the prosecution and the defense. In the past, a trial was conducted with each side attempting to keep certain evidence secret to be dropped as a sur-

Judge Brownlee presides over moot court training session.





*"It is my feeling that the trials today are better calculated to bring about the ultimate goal of our judicial process—that justice be done."*

prise bombshell on the other at the appropriate time. Today, criminal trial procedure has changed to the point where each side knows almost all of the facts available to the other, where the defense is required to make known many defenses well in advance of trial, and where the trial itself is conducted under circumstances that more fairly and adequately present the pros and cons of the matter to the jury.

These procedural changes have had the effect of removing trial tactics that placed the emphasis on "winning." It is my feeling that the trials today are better calculated to bring about the ultimate goal of our judicial process—that justice be done. For the most part, the flamboyant attorney of yesterday has given way to the thoroughly prepared attorney of the modern courtroom.

One result of this new courtroom procedure is that the officer, of necessity, must be better prepared when he enters the courtroom. The officer is now involved not only in the investigation of the case but much more in how that case is prepared by the prosecuting attorney. The officer is now the pivot point around which the case, both by the prosecution and the defense, is prepared. His every move while investigating the matter is gone over by all counsel. No longer does he enter the courtroom with the majority of the investigative facts known only to him. His notes, investigative findings, and the results of any tests performed, have been reviewed, examined, and even copied by all counsel almost from the moment of arrest. When the officer approaches the witness stand, he knows every strong point and every weakness of his case.

He also knows that both counsel have the same knowledge. This removes any temptation to shade the testimony, to attempt to outsmart the cross-examiner, or to withhold information. Instances where a witness has yielded to any of those temptations has contributed to poor impressions of his ability and certainly has subjected him to cutting and often damaging cross-examination.

Before MLEA, I can remember when part of an officer's on-the-job training was to sit in the courtroom as an observer whenever an Agent of the FBI was called to testify. The preparedness of those Agents for the trial was most evident. They demonstrated a complete understanding of the legal and factual problems of the case. They presented their testimony without giving any impression that they were partial. MLEA is now giving Montana officers that same poise, that same impression of a professional doing his job.

MLEA training has been particularly noted in such areas as confessions and searches and seizures. Cases do not suffer the prejudice now of improbability of circumstances surrounding an alleged confession. Instances of written statements obviously beyond the language comprehension of the accused have decreased drastically. It has been some time since cross-examination demonstrated factual situations that indicated coercion or undue pressure.

I don't wish to leave the impression that some peace officer frustration does not exist over courtroom appearances. In my opinion, most of it now centers around the problems presented by the rules of evidence. Future training sessions need to concentrate

on this area of courtroom work. Perhaps the biggest problem is teaching an understanding of the "why" of certain rules of evidence and the reasons for the inflexibility of certain rules and the flexibility of others. Evidence is not easy for peace officers to understand—but then neither is it easy for lawyers and judges to understand, so perhaps we can all stand more training.

One important factor that influences the impression left by an officer's testimony is how well he understands our concept of justice. To the officer of a few decades ago it seemed that "right v. wrong" was the name of the game and that one who had done wrong should be brought to justice and that the end justified the means. Today that concept hardly exists in the field of law enforcement. As I indicated earlier, the turning point came with the Supreme Court cases such as *Miranda*. Our attention was again called to the fact that our judicial system has as its foundation the constitutional respect for the individual liberty of each person. Our trial process is geared not necessarily to promote convictions but to assure that every protection provided by law is accorded a person who may be innocently or otherwise accused of some criminal offense.

The officer must have a good appreciation and belief in this system of justice or his testimony, when tested by cross-examination, will lack that degree of fairness which should demonstrate that the officer is not there to "win a case" but to see that justice is done. As strange as it may seem, this attitude of fairness, in my opinion, is more important in the presentation of testimony than courtroom decorum or manner of testifying. Failure in any of them can result in a "not guilty" verdict, but it appears that the public, represented by those 12 in the jury box, demands fairness of the system most of all.



# CRIMESCOPE

## HAZARDOUS DUTY

Police officers in San Antonio, Tex., have brought to our attention a timely reminder of the hazard in conducting rapid "frisk" or "pat down" searches of narcotics users. Often such persons have the "shooting rig" on their person and it includes, among other paraphernalia, a hypodermic syringe.

Failure to use caution in such searches sometimes results in the searching officer's sticking himself with the needle portion of the syringe. Such an injury is not only painful but if the needle is contaminated it can cause infection with a highly contagious malady such as hepatitis.

*(Let from San Antonio captioned "Police Instructors Bulletin, 'Hot Sheet'" 11-29-73)*

## RUNNING DOWN CRIME

After disregarding a stop sign in Monroe, Mich., a youthful cyclist and his bicycle were accidentally struck by a police patrol car. The unidentified cyclist fled the area leaving behind his cycle, tools, a tackle box, and a baseball cap.

The lieutenant who had been driving the patrol car involved in the collision and other patrolmen unsuccessfully searched the surrounding area for the youth. They did find the articles left behind and checked them for any form of identification. A well-known doctor's initials were on a name tag found with them. When contacted at his home the doctor discovered for the first time that the bicycle, tools, and cap had been stolen from his garage.

*(Human Interest Item submitted by Detroit 6/31/73.)*

## PAPER-THIN HIDEOUT

Convinced that he was inside, police officers in a southern city were puzzled when several complete searches of a house failed to turn up the fugitive. He was finally located when one determined officer discovered, by prodding a ceiling with his shotgun butt, a freshly papered-over opening to the attic. An accomplice had used self-stick wall-paper to conceal this entrance to the fugitive's hideout. *(Let from Savannah re "Police Instructors Bulletin, 'Hot Sheet'" 10-30-73.)*

## IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Law enforcement officers in a small community in Montana were able to solve, in a rather unusual way, a series of thefts of automobile engines and transmissions that had plagued them for several months.

The cooperation of a used car parts dealer in a nearby town was enlisted following the theft and stripping of several vehicles which had been driven only a short distance from the community. He advertised for high-output engines and transmissions in operable condition. The first person who appeared in response to the advertisement offered for sale a transmission which was identified from its serial number as stolen. A subsequent search of a building owned by the suspect turned up stolen engines and more stolen transmissions. As a result of this advertisement, three accomplices were charged with the suspect for possession of stolen property and automobile theft.

*(Let from SAs, Butte, "Information for Police Instructors 11 Bulletin, 'Hot Sheet'" 5-26-73)*

From a personal viewpoint, I cannot recall the number of times in the past that I have suffered with an officer on the witness stand while he has been made to appear wandering through a trackless wasteland by the clever cross-examiner. But today I have the satisfaction of watching officers whose poise, ability to understand the course of the trial, and skill in presenting investigative facts in evidence indicate pride in their profession and our system of justice.

MLEA has contributed greatly in inculcating in the officer an understanding and appreciation of this fairness and of our system of justice as well as a good foundation for his police work. More and more there steps into the courtroom a trained officer who appears as a representative of a sovereignty interested not in punishment of the accused but in seeing that justice be done. (FBI)

## RCMP

*(Continued from page 7)*

This 100th anniversary year has provided the Force with an opportunity to reflect upon its past accomplishments. Today with the complexities which exist in our society, the problems being faced by the police are not always as basic and as easily delineated as they were in the past. They are certain to become even more complex in the future. To be met successfully each will require careful study and analysis and the utilization of all of the expertise that has been developed over the past century. The RCMP is confident that it can meet this challenge and remain worthy of the public support it now enjoys and which is vital to its continued effectiveness. (FBI)



# FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY CEREMONIES

## 7,000th Officer Graduates

Mr. Don R. Dering, Chief of Police, Winnetka, Ill., addresses the graduates of the 93d Session of the FBI National Academy.

A special milestone in the history of the FBI National Academy was reached on June 22, 1973, when Capt. Arnold J. Evans of the Newark, N.J., Police Department became the 7,000th graduate of the Academy during graduation ceremonies held at Quantico, Va.

Captain Evans and 248 fellow officers of the 93d Session represented every State in the Union as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Thailand, Hong Kong, Korea, Canada, and Cyprus. With the graduation of this Session, a total of 7,178 officers have now received diplomas from the Academy since its beginning in 1935.





