

The People





The magazine name, "Pentacle," means a five-pointed, star-shaped figure. It was formerly used as a mystic symbol and was credited with magical powers. In the 1600's, it was written that a pentacle worn around a soldier's neck would make him invincible to bullets. Today, the distinctive five-pointed star is the badge of the United States Marshals Service.

The Pentacle

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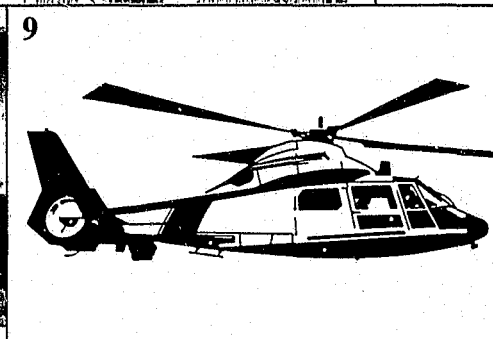
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On the cover:
Prisoners line up after being
handcuffed at the county jail in
San Diego, CA. STAN HONDA/SAN DIEGO UNION



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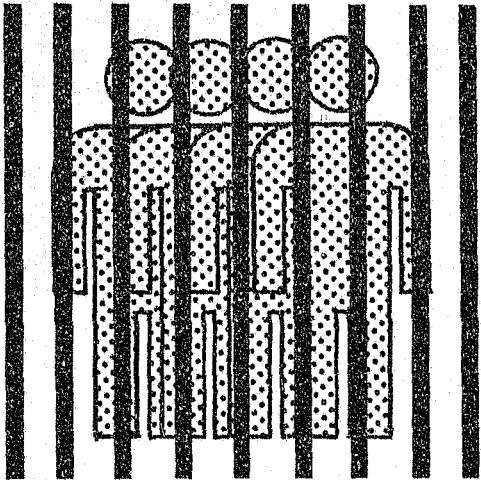
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ACQUISITIONS

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Director's Message

The Jail Crisis



Jail overcrowding can no longer be ignored. Our nation's jails are bulging—the prisoner population has grown more than 40 percent in the last five years. Because of insufficient jail space, America's criminal justice system is in imminent danger of breaking down in many areas.

The jail crisis began when the courts or state governments mandated population ceilings for jails. This situation was aggravated by the slowness or unwillingness of state and local governments to provide funds for jail construction. As a result, the construction of new state and local jails has not kept pace with the rapid prisoner population growth over the past five years.

What does this mean to the average citizen? It means that “least risk to society” offenders are being released back into the community because there's no room in jails and prisons. And studies show that many of these offenders are returning to lives of crime, preying on their communities once again. In state and local courts, about 30 percent of the defendants who are released on bail are rearrested for new crimes, violate the conditions of their release, or fail to appear for trial, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Following the conclusion of each of the Marshals Service's Fugitive Investigative Strike Team (FIST) operations, which have resulted in the arrest of almost 15,000 fugitives, I have been appalled to learn of the release of a significant percentage of these convicted criminals because of the lack of jail space.

To the U.S. Marshals Service, the lack of jail space is a critical problem. We are in a unique position to monitor and assess the jail issue across the United States from a national perspective. On a typical day, more than 8,000 prisoners are in our custody; they are either waiting to appear before the court or being transferred to Federal prisons. Although they are in our custody, most are held in local jails. So I find myself sharing the same jail problems faced by sheriffs, jail administrators and police chiefs across the nation, with the same policy concerns expressed by government planners on the need for additional jail and prison space.

This issue of *The Pentacle* will focus on how the jail crisis is affecting the operations of the Marshals Service, which in essence touches every aspect of the criminal justice system. It will also offer some solutions . . . not easy ones, but solutions to a very serious situation. ★

A Difficult and Dangerous Task

The defendant is led into the courtroom by Deputy U.S. Marshals. He has been charged with operating a drug distribution ring in four states. At this hearing, the judge will decide whether he will be released on bail or remain in custody.

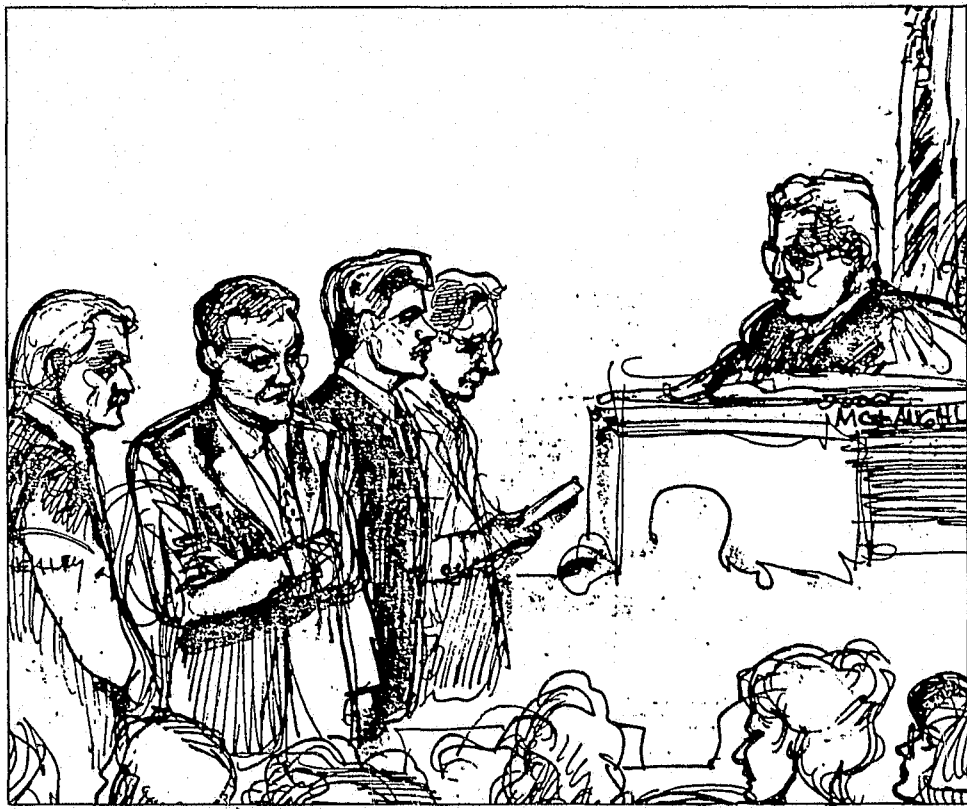
His attorney and the prosecuting attorney present their cases, and when they are finished the judge is ready to give his decision.