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*"The integrity and courage of the police officer have never been higher than what they are today."*

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The graduation exercises were called to order by Assistant Director Thomas J. Jenkins, head of the FBI Training Division, and the invocation was delivered by Capt. Asa W. Jones, U.S. Navy Chaplain.

Speaking on behalf of his fellow classmates, Investigator Paul W. Dollins, Security Department of the University of Illinois, expressed that "The integrity and courage of the police officer have never been higher than what they are today." He declared, "the police today are more professionalized than ever before."

Investigator Dollins stated that "The FBI has for many years been a guiding light in the education and training of law enforcement officers." He emphasized that "This very fine Academy . . . is an example of the FBI's dedication to the professionalization of local law enforcement."

Mr. Dollins reminded his fellow graduates, "We must reflect not on the past, but on the future," and urged his classmates to assume "an ever larger responsibility to law enforcement and to our fellow Americans."

He concluded by thanking the faculty and staff of the Academy for sharing "their knowledge and wisdom with us" and expressed optimism that his fellow law enforcement officers will have the opportunity to meet again in the future.

The next speaker, Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus, then Acting Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, noted that it has been a "unique privilege" for him to be Acting Director of the Bureau. He commented, "The FBI represents professionalism at its best—a dedication to public service, to duty, and to responsibility. . . . I have not found the FBI to be an or-

ganization of freelance busybodies snooping at random or abusing the rights of our citizenry."

The former Acting Director expressed concern with the "erosion of trust in government" and the fact that the law enforcement profession has been "reviled, belabored, and accused." He stressed that "If we are to reassert and bolster public trust . . . law enforcement must play a vital role."

According to Mr. Ruckelshaus, "law enforcement needs men and women of integrity, high purpose, and honesty." He expressed confidence that in the future the people of America will support the Nation's peace officers in their efforts to make better communities.

Mr. Ruckelshaus added that his association with the FBI has given him "a renewed faith in the integrity of public service." He pointed out that

Members of the platform party are shown following the graduation exercises. From left to right are: class spokesman Paul W. Dollins; Mr. Don R. Dering; former Acting FBI Director William D. Ruckelshaus; Dean Andre C. de Porry; Assistant FBI Director Thomas J. Jenkins; and Chaplain Asa W. Jones.





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*"He [Mr. Ruckelshaus] expressed confidence that in the future the people of America will support the Nation's peace officers in their efforts to make better communities."*

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the graduates of the National Academy have proved that they are willing to do their share in making law enforcement live up to its many responsibilities. This "is absolutely essential if free government is to survive," concluded the former FBI Acting Director.

Following his remarks, Mr. Ruckelshaus introduced the guest speaker, Mr. Don R. Dering, Chief of Police, Winnetka, Ill., who is presently the President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).

Mr. Dering extended congratulations to the class and stated that he was grateful for the opportunity to share some of his thoughts with the graduates. He emphasized that "The future of law enforcement in this Nation is critically dependent upon the development and the implementation of fully professional education and training standards for police officers."

Chief Dering pointed out to his colleagues that by graduating from the National Academy they will become part of the "tradition of excellence in law enforcement."

He addressed his remarks to a review of the police community's response to the need for improved police training and noted, "the need for upgrading training and education has been with us for some time." According to Mr. Dering, not so very long ago a police officer found himself being sworn in one day and walking a beat the next.

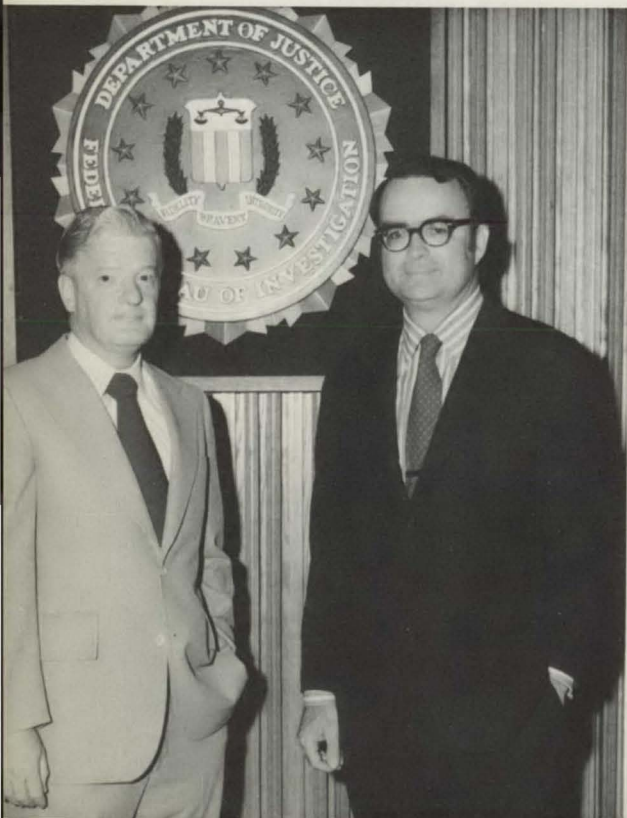
Chief Dering observed that fortunately several developments in the past 25 years have caused the Nation to focus its attention on police training needs. He referred to the 1950 American Bar Association's Commission on Organized Crime and stated that, while few tangible improvements stemmed from the commission, it laid the groundwork for and brought at-

tention to the problem of police training. Mr. Dering stressed that the turning point in police training efforts came in the 1960's. "A growing social revolution and the mounting crime rates could not be ignored" and "the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of Government began to look more closely into the detailed functionings of law enforcement," declared the IACP President.

Chief Dering observed that court decisions were forcing police agencies to "upgrade and strengthen their operations," however, the resources to do so were lacking. He stated that in the sixties five separate Federal commissions brought to the surface the facts that "police services *must* be upgraded, personnel *must* be better trained and educated, and the law enforcement effort *must* be made more responsive to community needs."

He specifically cited a report issued by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice which laid the foundation for Federal funds to be made available to local police agencies. Mr. Dering pointed out, however, it wasn't until 1968, when the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act was passed, that student loans were actually made available to police officers. These spurred the initiation of law enforcement degree programs.

The IACP head related that the next event which enabled police agencies to improve their training programs took place at the International Association of Chiefs of Police Conferences at Lexington, Ky., and it was during these meetings that the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training was founded. According to the Winnetka police chief, one of the objectives of the association was "to encourage uniform standards and curricula with a view to permitting interstate transfer of training credits based upon reciprocal agreements."



Former Acting FBI Director William D. Ruckelshaus (right) is shown with Capt. Arnold J. Evans, Police Department, Newark, N.J., who is the 7,000th graduate of the Academy.



*"... the training schools, the symposiums, nationwide conferences, and the National Academy . . . [are] proof of the . . . [FBI's] concern and interest in assuring that today's law enforcement officer receives the best training available."*

Mr. Darning succinctly defined the FBI's role in training police personnel. He cited the training schools, the symposiums, nationwide conferences, and the National Academy as proof of the Bureau's concern and interest in assuring that today's law enforcement officer receives the best training available.

"A great deal has been done in police training and education. But, a great deal is yet to be done," commented Chief Darning. He looked to the future with optimism and stated, "we shall bring the practice of police service to full professional stature."

Following Mr. Darning's remarks, Mr. Ruckelshaus introduced Mr.

Charles D. Grant, Deputy Chief of Police, Norfolk, Va., and presently the National President of the FBI National Academy Associates.

Hon. Andre C. de Porry, Dean of the School of Continuing Education, University of Virginia, then presented to a representative of each of the five training sections of the 93d Session a diploma as a symbolic award for the other members of his section. The five worthy graduates who were chosen for this honor were: Mr. Peter Yick Sheung Chan, Superintendent, Royal Hong Kong Police, Hong Kong, B.C.C.; Mr. Richard C. Clement, Chief of Police, Dover Township Police Department, Toms River, N.J.; Mr. Eugene L. Majors, Inspector, San Ber-

nardino County Sheriff's Office, San Bernardino, Calif.; Mr. Paul W. Dollins, Investigator, University of Illinois Security Department, Urbana, Ill.; and Mr. Fred W. Links, Jr., Senior Criminal Investigator, Sacramento County District Attorney's Office, Sacramento, Calif.

Prior to the conclusion of the ceremonies, Mr. Ruckelshaus presented a plaque to Dean de Porry in appreciation for his contributions to the FBI National Academy. Through the Dean's encouragement and leadership, a program has evolved in which graduates from the Academy can earn up to 16 hours of college credit from the University of Virginia.

Mr. Jenkins then paid tribute to the U.S. Marine Corps Band, conducted by Maj. Jack T. Kline, which has traditionally presented outstanding musical programs at National Academy graduations.

The benediction was delivered by Captain Jones, and the playing of the National Anthem concluded the program.

Section representatives, holding plaques presented to them in recognition of their services, are shown with former Acting Director William D. Ruckelshaus following the ceremonies. From left to right are: Mr. Eugene L. Majors; Mr. Peter Yick Sheung Chan; Mr. Richard C. Clement; Mr. Ruckelshaus; Mr. Paul W. Dollins; and Mr. Fred W. Links, Jr.

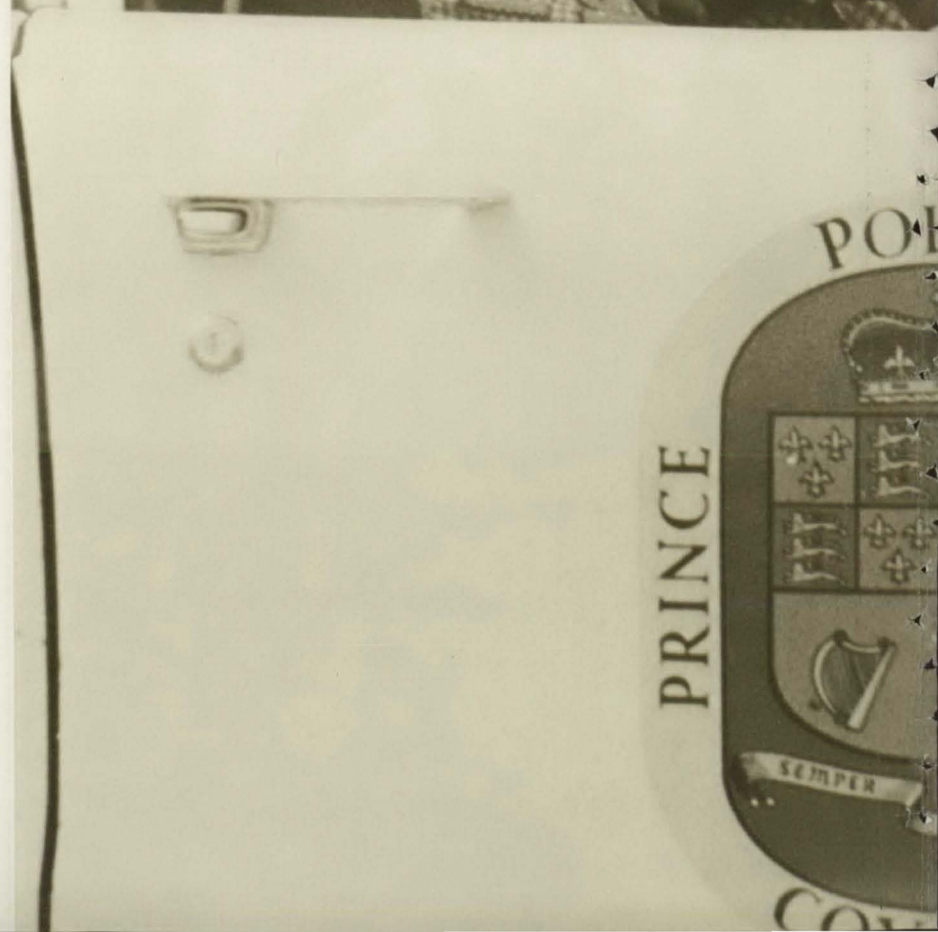




By  
ROLAND B. SWEITZER  
Chief of Police,  
and  
SGT. GIACAMO SAN FELICE  
Prince George's County  
Police Department,  
Forestville, Md.




Out for a drive with his family in his patrol car, this officer may be helping to deter crime by the presence of the police vehicle on the street.





# The Personal Patrol Car Program\*



The decade of the 1960's has had a profound effect upon police service management and operations. Pressure has been put on the police administrator by various national crime commissions, judicial decisions, organized groups of citizens, and professional organizations. Many law enforcement agencies thus found themselves hard pressed to deliver the quality and quantity of law enforcement required to serve their communities effectively.

During the 1960's, Prince George's County, Md., experienced a 100 percent increase in population and changed from a rural to a largely urban community. Along with the increase in population, the county experienced rising crime rates and calls for service.

Another primary factor considered was the friction encountered in police-public confrontations which has led to a lack of public respect and confidence in the police. These con-

\*This article is based on a comprehensive report, which was prepared by Sgt. Giacamo San Felice, entitled "The Personal Patrol Car Program—An Evaluation Report." A copy of the evaluation, together with a detailed description of the program, is available from Roland B. Sweitzer, Chief of Police, Prince George's County Police Department, 3415 N. Forestedge Road, Forestville, Md. 20028, Telephone (301) 336-8800.



*"During the first year of the program, off-duty officers handled, stood by, or assisted on-duty officers in 12,779 incidents or calls. . . ."*

frontations were the motivation for developing police-community relations programs which sought to better the relationships between individual officers and individual members of the public. To produce effective results, efforts at improving our police-community relations program required modification of the underlying attitudes stemming from the everyday contacts between the police officer and the public with whom he deals.

The general public today expects more of its police in terms of personal conduct, service, and improvement. This expectation requires the police administrators to be more sensitive to community needs while attempting to fulfill the goals of the overall police mission.

Therefore, the above conditions forced the administrators of the police department to look for new solutions to these problems in the face of rising crime, budgetary restrictions, and a lack of sufficient manpower. After the emergence of the program of using police cars off duty as well as on duty in Indianapolis, Ind.,\* the Research and Development Division was di-

rected to conduct a study which eventually resulted in the present concept of our personal patrol car program.

In November 1971, patrol cars were issued to officers in the department's Bureau of Patrol and Special Operations Division. The officers operated patrol cars to and from work and used them for personal activities while off duty. They were expected to maintain radio contact and respond to emergencies in their immediate areas even while off duty. In return, the county bore the expense of purchasing and of maintenance and operating costs of the vehicles. All ranks from patrolman through major were issued cars. The remainder of this article discusses the effectiveness of this program after 1 year of operation.

### **Objectives**

The primary objectives of the program were as follows:

1. To promote the security of the citizens of Prince George's County by a greater visibility of police resulting from an increased number of police vehicles on the streets of the county.



Chief Sweitzer.

2. To improve police-community relations by developing a mutual understanding of police objectives through increased personal contacts and services performed by the police.
3. To deter crime by limiting the opportunity of the criminal to commit the act because of the presence of more police vehicles.
4. To provide quicker response time to certain types of calls and thereby increase the opportunity for apprehending the criminal.
5. To reduce the maintenance cost expended on the vehicles in the police fleet.
6. To provide quicker response of off-duty personnel when

\*See FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, "Twenty-Four Hour Patrol Power," by Winston L. Churchill, Chief of Police, Indianapolis, Ind., November 1970, vol. 39, No. 11, p. 2.

Rollcall and inspection of vehicles are conducted by a sergeant.







Chief Sweitzer congratulates an officer entering the program.



Parking his police car by a store while shopping, the off-duty officer provides additional security for the citizens in the county.

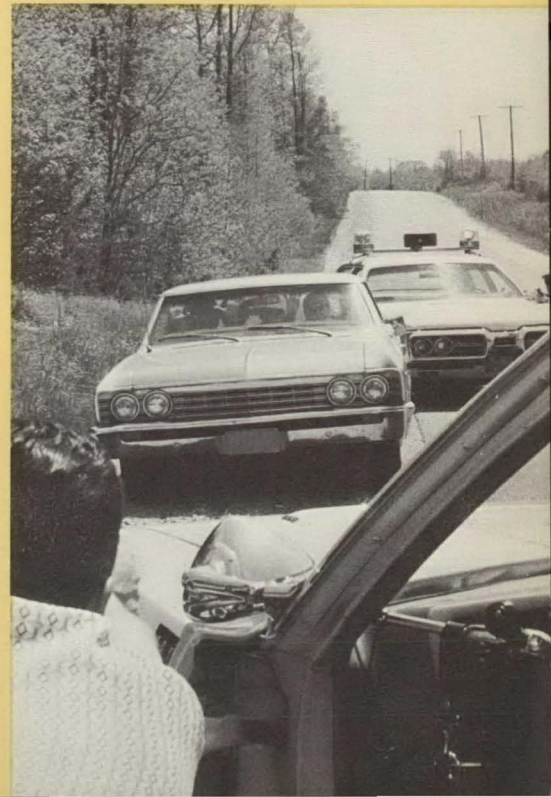


An officer and his family return to the cruiser after attending church.