"I find this defendant to be a threat to the community," the judge says, "and I believe he may have influence over the cooperating witnesses. For these reasons, I set no bail and remand him to the custody of the U.S. Marshal. Step back from the bench."

The prisoner is taken out of the courthouse by the Deputies to a temporary holding cell. On a typical day, it becomes the responsibility of the U.S. Marshals Service to find a place to house this prisoner and about 8,000 others. It's becoming a very difficult and dangerous task.

The Marshals Service is responsible for the custody of Federal prisoners from the time they are arrested until they are incarcerated to serve the sentence imposed. The Service also transfers sentenced prisoners between correctional institutions.

Most of these prisoners are housed in local jails. Marshals contract with local and state governments to rent space for Federal prisoners. Interagency housing agreements include bedspace, security requirements, food, and medical care. The average cost is about \$35 a day to house a Federal prisoner.



During FY 1986, some 67 percent of the 89,600 prisoners committed to U.S. Marshals Service custody were housed in state and local jails where they spent more than 1.4 million days of confinement, according to Joseph Enders, Chief of the Operations Support Division of the Marshals Service. Enders oversees the prisoner housing requirements for the Marshals Service.

In major metropolitan areas, the Federal pre-trial caseload is usually large. In some instances, these prisoners can be housed at Federal Metropolitan Correctional Centers

(MCC) run by the Bureau of Prisons. There are only four MCC's in the country, however, where last year 21,000 prisoners were held for court. The four MCC's are located in Miami, New York, Chicago and San Diego. In addition to the MCC's, short-term detention space is also made available for Marshals Service prisoners at Federal prisons, such as those located in Danbury, Connecticut, Lexington, Kentucky, and Terminal Island, California.

The Problem Begins

A landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision in 1964 gave state prisoners the right to challenge state prison practices in Federal courts. By the mid-1970's, prisoners and



civil rights advocates were challenging prison and jail conditions and winning their cases. The courts determined that the conditions in certain jails and prisons violated prisoners' constitutional rights. In response to the court cases, Federal and state detention and prison standards began to emerge. These standards resulted in limits being placed on the number of prisoners who could be housed in a facility and enhanced prisoner support programs.

"Because of these court-ordered population ceilings and state mandated jail occupancy levels, local governments are often reluctant or unable to house Federal prisoners," Enders said.

"As county and state facilities reach their authorized prisoner capacity levels, the normal reaction is to reduce or restrict the amount of space available for Federal prisoners," he said. "In effect, Federal prisoners rank second in priority to state and local prisoners."

The loss of local detention space has forced the relocation of Federal prisoners into already overcrowded Federal facilities never designed for such high volume occupancy or to outlying rural jails often hours away from Federal court buildings. Federal facilities used by the Service are currently 72 percent over rated capacity.

Bail Reform Crowds Jails

In addition to the population ceilings, a fairly recent development is adding to the shortage of jail space. In the opening scenario, the judge decided to hold the defendant without setting bail. More and more detention hearings are being decided in this way because bail reform provisions of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 made it easier for judges to detain defendants without bail. Judges are making use of the new Act in cases when the offender is considered a danger to the community or is likely to flee from prosecution.



"As county and state facilities reach their authorized prisoner capacity levels, the normal reaction is to reduce or restrict the amount of space available for Federal prisoners. In effect, Federal prisoners rank second in priority to state and local prisoners."

TOM LANKES/AUSTIN AMERICAN STATESMAN

The new law has enabled the government to detain drug dealers, organized crime figures and other cash-rich defendants who in the past could meet almost any level of bail. In addition, more convicted felons are being jailed pending appeal which takes additional bedspace.

The result has been that the bail reform act has put new strains on the already overcrowded jail system, and the criminals who have committed less severe crimes are released back into the community.

"After the bail reform law took effect, the Marshals Service's workload in the prisoner custody area increased 37 percent," said Enders. "While the number of prisoners placed in Marshals Service custody increased only 9 percent, the number of days each prisoner spent in jail increased 14 percent and the number of times each prisoner had to be produced for judicial proceedings increased dramatically."

Meanwhile at the local level, there's been a crackdown on drunken driving violations and family violence cases. Under pressure from community groups, judges are sentencing people convicted of "driving under the influence" and "driving while intoxicated" to jail terms, along with people convicted of spouse and child abuse.

These stricter local laws are crowding jails even further, leaving less room for Federal prisoners. The sheriff's first obligation is to provide bedspace for local prisoners; if he has room left over, he can try to accommodate Marshals Service prisoners.

Prisons Affect Jails

The overcrowding of state prison systems has further increased the pressures on local jails. Between 1980 and 1984, state prison populations grew more than 40 percent, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics. At the end of 1984, the states reported that they were operating at about 110 percent of their prison capacity. Thus, transfers of state prisoners from local jails to state facilities began to be delayed or even halted entirely due to lack of space in prisons, adding to the overpopulation of local facilities.