A citizen having car trouble is assisted by an off-duty officer.



Quickly responding to a call, an off-duty officer (foreground) who was in the area assists an on-duty patrol officer apprehend felony suspects, decreasing the opportunity for the suspects to get away.





they are called back to duty because of an emergency.

7. To provide increased incentive and increased morale of those officers in the program.

### **Effectiveness**

The surest measure of the value of the program is the number of off-duty responses and arrests recorded. During the first year of the program, off-duty officers handled, stood by, or assisted on-duty officers in 12,779 incidents or calls, resulting in 131 felony arrests, 354 misdemeanor arrests, and 990 traffic arrests.

It is significant that 7,355 of these responses were to situations observed by the off-duty officer while driving his car. The remainder were in response to radio calls monitored by the off-duty officer.

Among the incidents to which off-duty officers responded were 20 fatal automobile accidents, 93 hit-and-run accidents, and 445 accidents with injury. They also responded to 19 reported homicides, 430 holdups, 104 shootings, 19 rapes, 53 suicides, and 32 cuttings. The largest number of responses (2,771) was to assist citizens.

In an evaluation of the deterrent effect of the personal car program, an administrator must view statistics on reported street crimes. The rate of increase has been substantially lowered for on-street crimes, following a 5-year period in which the rate of increase in crime had been "alarming."

So-called street crime, where the presence of marked patrol cars would have an effect, increased by only .5 percent during 1972. This includes robbery (-18.2 percent), burglary (-6.1 percent), larceny (+1.6 percent), and auto theft (+9.2 percent). Previously, from 1965 through 1971, robberies had increased by 381.9 percent, burglaries by 49 percent, larcenies by more than 113 percent, and auto thefts by 113.7 percent.

In the year 1971 alone, there was a more than 25-percent increase in all index or major crimes reported to county police. The projected increase in such crimes for 1972 was between 6 and 7 percent, based on the increase in index crimes reported in previous years.

### **Review of Objectives**

- *Promotion of greater citizen-perceived security.* Evaluations prepared by officers in the program showed that 283 of 291 citizens who discussed the program with officers expressed approval. This data indicates the extent to which the program had succeeded in meeting one of its objectives—promotion of greater citizen-perceived security.
- *Increased community relations through increased personal contacts.* Off-duty responses to assist citizens in some manner during 1972 numbered 3,004. A typical observation by officers asked for an evaluation noted that the program helped the public see the police not only as enforcers but also as human beings.
- *Deterrence of crime.* There was a reduced rate of increase, especially in crimes which can be affected by the presence of marked police cruisers.
- *Quicker response.* The police Communications Division has reported an improvement in response time to requests for police assistance, especially during shift changes. Of all officer responses in off-duty cars, 4,547 were made within 2 to 3 minutes. Responses of officers at the scene, of course, provide even quicker police action.

- *Reduced maintenance costs.* The cost of maintenance repairs has increased by \$137,092, but not in proportion to the increase in the size of the fleet. A comparison study on maintenance repairs revealed that annual maintenance of vehicles not involved in the program is estimated at about \$1,500 compared to \$350 for vehicles in the program.
- *Quicker response of off-duty personnel back to duty in emergencies.* Under the program, officers called back to duty do not have to report to their stations to pick up a car prior to reporting to the emergency.
- *Increased incentive and morale.* Two hundred and eighty-three officers who responded to a questionnaire stated that participation in the program had added substantially to the morale of officers involved. Only seven stated it did not.

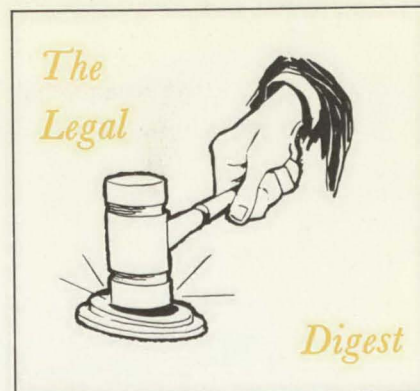
There are other important side effects of the program. They include more available time for on-duty officers because vehicle maintenance is done during off-duty time.

### **Summary**

In summary, this program, which allowed approximately 365 policemen to use their cruisers for personal use while off duty, has been credited with cutting back the growing rate of crime in the county and providing, with little cost to the taxpayers, additional police presence on the streets.

An expansion of the program into other units of the department has been recommended on the basis of an evaluation of a pilot study during which nonpatrol units used cars off duty. Our ultimate goal is to have all officers in the department phased into a personal car program.





## Comment on **OBSCENITY**

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

*"One can concede that the 'sexual revolution' of recent years may have had useful byproducts in striking layers of prudery from a subject long irrationally kept from needed ventilation. But it does not follow that no regulation of patently offensive 'hard core' materials is needed or permissible; civilized people do not allow unregulated access to heroin because it is a derivative of medicinal morphine."*

*Miller v. California*  
— U.S. — (1973)

In *Miller v. California*, — U.S. —, a June 21, 1973, decision of the Supreme Court of the United States modifying the law on obscenity, it was observed "uncertainty of the standards creates a continuing source of tension between State and Federal courts. . . ." While correct, this measure of the disruption caused by attempts to isolate and re-

strain obscenity is incomplete. As one consequence of the *Miller* decision, such tension could develop or accelerate between law enforcement agencies and those others in the community who insist on strict adherence to their own definitions for guidance in enforcing the law in this troublesome area.

It may be anticipated that law enforcement officers will be subjected



**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.**

to pressures from elements representing both sides of the obscenity control issue. There probably will be those who call upon the local police agency to use the new Supreme Court interpretation as authority to rid the community of all manner of offensive material promptly and to apply sanctions to those responsible for its presence. The opposition, equally insistent and vocal, are likely to be those who protest the slightest real or alleged invasion of constitutionally protected rights such as the first amendment freedoms.

This comment is not expected to serve as the instrument of ready resolution of the officer's dilemma. As will be explained, the ultimate answer must be found through legislative and judicial guidance in shaping the policy desired in each State. Instead, the purpose here is to alert law enforcement officers to potential for policy crisis and to provide a working knowledge of the elements of the problem that may need to be confronted in full view of the community. Deeply divisive issues such as this may provide the substance for partisan political activity and for front page news reporting with law enforcement uncomfortably situated in the crossfire, lacking an authoritative standard for reference.

In questions of obscenity control as in regard to all other matters of

special concern to the criminal law, the officer's role should be that of an objective, knowledgeable, highly skilled, and independent collector of facts needed to establish a violation of law and identify the offender. Determinations as to what acts should be punishable as crimes must be made by legislators not officers because the police function is limited to execution of the laws. However, the recent shift in interpretation of obscenity law by the Supreme Court has made it essential for officers to be aware of the revised elements in order to remain objective and independent while enforcing the law and to avoid the danger of being influenced by nonauthoritative subjective definitions and assessments of "obscenity."

*Miller v. California* reviewed a conviction for mailing five unsolicited advertising brochures which described books such as "Sex Orgies Illustrated" and "An Illustrated History of Pornography." The brochures consisted primarily of pictures and drawings very explicitly depicting men and women in groups of two or more engaging in a variety of sexual activities. The California courts held this mailing violated a State statute prohibiting the knowing distribution of "obscene" matter which was defined in the statute in terms drawn from the Supreme Court opinion in an earlier case, *Memoirs v. Massachusetts*, 383 U.S. 413 (1966).

The issue accepted for review by the Court in the *Miller* case was the definition of the standards which must be used to identify obscene material that a State may regulate without infringing the first amendment as applicable to the States through the fourteenth amendment. In short, the Court undertook an effort to state specific standards that would separate "hard core pornography" from other matter that is protected by the first amendment.