In addition, 19 states reported to the Bureau of Justice Statistics that they had given early release to a combined total of more than 18,000 inmates in 1985 because of overcrowding.

Making a Profit

While a growing number of jurisdictions find that they can no longer guarantee space for Federal prisoners or only accept them on a space available basis, others are raising the daily fee charged to the Marshals Service for housing Federal prisoners. One major use county facility demanded a per diem rate increase from \$55 to \$90 and terminated the Marshals Service housing contract when the rate was not paid.

"City and county officials in most communities work with us to identify space for our prisoners," said Stanley E. Morris, Director of the U.S. Marshals Service. "But some local officials try to turn a public facility into a profitable business venture at the expense of everyone who pays Federal taxes."

A similar problem has developed in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"The Bernalillo County Detention Center, jointly operated by the County and the City of Albuquerque, recently raised its daily fee for our prisoners from \$62.50 to \$90 per prisoner," explained Morris. "This increase is unjustified by the actual costs of running the facility."

"Even more significant than the cost is the matter of safety. We have removed all our prisoners from the jail and now house them in other counties many miles away," he said. "Transporting dangerous prisoners these long distances is an unnecessary risk to the citizens of New Mexico and to our deputies."

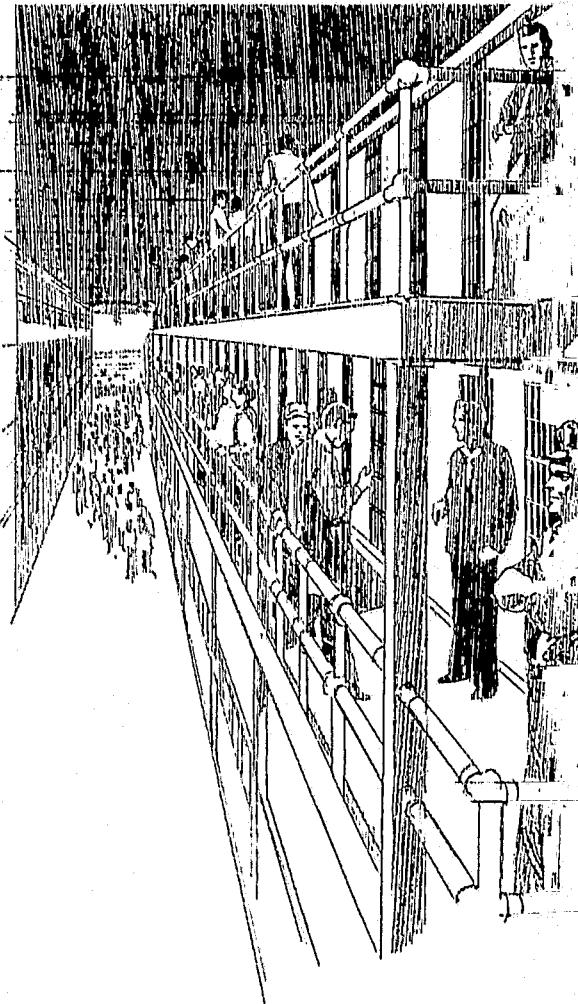
Effect on the Marshals Service

"Long distance prisoner trips are draining our resources from other operational missions," said Morris. "Since 1979 the number of deputy marshal work hours devoted to moving prisoners from jails to court each day has increased 102 percent."

The long prisoner runs could take an even greater toll.

As a result of the critical lack of sufficient detention space, the Marshals Service is routinely transporting high risk drug traffickers and other criminals hundreds of miles to reach the nearest available jail for overnight lodging. It has become a routine procedure to move dangerous and violent prisoners from Portland, Oregon to Boise, Idaho; from San Juan, Puerto Rico to New York City; from Providence, Rhode Island to Concord, New Hampshire in order to find temporary detention space.

"When we say the criminal justice system is breaking down, we mean it is happening in a number of very important ways. Prisoners are being released because there is no room in jail facilities; long prisoner trips add great risk to the public and Deputy Marshals; and the cost of prisoner custody is soaring." ★



The overcrowding of state prison systems has further increased the pressures on local jails.



Reaching Crisis Stage

The jail crisis has reached many areas of the Nation. The Marshals and Deputies who endure the long prisoner trips, the security risks and the stress of a system that's impossible to manage can best describe the problem. And there's no better example than Rhode Island, according to Donald W. Wyatt, U.S. Marshal for the state.

"It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain jail space for Federal detainees in my area," said Wyatt. "Federal prisoners from Rhode Island are now being housed at the Federal Correctional Institution in Otisville, N.Y.," said Wyatt. "It's a six-hour drive to Otisville, and this makes it difficult to produce defendants in a timely manner for court procedures. It also hampers attorneys in preparing defenses and limits family visits."

People detained in Rhode Island formerly were housed at the state's Adult Correctional Institutions (ACI) in Cranston, Rhode Island, but the court ordered that the population at the institution not exceed 250 inmates.

As a result, the Rhode Island Department of Corrections suspended its housing contract with the Marshals Service and later withdrew from it all together. Under the contract, the Service paid \$57.41 per day for each detainee. Payments amounted to \$210,000 in FY 1985.

"It is ironic that while the court decree may have enhanced the situation for state inmates, it has had an unintended negative effect on Federal prisoners," said Wyatt. "This situation developed because they have necessarily been removed to places where access is difficult for attorneys and families. In some cases they are being housed in facilities more crowded than the ACI."

The shortage of jail space in Rhode Island is also having a financial impact on the Marshal's Office. Extra costs for producing defendants are running in excess of \$50,000 per year.