Numerous efforts previously made

to provide an acceptable working definition had not succeeded though the Court had established conclusively that "obscene material," whatever it is, is *not* protected by the first amendment.

### **Roth Test**

In *Roth v. United States*, 354 U.S. 476 (1957), the Court declared obscenity was not protected by the first amendment because it was "utterly without redeeming social importance." However, clear guidelines for a working definition were not produced.

### **Memoirs Test**

Another significant attempt at definition was made in *Memoirs v. Massachusetts*, 383 U.S. 413 (1966). The elements necessary to characterize matter as obscene were said to be:

- (1) The dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest in sex;
- (2) The material is patently offensive because it affronts contemporary community standards relating to the description or representation of sexual matters;
- (3) The material is utterly without redeeming social value.

The practical result of the failure to develop a meaningful definition was that the Supreme Court became a supreme censor board in individual cases and "obscenity" was determined according to the number of votes "for" and "against" by the Justices.

To facilitate the work of definition, the Court in the *Miller* case limited application of the term "obscenity" to the depiction or description of sexual conduct and announced the definitional guidelines to be whether "the average person applying contemporary community standards



would find that the work taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest." Disputed questions of application of this test would be resolved by the determiners of fact (jury or court) using the contemporary standards of their State instead of vague national standards as previously was believed necessary. Having thus presented a guide for definition of obscenity, the Court proceeded to provide guidelines concerning the legal and constitutional means of State limitation of such material. It is clear the *Miller* decision does not offer a license to State and local governments to ferret out any and all matter that is immodest. The Court declared: "State statutes designed to regulate obscene materials must be carefully limited."

The specific limitations imposed and currently effective are:

(1) The scope of regulation must be confined to depiction or description of sexual conduct;

(2) The conduct must be specifically defined by State law as written or authoritatively construed;

(3) The regulation of obscene works must be limited to those which:

(a) taken as a whole, appeal to the prurient interest in sex;

(b) portray sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; and

(c) taken as a whole, do not have serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

The scope of the responsibility of law enforcement in regard to control of obscenity is best described in the words of the Court:

"Under the holdings announced today, no one will be subject to prosecution for the sale or exposure of obscene materials unless these materials depict or describe patently offensive 'hard core' sexual conduct specifically defined by the regulating State law, as written or construed. We are satisfied that these specific prerequisites will provide fair notice to a dealer in such mate-

rials that his public and commercial activities may bring prosecution."

Other cases concerning obscenity law enforcement decided the same date as the *Miller* case are:

*Paris Adult Theater I v. Slayton*, — U.S. —, (States may regulate commerce in obscene material including public display in "adults only" theaters); *United States v. Orito*, — U.S. —, and *U.S. v. 12 200-Ft. Reels of Film*, — U.S. —, (Congress has power to prevent obscene material from entering the stream of commerce whether the transportation is for commercial or private use purposes); *Kaplan v. California*, — U.S. — (a State may control commerce in obscene material in book form whether or not it contains pictorial content in addition to text).

It would be beneficial if these cases and the *Miller* case are reviewed in detail by the law enforcement agency legal advisor, the prosecutor, and the appropriate law enforcement executive prior to undertaking a policy of enforcement of regulation of obscenity. (R)

## SWEDISH POLICE ENJOY STRONG PUBLIC SUPPORT

The citizens of Sweden have a high opinion of their police force, according to a recent public opinion survey. Countering trends in many other countries, 99 percent of approximately 1,000 persons between the ages of 15 and 70 interviewed believed the police are necessary in today's society. Ninety-seven percent thought that police work is difficult, 94 percent found the police helpful, and 91 percent "rather like the police."

Most of those polled wished to place more city and town police-

men on foot patrols since more than 80 percent of the respondents believed that more police visibility would ease the public's fear of crime. Furthermore, most do not dread the power of police as they claimed to have rarely witnessed law enforcement personnel abuse the people's trust.

The younger generation is somewhat less inclined to agree with this positive opinion of the police, although it appears to be more understanding of the policeman's role than a consensus

of youth throughout the world. Ninety-nine percent of this group agreed that law enforcement is a difficult profession, but most believed the police must publicize their work to a greater extent than they already have.

The survey results revealed that the Swedish public is friendly and understanding toward the police. Although problems remain, the public image of the law enforcement profession in Sweden, it would seem, is among the most successful.



# An Automated Field Interview System

*"Who, what, where, and when information has always been of prime importance to any law enforcement agency."*

By  
**EDWARD M. DAVIS**  
Chief of Police,  
Los Angeles, Calif.



The Los Angeles Police Department conceived, developed, and implemented the Automated Field Interview System to assist investigative and patrol personnel to retrieve quickly personal identification data on suspects. The system has undergone several expansions and currently enjoys considerable success in providing investigators from many different law enforcement agencies with information leading to clearance of criminal cases.



## Introduction

Who, what, where, and when information has always been of prime importance to any law enforcement agency. The "cop on the beat" has always been a good source of information for the investigator, because he knows nearly everything about everybody on his beat.

As urban centers have expanded in size and complexity, the foot patrolman or "cop on the beat" has become obsolete in many areas of the city. This and the increasing mobility of a growing population has caused police patrol officers to be less intimately acquainted with the citizenry in their districts of assignment. As a result, the collection and correlation of general information concerning suspicious individuals and circumstances has become a considerably more complex problem.

As with many other law enforcement agencies, the Los Angeles Police Department has been using the Field Interview Card (FIC) for many years to record contacts between officers and persons encountered in the field. These cards should be submitted by an officer when a set of circumstances which arouse his suspicion arise. This may be due to a person's actions, the time of an occurrence or its location, or any of a dozen other reasons. The FIC might result from contacts growing out of a call for police assistance in a fight or neighborhood disturbance.

In September and October of 1964, the preliminary analysis for an Automated Field Interview File was conducted. The project was undertaken upon request from the chief of police and the detective bureau. It was designed to serve as an investigative tool.

## The Need To Automate

Ever since the inception of the manually managed Field Interview System,

September 1973

DRIV. LIC. NO.		1. NAME (last name first)		19. REPT. DIST.	
RESIDENCE ADDRESS (if transient: from-to)			23. SEX	24. DESC.	25. HAIR
27. HGT.	28. WGT.	29. BIRTHDATE	35. VEH. LIC.	STATE 42	45. MAKE/MODEL
52. MFG.	53. VEH. YR.	55. TYPE	56. COLOR	57. DRIV. PASS. <input type="checkbox"/>	59. DATE & TIME (24 hr. clock)
<b>INTERIOR</b> 67. ck. 68. if app. 70. ( ) UPHOLSTERY ( ) STEREO TAPE ( ) BUCKET SEATS ( ) MIRROR ORN. ( ) HEADLINER ( ) FLOOR SHIFT 68. 71. ( ) CUSTOM ( ) EQUIP. ADDED ( ) TORN ( ) EQUIP. MISS G ( ) COVER — OTHER ( ) UNIQUE ITEM 69. INSIDE COLOR(S)			<b>EXTERIOR</b> 72. ( ) PAINTED INSC. ( ) DAMAGE ( ) STICKER/DECAL ( ) SIDE ( ) RUST/PRIMER ( ) LEFT 73. ( ) VINYL TOP ( ) RIGHT ( ) DEC. PAINT ( ) REAR ( ) LEVEL ALTERED ( ) FRONT <b>MODIFICATION</b> 74. ( ) FRONT ( ) MACS ( ) REAR ( ) CHROME RIMS ( ) OTHER AREA ( ) UNIQUE SIZE		<b>BODY</b> 75. ck. 76. if app. ( ) DAMAGE ( ) SIDE ( ) LEFT 76. ( ) RIGHT ( ) REAR ( ) FRONT <b>WHEELS</b> 77. ( ) MACS ( ) CHROME RIMS ( ) UNIQUE SIZE
<b>FIELD INTERVIEW CARD</b> <small>* APD 15 43 0 (Aug. 69)</small>			<b>WINDOWS</b> 78. ck. 79. if app. ( ) DAMAGE ( ) SIDE ( ) LEFT 79. ( ) RIGHT ( ) REAR ( ) FRONT <b>WINDOWS</b> 80. ( ) TINTED ( ) COVERED ( ) PLAQUE/DECAL		
RES. PHONE		SOC. SEC. NO.		LOCATION OF INTERVIEW	
BUSINESS NAME, ADDRESS & OCCUPATION (juv. - school)					<input type="checkbox"/> GLASSES <input type="checkbox"/> MOUSTACHE
CLOTHING WORN			PHYSICAL ODDITIES/COMPLEXION		
PERSONS WITH SUBJECT					
CIRCUMSTANCES OF INTERVIEW					
JUV.	ADULT	N. NAME/ALIAS			
OFFICER(S) REPORTING (last name & serial no.)				DIVISION	DETAIL

Existing FIC shown only allows for retrieval of data on its face.

the mechanics inhibited optimum utilization for two basic reasons:

1. Retrieval of information was limited by arrangement of the file alphabetically by name of subject.
2. The total file consisted of 16 decentralized subfiles of questionable integrity.

In a few cases, some divisions created daily lists of incoming information for circulation within their own investigative units; but for those which did not, an investigator had the

burden of "thumbing through" each day's cards for new information.

## Initial Analysis and Design

A citywide survey of *all* the department's geographic division field interview files was conducted. Through extensive, searching interviews with investigative, patrol, analytical, and recordkeeping personnel, the consensus showed that the field interview files were searched more than any other file, but that results were frequently un-



*"Through extensive, searching interviews . . . the consensus showed that the field interview files were searched more than any other file, but that results were frequently unsatisfactory. . . ."*

satisfactory because of the volume of information on file and the limited time available during which productive information from the records could be most helpful.

The full spectrum of problems existed: filing backlogs, an increased need for more personnel to manage and maintain the file, and a growing volume of submissions to the file, as well as demands for the information it contained. In addition, it was found that information on vehicles and sus-

The new FIC, soon to be implemented, is a two-part formset using pressure sensitive paper. The entire contents of the card will be available for retrieval.

RESID. ADDRESS		CITY		O. LIC. NO.
SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	DESCENT <input type="checkbox"/> WHT <input type="checkbox"/> NEG <input type="checkbox"/> LAT <input type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> ORIENT <input type="checkbox"/> X OTHER			
HAIR 1 BLK 2 BRN 3 RED 4 BLN 5 GRN 6 WHT 7 HZL 8 BLK	BALD/ BALDING SHORT GLASSES BLIND RT LT			NAME LAST NAME FIRST
EYES 1 BLU 2 BRN 3 GRN 4 BLK 5 HZL 6 WHT 7 HZL 8 BLK				
HEIGHT	WEIGHT	D.O.B.	VEH. LIC. NO.	STATE
YEAR	TYPE	COLOR	MAKE/MODEL	
DRIVER <input type="checkbox"/> VIN NO.	PASS <input type="checkbox"/>	BKG. NO.		
SOC. SEC. NO.		OTHER ID NO.		
BUS. ADD. /SCHOOL/UNION AFFIL.				
PHONE NUMBER		GANG/CLUB		
MONIKER/ALIAS				
CLOTHING		CONNECTING FTS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
ADDITIONAL INFO.				
LOCATION		RPTG. DISTRICT		
DATE & TIME		OFCR. #1	OFCR. #2	
APPEARANCE		SCARS/MARKS	ACTIVITY	OFCR ACTION
1 WELL DRESSED	1 SCARS	1 LOITERER	1 A W W S	
2 NEAT	2 TATTOOS	2 PROWLER	2 AUTO STAT.	
3 DIRTY	3 BIRTHMARKS	3 SOLICITING	3 RECORD	
4 SLOPPY	4 AMPUTATION	4 HITCHHIKING	4 PAROLE	
5 ODD CLOTHING	5 DEFORMED	5 TRAFFIC/RC	5 PROBATION	
6 MUSTACHE	6 SPEECH	6 RESIDENCE	6 FORGERY	
7 BEARD	7 ODD GAIT	7 BUSINESS	7 NARCOTICS	
8 SIDEBURNS	8 OTHER	8 OTHER	8 VICE	
INTERIOR		EXTERIOR	BODY	WINDOWS
1 BUCKET SEATS	1 CURT. WHEELS	1 DAMAGE	1 DAMAGE	
2 TORN	2 PNTD. INSCR.	2 MODIFIED	2 CUST. TINT	
3 COVERED	3 LEVEL ALTER.	3 STICKER	3 CURTAINS	
4 STEREO TAPE	4 RUST/PRIMER	4 LEFT	4 LEFT	
5 ITEM ADDED	5 CUSTOM PAINT	5 RIGHT	5 RIGHT	
6 ITEM MISSING	6 VINYL TOP	6 FRONT	6 FRONT	
INSIDE COLOR(S)	OFFICER'S NAME	7 REAR	7 REAR	
		SUPVR'S INIT.		
FIELD INTERVIEW CARD LAPD 15.43.0 (3-72)				

pects predominated. The decision, therefore, was made to implement a limited test, automating just vehicular/suspect data. A new FIC (LAPD Form 15.43) was designed to satisfy this need and 4 of the 16 police geographic divisions were selected to participate. Electronic accounting machines were utilized for converting and processing selected data from the manual file. Servicing investigators' inquiries was the responsibility of the newly created Automated Vehicle Field Interview Unit consisting of a clerk typist and a policeman.

### Field Interview Card (FIC)

The FIC was redesigned to allow a greater amount of pertinent data to be recorded in a method known as the ACACIA/OCTAL Notation Coding System. (Copyrighted by Lt. William W. Herrmann, D.P.A., retired.) The card (See sample.) eliminates the need for the officer to spend excessive writing time by providing him with a checklist of common vehicle characteristics. Each checklist characteristic on the card is coded with a numeric value. As a result, a particular vehicle characteristic, formerly recorded, can be easily located on a sorting machine programmed for the coded characteristic. For example, all vehicles with "bucket seats" can be quickly sorted out by the machine. The significant advantage of this coding system is that the coded values are self-generating.

Although the card contains other information, the system is primarily interested in those facts located on the front of the card: who was interviewed—when, where, what did he look like; the vehicle he was in—year,

make, model, type, color; a description of the vehicle's interior—bucket seats, torn upholstery; a description of the vehicle's exterior—body damage, level altered, condition of windows.

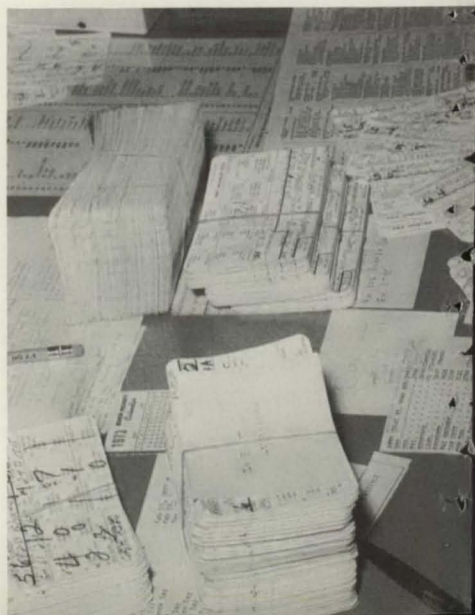
### System Operation

The automated system requires no measurable increase in patrol officer time. An officer completing an FIC places a piece of carbon paper behind the top card to create a copy of the information. The original is forwarded to the Automated Vehicle Field Interview Unit, while the duplicate card is retained in the geographical division of occurrence.