"I am naturally concerned about the fiscal situation, but of greater importance is the ability of the criminal justice system to operate in a manner fair to defendants and the public alike," said Wyatt. "In granting bail to two men convicted of drug smuggling recently, the judge commented that one element in his decision was lack of suitable detention facilities. There is the real danger that the court will be reluctant to detain individuals if the current conditions continue."

No Room in Puerto Rico

As a result of another Federal court imposed population ceiling, the Puerto Rico Department of Corrections informed the Marshals Service that its institutions would not be able to house Federal prisoners after Dec. 31, 1986.

"There are no alternative sources of housing on the island," said Frank Dumaine, Chief Deputy for the District of Puerto Rico. "We don't have local sheriff's offices here."

To relieve the immediate problem, an agreement was reached among the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), the Puerto Rico Department of Corrections, and the Marshals Service. BOP will take up to 150 Puerto Rican sentenced prisoners and house them in Federal prisons on the mainland; in return, Puerto Rico's Department of Corrections will provide bedspace for up to 150 Marshals Service prisoners.

"This only solves our immediate prisoner problems," said Dumaine. "A facility that can assure space for Federal prisoners is desperately needed."

"The only other solution would have been to dedicate a plane to move the Federal prisoners from the island to Miami for housing,



Deputy Marshal Mark Pirtle locks the door to the holding cell at the U.S. Marshals office in the Central District of California. The Marshals Service is responsible for the custody of Federal prisoners from the time they are arrested until they are incarcerated to serve the sentence imposed.

and then bring them back for trials by chartering a plane each day," explained Joe Enders. "This would have been a real security risk and very expensive. We estimated that an air charter operation of that magnitude would have cost about \$3 million a year.

"I think the courts would have objected to this plan because our arrangement would have denied the prisoners access to legal counsel. But it's a crisis situation. We couldn't put prisoners back out on the street."

In the meantime, prisoner levels continue to rise in Puerto Rico. In 1983, the district had about 30 prisoners in custody each day. Today, there are approximately 122 prisoners each day that need housing, a 500 percent increase. The situation will only get worse as drug enforcement operations increase on the island, according to law enforcement officials.

Florida Faces the Crisis

Nowhere has the jail space problem been more acute than in Southern Florida. In 1983, the Southern District of Florida (Miami) had under 250 prisoners in custody each day. After the Vice President's Miami Drug Task Force was organized in 1984, there was a rapid increase (approximately 280 percent) in the caseload to levels that have reached more than 940 Federal prisoners in custody each day.

"Just about every county jail in Southern Florida is under court order to reduce its population, and has been for the last three or four years," said James Simmons, the Deputy Marshal who oversees the prisoner custody requirements for the district. "So we literally have to beg to get jail space from them."

Most of the prisoner housing agreements with local sheriffs have been cancelled because of the population ceilings in the local facilities, so Federal prisoners are now housed in the very crowded Federal Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC) in Miami. However, the MCC cannot accommodate female prisoners. Fortunately, a solution to this problem came from local correctional officials.

"In spite of the fact that the Dade County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation was facing its own prisoner housing problems, its Director, Fred Crawford found room to house both our male and female prisoners," said Simmons. "We couldn't have done without that help."

Because of his outstanding support to the Marshals Service, Crawford was selected as the "Law Enforcement Officer of the Year" at the Director's Annual Award Ceremony held in October. (See the Awards and Recognition Section.)

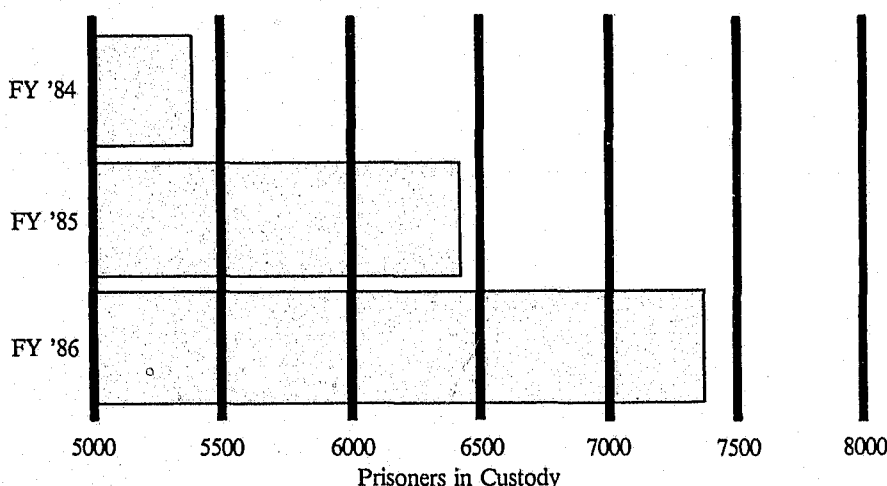
"One of our biggest custody problems is keeping defendants separated," explained Simmons. "One trial may involve 15 to 20 defendants who have to be jailed in separate areas because they are testifying against each other. Logistically, it's a nightmare."

Desperate in California

It's Friday evening in San Francisco, and late afternoon arrests have left the Marshal's office with 12 prisoners to house. The county jails are filled to capacity, and they refuse to accept any more prisoners. An emergency call goes out to counties hundreds of miles away from the district.

"At this point, I have to call sheriffs in remote counties and talk them into taking our prisoners just for the weekend," said

Growth of USMS Average Daily Population Levels
(Up 37% from FY 84-86)



Data Source: USM 6 and USM 268 Reports



Chief Deputy Richard Bippus. "By Monday, I can do some maneuvering and move the prisoners to closer jails."

"When things are really desperate, I have to move prisoners to a jail 480 miles away (round trip)," he said. "To say the least, it's a strain on our Deputies."

Juggling prisoners from one jail location to another has become routine in San Francisco. Jail space is at a premium. To make matters worse, the county jail in San Francisco is under court order to reduce its prisoner population, so the jail administrator may ask for the removal of 60 Marshals Service prisoners from the facility. This would make it almost impossible for the Northern District of California to operate.

The local officials have been asked to postpone the action and to consider other ways to reduce their population. A committee, headed by D. Lowell Jensen, the former Deputy Attorney General and now a Federal

District Court Judge, has studied the Northern California jail problem and proposed building a detention unit at the Federal Prison at Pleasanton, California, but this solution can't be accomplished overnight.

"Every jail in California is bulging. The prisoner population has grown tremendously. Five years ago this district had 60 Federal prisoners to house each day; today we have 148 prisoners in custody," said Bippus.

More Examples

These are but a few examples of places where the detention space levels have reached a crisis stage. The problem is critical throughout California, in Kentucky, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina, and most of the states in New England. These are places in desperate need of additional jail space.

Community Interest

"Jails take last place when the budget is being divided up at the county level," said C.J. "Jim" Wilmer, who is a Detention Facilities Officer (Inspector) in the Operations Support Division at Marshals Service Headquarters. Wilmer helps oversee the housing requirements for prisoners around the country.

"Everybody wants the criminal off the street, but if there's no jail space, where does he go? There's a real reluctance by voters to support funding for construction of additional jails. But if we're to find a solution, the community has to take an interest in the jail problem."

"The crises in Rhode Island, Puerto Rico, Florida, California and other places around the country aren't going away until more money is devoted to building detention facilities." ★



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Task Force Studies Escapes

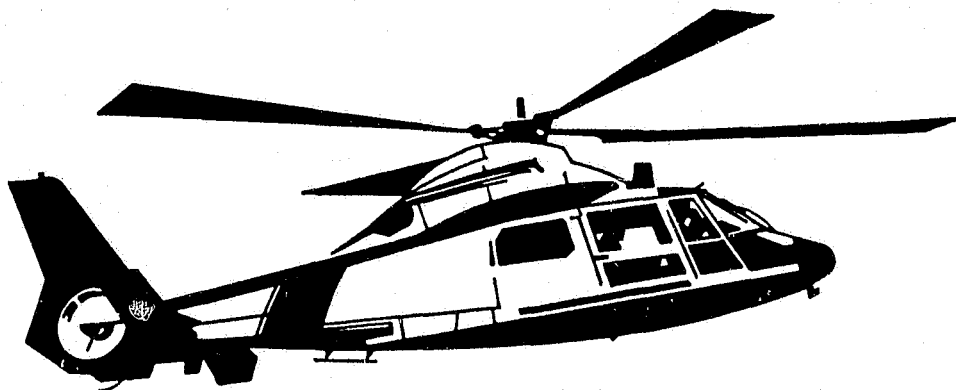
More than a quarter of a million fugitives are on the loose in America. Some are bail jumpers; others are parole or probation violators. But many fugitives are wanted because they have escaped from jail or prison. This last group has become the focus of a U.S. Marshals Service and Bureau of Prisons special task force.

"Many law enforcement officials believe that escapes, attempted escapes, and conspiracies have been steadily increasing in the last two years," said Marshals Service Deputy Director John J. Twomey. The Deputy Director served 15 years in the corrections field before joining the Marshals Service.

"Part of the problem stems from prison and jail overcrowding, which has reached crisis proportions in many areas of the country," he said. "Another reason is that many prisoners now have access to huge sums of money through drug trafficking or organized crime, which means they have the resources to devise elaborate schemes to break out of prison."

Task Force Objectives

Because the Marshals Service has the responsibility for investigations and arrests in all cases involving Federal escapees, the primary purpose of the task force is to streamline and improve the procedures that are put into action after a prisoner escapes. The task force will establish a specific set of guidelines for Federal correctional and law enforcement officials to follow when an escape situation develops.



"We've been talking to judges, magistrates, U.S. Attorneys, correctional officials at prisons, county jails and detention centers, and Marshals Service management personnel," said Twomey. "One priority is to establish good communications with everyone involved in our criminal justice system. Everyone needs to know how to react once an escape occurs."

Thomas "Chuck" Kupferer is heading up the Marshals Service component of the task force. At the time of publication, Kupferer had visited 31 Marshal's offices to discuss prisoner escape issues.

"I selected these places for a variety of reasons—some are large and others small. They represent a cross-section of escape problems and issues at the district level," said Kupferer. "And we're looking at escape attempts made from the Bureau of Prisons facilities, Marshals Service vehicles, the airlift, and contract jails."

"As I've met with the managers in the districts, we've tried to identify any problems and then remedy them on the spot," Kupferer explained. "The most evident and glaring problem is the need to establish or re-establish dialogue with the Bureau of Prison representatives at the district level. In addition, each district must develop a reliable 24-hour response capability. No matter what time an escape occurs, we have to be ready to move."

Establishing a standard operating procedure (SOP) for escapes has become a priority, with Headquarters developing a national SOP for each of the districts to tailor to their own areas.

"The most important part of the SOP is to practice it," Kupferer said. "Each district should go through an escape scenario, and ask its counterparts in local law enforcement to participate in the exercise. Many of the procedures need a check list approach."

Staging an Escape

As a lead to the practical exercise approach, the task force is planning to conduct a prototype escape attempt at a major prison. The exercise would be videotaped and used as a training device for both BOP and Marshals Service personnel.

"Since the use of helicopters has become popular for escapes, the exercise will probably center on this escape method," according to Kupferer. "We want to offer the best possible answer to the worst possible situation."