Personnel of the Automated Field Vehicle Interview Unit code portions of the card. Height, weight, sex, and descent of the person are changed to numeric form as are the vehicle body type, vehicle manufacturer, and vehicle color. The ACACIA/OCTAL numeric equivalents are assigned to

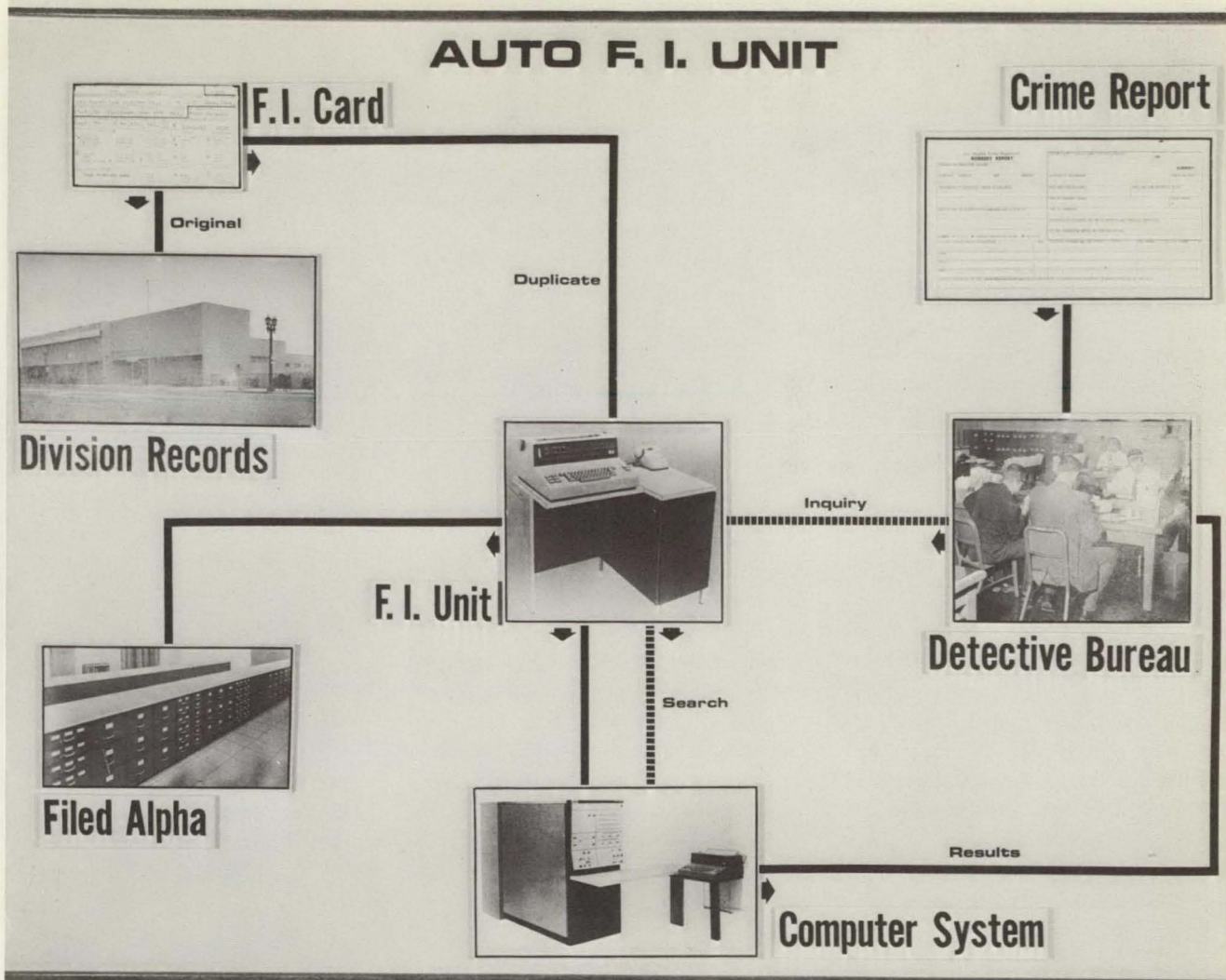
*"The automated system requires no measurable increase in patrol officer time."*

Incoming FIC's undergo extensive audit and coding prior to input. The citywide daily load approaches 1,500 cards.





# AUTO F. I. UNIT



Schematic of the input and retrieval request flow for the Automated Field Interview System.

the interior, exterior, body, and windows of the vehicle. The average time to code an FIC is 30 seconds.

The information on the cards is then keypunched into an 80-column punch card. The time required to key-punch one card depends largely on legibility, but averages 36 seconds.

Requests for retrieval of information are handled by members of the Automated Vehicle Field Interview Unit in response to inquiries of department personnel and other law enforcement agencies.

Retrieval is possible in many different ways: name of suspect, physical description; vehicle license number (complete or partial), make, model, body type, year, color of vehicle; distinctive features of the exterior, interior, body, windows; also date, time, and location of interview with respect to a Reporting District.\* The search time depends not only on file size, but

\*A Reporting District number is a unique number given to a geographic area of the city. It is used to identify a specific area for purposes of statistical reporting, workload distribution, and assignment of car beats.



*"The quality of the information is one of the most critical factors of the system."*

on the number of facts the investigator has available.

The results of the project for the first 9 months were considered outstanding. Suspect/vehicle information retrieved from the automated file of 15,800 cards from four divisions and supplied to investigators directly led to the arrest or identification of 52 felony suspects and the clearing of 168 crimes. Among the crimes involved were bank robbery, kidnap/rape, hit-and-run felony, street robbery, burglary, murder, and forgery.

It should be noted that these were aggravated cases of prime importance in which the concerned investigators had exhausted all obvious leads. These were cases, therefore, which might not have been solved without the information retrieved from the automated file. In addition to these direct results, information from this file supplied additional leads to investigators in many cases.

that in many cases it has been abused as a means to imply the fulfillment of a workload. Until recent years, this practice overcrowded the available filing space with absolutely useless information.

### ***System Expansion and Grant Funding***

The obvious success of the system during the test period led to its implementation on a citywide basis. Additional personnel were assigned to the Automated Vehicle Field Interview Unit. Training was given to all field personnel, and necessary administrative orders were issued.

In 1968, using COBOL (*CO*mmon *B*usiness *O*riented *L*anguage) the system became computer based. The program system has since been refined and rewritten to provide greater flexibility. The system today operates on a large general purpose computer.

funds were procured through the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ) for the first of a 2-year program to upgrade and expand the system.

During the first year, necessary research was done toward improving the file organization so as to provide more rapid inquiry and response in an on-line environment. In addition, extensive interviews with investigators revealed the necessity to redesign the FIC to allow more data to be captured. Initial research into the feasibility of expanding the system countywide was also conducted. The second year funds of \$325,000, which will be needed to implement the new system, have just recently been received. The improved FIC, when it becomes operational, will permit cathode ray tube (CRT) terminals that allow online access and retrieval.

### ***Summary***

The need for the development of an Automated Field Interview System was clearly established during the system analysis. The system allows the investigator citywide searches of such information utilizing varied input criteria. Because the data base is broader than that of information captured from arrest or crime reports, it assists the investigator in developing suspect information encompassing not only "repeaters" but also potential "new-comers" to the crime field.

The implementation of this automated system has served to increase the effectiveness of investigative personnel by providing them access to one of the most useful data bases present in the Los Angeles Police Department.

### ***Statistical Comparisons of FIC Program***

	FIC's proc- essed	Search re- quests	"Hits" (positive re- sponses)	Arrests	Crimes cleared	Hit ratio (per- cent)
1971.....	160,314	5,891	1,103	207	871	18.72
1972.....	311,191	6,974	1,795	463	1,845	25.7
Percent change....	+94.1	+18.3	+62.7	+123.6	+111.8	

### ***System Problems***

The quality of the information is one of the most critical factors of the system. The history of the FIC shows

With this machine's internal speed, the whole master file of 370,000 records can be searched in just over 30 seconds.

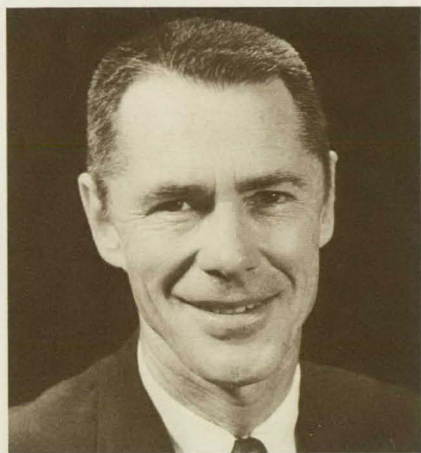
In 1971, \$75,000 in Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant





## Film: What Should It Accomplish in Your Training Program?

### Where the Action is—



By  
**CHARLES B. SCHILDECKER\***  
Chairman,  
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Miami-Dade Community College,  
Miami, Fla.