Kupferer believes the escape problem will get worse before it gets better, particularly because of drug trafficking.

"Monumental profits gained in drug trade have diluted respect for law enforcement,"



he said. "There's a 'no holds barred' attitude in the criminal world.

"Many of the people arrested for drug crimes end up facing long prison terms. They have the money which gives them the means to finance an escape, and many have a propensity for violence. It's a bad combination of ingredients.

"People outside of prisons and jails are also willing to take great risks for huge sums of money, and our intelligence sources tell us there are experienced helicopter pilots willing to risk jail in aiding a prisoner if the offer is good enough."

Respect for the System

An international dimension has been added to the prison situation that makes it even more dangerous.

"Some of the prisoners convicted of drug crimes belong to foreign drug cartels that do not share our system of values and respect for the judicial system," Kupferer said.

An example of this situation can be seen in Columbia, South America, where drug traffickers are reportedly killing or threatening to kill judges who rule against them. Sixty Columbian judges have been assassinated in the past five years. Eleven of the Supreme Court justices died during the seizure of the Palace of Justice a year ago by the guerilla movement known as M-19. It is widely accused of having close links with major drug traffickers. The 12th justice was gunned down in July while being driven to work. Drug traffickers, who threatened him several times, later declared they had killed him. With members of these organizations entering U.S. prisons and jails in significant numbers, the escape problem could grow even more serious.

Since the problem is not going away and will continue to need close attention, the Marshals Service and BOP have decided to make the task force a permanent interagency working group.

Drawing Attention to Crowding

As discussed above, the task force has outlined specific objectives concerning escape procedures, but also hopes to simply draw attention to the jail and prison crisis.

"Resources are stretched very thin at jails and prisons that are filled to capacity and beyond. It's difficult to make any facility escape proof, but it's impossible when the facility has four times as many prisoners as it was designed for," Deputy Director Twomey said. ★





On the Run

It's become the year of daring prison and jail escapes and conspiracies. But many escapes are prevented or short-lived thanks to good undercover work and quick arrests. Here's a summary of some of the recent escape investigations and arrests:

Airborne Escapees

After 10 days on the run, two fugitives who were involved in a dramatic prison escape in California were captured by Deputy Marshals from the Eastern and Northern Districts of California and other assisting districts.

In mid-November, Ronald Jay McIntosh, 43, and Samantha Lopez, 37, were arrested in a shopping mall as they attempted to pick up wedding rings they ordered earlier in the week. Deputy Marshals were waiting inside the jewelry store and others were positioned on the streets nearby when the couple arrived. Both were arrested without incident, although McIntosh had weapons in his possession at the time.

McIntosh had escaped from Federal custody in October while traveling on an unescorted transfer from the Federal Corrections Institution at Pleasanton, California, to the Corrections Institution at Lompoc, California. When he failed to report to Lompoc, an arrest warrant was issued for McIntosh charging him with escape. He was serving three and four-year consecutive sentences for fraud—crimes that included the systematic skimming of \$18 million in gold coins and securities from investors.

On November 5, McIntosh, armed with a pistol, hijacked a helicopter and landed it in the prison recreation area at the Pleasanton correctional institution. Samantha Lopez boarded the helicopter, and McIntosh succeeded in piloting the craft to a location where a car was waiting to complete their escape.

Lopez was serving a 50-year sentence for bank robbery, and the State of Georgia had placed a detainer for charges of murder, bank robbery and kidnapping. She and three male accomplices had carried out a bank robbery in Unadilla, Georgia by holding the bank president's wife and two-year old son hostage. She was found guilty of plotting the kidnapping and robbery by a U.S. District Court jury in February 1982.

Director Morris said the arrest of Lopez and McIntosh was the result of "First rate investigative work by Deputy U.S. Marshals."

No Free Time

In early November, two inmates were successful in escaping from the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) at El Reno, Oklahoma, but they didn't have much free time outside the prison. Deputy Marshals from the Western District of Oklahoma arrested Mikell Smith and Lloyd Sloan less than eight hours after they escaped from the prison.

Sloan was serving a 75-year sentence for kidnapping and rape. Smith was serving a 3-year sentence for possession of postal money orders, and Oklahoma had a detainer on him based on a first degree murder charge. They escaped by cutting through four fences at the prison.

As soon as the district was notified of the escape, teams of Deputy Marshals immediately began interviewing relatives and associates of both escapees, and this led to a location where the two had just stolen a vehicle. Through additional leads, the deputies determined where Sloan and Smith were headed. An arrest team led by Chief Deputy Ray Van Putten, located the escapees in Choctaw, Oklahoma. They were arrested without incident. The following Deputy Marshals were instrumental in making the arrests: Fred Washington, Mark Edwards, Dave Fuller, Jim Wellman, Phil Lakey, Paul Tracy, Jerry Thornton, Harlon Woodbury, and Jimmie D. Sink.

Undercover Work

An escape conspiracy uncovered in September involved an inmate, James Richard Little, 43, who was in prison at the Federal Correctional Institution at El Reno, Oklahoma.

Two female associates, Linda Harris, 29, and Eva Allen, 50, were arrested for conspiring to steal a helicopter, swoop down inside the institution and whisk the prisoner away. Both women were arrested by Deputy Marshals who worked undercover for two months after receiving information about the escape, according to Marshal Stuart E. Earnest, Western District of Oklahoma.

"The escape was to come sometime in November," said Earnest. "But it was prevented by the outstanding work of the Deputy Marshals."

Little was sent to El Reno after being convicted of two 1984 bank robberies. The robberies took place in Leesville, Louisiana and Valley View, Texas. Little "made a clean getaway" each time using a helicopter, according to the Marshal. Harris reportedly had been taking helicopter lessons right before she was arrested.