\*Mr. Schildecker holds a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Pittsburgh and a J.D. from American University. He has been in his present position for 10 years, and prior to that, served as a Special Agent of the FBI. He has done consulting work for several firms producing audiovisual materials for police education and training. The observations in this article are based on these experiences.

The law enforcement system is undergoing a rate of change that lies somewhere between evolution and revolution. Every facet of our profession is caught up in this change with resulting pressures being sharply focused upon those of us responsible for training and education.

As in other areas of our society that have needed modernization of training methods to cope with high rates of change, law enforcement educators



*"... films ... provide law enforcement training personnel and educators with new tools that can assure major improvements in basic and inservice training, as well as law enforcement education."*

have been turning, in large numbers, to the use of sophisticated audiovisual materials.

The recent availability of many specialized, high-quality motion picture films from strong national companies provide law enforcement training personnel and educators with new tools that can assure major improvements in basic and inservice training, as well as law enforcement education. However, despite the excitement of these new films, it is important for instructors to realize the true education potential of training films, as well as their limitations.

The purpose of this article is to attempt to define the advantages and

disadvantages of films in a multimedia approach to police education. I will not try to deal with the "how to" aspect of actually using the films. That is a comprehensive subject in itself and is beyond the scope of this article.

Starting with the positive side, let us first attempt to answer the question of why film should be used at all. Basic training of a rookie must accomplish many things. It has to generate his interest for the essence of the public service system in which he is going to operate, and it must create an environment wherein his mind is open to the issues of his profession and their complexities. In this group-

ing, there is no more exciting and stimulating media for accomplishing basic motivation and desire to learn than through the use of film.

The majority of the young men entering the police service are action-oriented. That is one of the primary reasons they wish to become policemen. To bring them into the system and then subject them exclusively to books, and "talking-face" instructors at a blackboard, is a contradiction that can result in a weak learning experience at the most crucial period. Continuing education and refresher training for inservice personnel should also match the officers' action orientation.

It is not suggested that film be called upon to do the entire job. In fact, it is my opinion that it can best serve as the core or distillate of the learning experience.

For example, a 1/2-hour dramatic film on violent crime can be the nucleus for a 5-hour session dealing with ability, opportunity, and investigative procedures. Using the case history technique to illustrate basic police concepts, the film should stimulate dialogue, evoke an emotional involvement within the viewer, and provide interaction among the students and between the instructor and students.

Film has another major set of advantages in its ability to depict the gray areas that exist in much of our work. It is difficult for an instructor to make a statement of policy, or law, and then start talking about its aberrations in actual practice. Instead, showing an incident on film and then applying that law and pointing out its gray areas and complexity is far more effective. A good example is in the application of the new "search and seizure" laws.

An officer is shown subduing an attacker in a film on defensive tactics.





Another aspect of film that can be used with success falls within the area of error analysis. All good films seem to contain some imperfections. They either intentionally, or accidentally, depict reactions and events that are of questionable and improper police behavior. The alert audience perceives these situations, thereby permitting the instructor to emphasize the correct analysis.

There is nothing more exciting for a viewer than to discover an error. Some of the most vigorous, and often emotional, sessions come from this type of discovery, and this sort of experience can be instrumental in development of that key police skill—perception. Although there are now special films dedicated to increasing perceptive skills, it is important for instructors to focus on this area in every step of the training process.

Among obvious disadvantages, film cannot substitute for the instructor. It must be designed to enhance his role. Most good films have comprehensive instructor guides available which permit even a relatively inexperienced instructor to achieve maximum utilization of the film. A good instructors' guide can help educate the trainer.

The instructor should not limit use of the film to straight-through projection in the manner of a feature film in a theater. While this may be satisfactory for a first showing, it should then be followed by detailed analysis and reshowing of pertinent segments. The new videocassette systems will enhance this nonlinear method since they are used through a TV set in fullroom lighting and with easy to start and stop equipment. The instructors' guides can help achieve this more concentrated application.

*“ . . . the majority of available films are equally applicable to both training and education and should be considered as necessary adjuncts to . . . total presentations.”*



A police officer hurries to give assistance to the victim in a staged accident scene.

Films are also not designed to substitute for printed materials. The student should have supplementary reading—either text, notebook outline, or workbook—in addition to the filmed material. Print does an outstanding job of covering basics—often better than film and at a fraction of the cost. However, printed material is generally weak in motivational power for the depiction of complex problems and the definition of gray areas.

In other words, both print and film must be coordinated as part of the instructional process, and both have their clearly defined places in the overall spectrum.

A few more negatives relate to the types of films themselves. In my view, they should not be dominated by “talking faces.” Why bother to use film if it does not provide a unique experience, with realistic case histories and emotional involvement for the viewer?

For years, training films were of the “talking faces” variety, with the result that both teachers and students

rejected them. Producers saved money in creating the films, but the schools refused to invest the \$300 print cost for inferior quality learning materials. In recent years, the dominance of television in all our lives has lead the viewer to unconsciously compare audiovisual training materials with TV quality. Since costs of individual films from competing distributors are generally in the same price range, it pays to buy the top quality available.

We are involved in a highly volatile, emotionally charged, and very often, dangerous profession. The films should realistically portray this. An excellent example of this sort of realism is the “Shoot—Don’t Shoot” type of film. While this sometimes limits the presentation of the films to “police eyes only,” thereby limiting the producers’ markets, it will result in your department gaining maximum benefits from the films. However, the majority of available films are equally applicable to both training and education and should be considered as necessary adjuncts to your total presentations.

I have covered just a few of the more pertinent issues that should be considered in preparation for your next film investment and its application. These will enable you to maximize the benefits that can be achieved.



# WANTED BY THE FBI



**PATRICIA ELIZABETH SWINTON**, also known as Patricia Elizabeth Rihn, Patricia Rihn Swinton, "Pat"

## ***Destruction of Government Property—Conspiracy***

Patricia Elizabeth Swinton is being sought by the FBI for conspiracy to destroy government property. A Federal warrant for her arrest was issued on November 13, 1969, at New York City.

Swinton, allegedly conspiring with four individuals, reportedly participated in a series of eight dynamite bombings of various U.S. Government and nongovernment buildings in New York City from July 27, 1969, to November 12, 1969. Four of the alleged conspirators were apprehended in New York City on November 12, 1969, but Swinton remains at large.

## **Caution**

Swinton may be armed with a pistol.

## **Description**

Age-----	32, born May 13, 1941, Baltimore, Md.
Height-----	5 feet 7 inches.
Weight-----	130 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Brown, blonde.
Eyes-----	Blue.
Complexion-----	Fair.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupation-----	Schoolteacher.
Remarks-----	Reportedly may wear a wig.
FBI No-----	130, 856 H.
Fingerprint classification---	8 1 U 000 13 1 aU 001

## **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.



Right thumb print.



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DIRECTOR

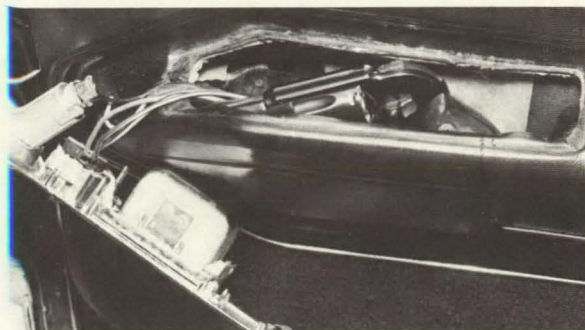
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

_____	_____	
(Name)	(Title)	
_____		
(Address)		
_____	_____	_____
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

## LOADED ARMREST

Police officers in Louisville, Ky., recently discovered an unadvertised "storage area" in a late model, luxury automobile. The car, which had been used in a liquor store holdup, was recovered when three subjects involved in the armed robbery were apprehended. The officers found a gun concealed in back of the armrest of the car's front door (see photos). The hideaway was easily accessible by removing the retaining screw from the plate on the armrest which then slipped out to reveal the space.



Sent to us by Jack Kirsch, Quantico, -- SAs, Louisville - Hot Sheet - 6/6/78



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

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THIRD CLASS

## QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



This questionable pattern is interesting because of the loop formation on the extreme right side of the impression. Since this impression appears to be rolled more widely than normal, the preferred classification is loop with eight ridge counts. However, a reference search should be conducted as a double loop-type whorl.