An aerial view of the buildings surrounding the Pleasanton prison recreation yard, where the helicopter touched down and picked up Samantha Lopez. The escape task force is planning to conduct an exercise that will center on helicopter escapes.



Making the Payoff

Two other major prison-escape conspiracies were uncovered in July. An escape plot was foiled by Deputy Marshals in Lexington, Kentucky, when they got a tip that individuals outside the Federal Prison in Ashland were gathering money to hire a helicopter and pilot to fly onto the prison grounds and pick up three inmates. Acting on information developed by Deputy Marshals Joe Mullins and Doug Spillman, undercover Deputies Ed Baker and Robin Maley, posed as relatives of the prisoners and set up a meeting with the conspirators to furnish some of the money needed for the escape. Clarence Littleton, 31, was arrested when he showed up at a local hotel and the money was exchanged. This operation was directed by Deputy Marshal (Inspector) Ron Adams.

Catching the Wrong Ride

One day later, the FBI foiled a complex plot that again called for using a helicopter to free two inmates—one of them a reputed organized crime associate—from the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The FBI received information about the escape attempt and had undercover agents fly a helicopter over the prison grounds at the planned escape time. Two prisoners, standing in the prison yard, ripped off their prison uniforms to reveal shirts stained red to make them more visible. The helicopter flew away, and the two prisoners were arrested. They are Noah Vance, a convicted bank robber, and Stephen Vento, Sr., a convicted drug dealer and a reputed associate of the Nicodeno Scarfo organized crime family.

The escape plan included shooting out the guard towers with a grenade launcher and machine guns before picking up the prisoners.

Sawed through Bars

The Marshal's Office in the Western District of North Carolina and the FBI foiled an escape attempt at the Mecklenburg County Jail in Charlotte, North Carolina, that also led to the indictment of a deputy sheriff.

On July 3, a tip was received that a group of Federal prisoners had sawed through bars at the jail and were provided weapons to facilitate their escape. A raiding party of Marshals Service personnel, FBI, State Bureau of Investigation, Charlotte Police and

Sheriff's Deputies was formed to search the jail. They located hacksaw blades, knives and other contraband. An inspection of the jail showed that the prisoners had sawed through three bars and had concealed the marks by using a rubber compound.

On October 6, Mecklenburg County Deputy Sheriff Harold Keith Gebhardt entered guilty pleas to conspiracy and other charges related to aiding the prisoners in their attempted escape. Sentencing of Gebhardt has been delayed until the investigation is completed. ★



Deputies Albert Franco (left) and Karl Moya, E/CA, escort Ronald McIntosh after his arrest in a suburban Sacramento shopping mall.

Making a Reservation at the Local Jail— *CAP Holds Bedspace*

The Cooperative Agreement Program (CAP) is one way to effectively guarantee that space is provided in jails for Federal prisoners. Under CAP, the Marshals Service provides funds to improve jail facilities and expand jail capacity, in return for guaranteed space for Federal prisoners. Since 1982, the Marshals Service has awarded \$49 million to counties and municipalities under 67 CAP agreements. CAP has, in effect, bought more than 3,000 detention spaces for Marshals Service prisoners for guaranteed periods from 5 to 15 years.

Benefits of CAP

CAP funds are made available to jails that operate under substandard conditions in locations where the Marshals Service is having problems finding jail space. Based on the availability of funds, certain local governments are "targeted" for negotiations. If the negotiations are successful, a formal CAP agreement is developed under which the Service provides funds through CAP in exchange for "reserved" jail space for Federal prisoners.

The local Marshal's Office performs on-site monitoring of the project, and payments are made to the local government once the work is finished. The amount of funding is based on the number of guaranteed beds provided for Federal prisoners.

M/Florida and CAP

CAP agreements are working very successfully in the Middle District of Florida. The district serves three large cities—Jacksonville, Orlando and Tampa. The prisoner custody caseload in the district's three offices has risen drastically in the last four years, according to the U.S. Marshal for the district, Richard L. Cox.

"In 1981, we had about 50 prisoners in custody each day," Cox said. "Now, my average prisoner load is between 175 and 200."

Although the Marshal has housing agreements with 22 counties, he actually can only house his prisoners in about 12 of them. The others are under court order to reduce their prisoner populations, and they are trying to meet state imposed jail standards. With this pressure, they certainly are not interested in housing Federal prisoners. Fortunately, the district has been able to interest some of the counties in CAP projects.

"CAP has kept us in business," said Deputy Marshal (Inspector) Ralph Carr, who is responsible for overseeing the CAP programs in the Middle District of Florida. "We have eight CAP projects in the district, which will give us guaranteed space for about 225 of our prisoners when all the projects are complete."

The projects can involve a small expansion, such as adding a new wing, remodeling an outdated jail, or construction of a completely new jail.

Baker County

In Baker County, 30 miles outside Jacksonville, CAP money helped remodel the existing jail and added a new wing. The facility can house up to 80 prisoners with guaranteed bedspace for 40 Federal prisoners. Joe Newman, Sheriff for Baker County, is happy about the cooperative program with the Marshals Service.

"I have had 20 sheriffs call me and ask me about CAP," the Sheriff said, "and I tell them it is working out very well for us. It's been a life saver because I never would have been able to come into compliance with the state prison standards without the CAP funds. I don't feel it's more work to house Federal prisoners. Staffing is the sheriff's biggest problem, but you have to have as many people on your staff for 40 prisoners as for 100."

The construction at Baker County included provisions that were tailored to the Marshals Service needs, such as a sally port for Marshals Service buses, monitors that improved security, and an updated control room.

The CAP agreements can include funds for equipment as well as actual construction. In Baker County, a dishwasher and walk-in freezer were added, along with computer terminals.

"As long as the equipment is related to improving the health, safety or security of the facility, it can be added to the project," Carr said. "One of the objectives is to bring these jails up to the state prison standards."

"When we plan these projects, I tell the sheriffs to plan for the future, make sure the control room, kitchen and other areas can accommodate future prisoner populations. Long-range planning will save the counties and the Marshals Service money."

Baker County is now moving into its second CAP agreement with the Marshals Service. This time the funds will help build a 24-bed addition and a gymnasium.

"The whole idea is based on cooperation," said Sheriff Newman. "We built this facility so that it would meet both the needs of the Marshals Service and the needs of the county, and it's working out very well for both of us."

About 55 miles away from Jacksonville, CAP funds are also helping to completely rebuild an old jail. In Union County, the jail has been closed and completely gutted. New plumbing and electricity have been installed. This project will house 35 prisoners when it's complete, with 15 beds reserved for Federal prisoners.



With the help of CAP funds, Erie County added 220 new cells, a chapel, gymnasium, and a clinic to its Holding Center located in Buffalo, NY.

PATRICIA LAYMAN BAZELON

sidered excess by Federal agencies, to more than 300 local jails which have agreed to house Federal prisoners. Furniture, equipment, clothing, bedding, and food is given to jails as an incentive to provide temporary housing for Federal prisoners.

"Contract jails have been highly receptive to the program; because of it, the Marshals Service has been able to use facilities which previously refused to house Federal prisoners," explained Joseph B. Enders, Chief of the Operations Support Division at Marshals Service Headquarters.

"The FEP program helped equip an inmate occupational training school offering vocational training to inmates at the Harrison County Jail in the Southern District of Mississippi," he said. "We were able to give them equipment for classes in agriculture, auto mechanics, food preparation, and welding."

FEP has also made possible the opening of a satellite detention facility with a capacity for 250 work release prisoners at the Mecklenburg County Jail in the Western District of North Carolina. This enabled the jail to increase the amount of detention space available for unsentenced prisoners.

Title to all accountable property remains with the Marshals Service, and thus the Service must maintain full accountability. In addition, the value of the property given to each jail cannot exceed the cost of Federal prisoner housing payments for the year.

"Both the cooperative agreement and the Federal excess property programs are essential to our prisoner custody missions," Enders said. "With our increased prisoner loads and limited jail space, we will begin to rely on them more in the future. They are part of the answer to the Federal jail crisis." ★

"Union County is a major use jail for us," Carr explained. "The Sheriff understands our needs, and even when he really doesn't have room for Federal prisoners, he makes room. He's always helped us out in a pinch. "But they were in desperate need for a new jail, and the county could not afford the cost of building a new facility."

CAP funds were the solution to the problem for both the county and the Marshals Service. The county contributed \$100,000, and \$198,000 was awarded to the county under CAP. The result will be a new, secure and accessible jail for both parties.

Good Economics

CAP has proved to be extremely cost effective with each CAP bedspace costing about \$16,400. Generally, the national average cost to construct new maximum security bedspace ranges between \$50,000 to \$60,000.

In some cases, CAP money is provided for the construction of work release centers for local prisoners who require only minimum security housing. This frees up maximum security bedspace needed for Federal prisoners in existing jails.

Federal Excess Property

Another effort, called the Federal Excess Property (FEP) program has provided about \$8 million in supplies and equipment, con-



The Future—The Problem Grows

"The War on Drugs"—these words are becoming part of our national vocabulary.

The new drug bill recently passed by Congress and signed by President Reagan is expected to generate thousands of convictions for Federal drug offenses. The antidrug initiative provides for new prosecutors, investigators, and equipment to fight drug trafficking, and it contains new provisions making it easier to prove offenses in court. In addition, if defendants are convicted, they will serve longer terms.

"We don't have adequate jails in the United States to respond to the public's demand to do something about crime. . ."

No one in law enforcement is debating the virtue of cracking down on drug crimes. But few people are looking at the end result of the new drug initiatives—arresting and prosecuting someone is the beginning, not the end of the process. More people will be arrested; but there's no place to put new prisoners. The Federal prison system is already bulging with inmates, operating at nearly 50 percent above capacity, according to the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. As illustrated in the earlier articles, jails are more than overcrowded; states are facing court ordered population ceilings, so there's no place to hold prisoners while they are awaiting trial.

"We don't have adequate jails in the United States to respond to the public's demand to do something about crime," said Stanley E. Morris, Director of the Marshals Service. "When you put more people in jail, you exacerbate the problem."

To support the government's "War on Drugs," the nation's jails and the Federal prison system require a rapid and soundly planned expansion program, according to

Joseph Enders, Chief of the Operations Support Division.

"We have two options available to satisfy our requirements for detention space. We can 'buy' into state and local jail projects under Cooperative Agreement Programs (CAP), or we can construct *Federal* jails for unsentenced prisoners."

In places where there are relatively low Federal prisoner loads, below 100 prisoners a day, it would not be cost efficient to establish a dedicated Federal institution. Instead, the expansion of CAP agreements should be considered. The cost of CAP bedspace in existing local facilities is far less than the cost of constructing such space in a new maximum security jail. The average CAP bedspace cost has been approximately \$16,000 as compared to an average cost of \$50,000 for bedspace in a new maximum security jail.

The uncertainty of both continued authority and funding for the CAP program during the few years of its existence has required the Marshals Service to proceed cautiously and slowly in its negotiations for projects with state and local governments.

In districts with combined BOP, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Marshals Service Federal prisoner loads of more than 100 prisoners, a Federal institution might be justified. Currently, about 18 districts have daily population levels of 100 or more prisoners. These would be logical areas for Federal jails.

Using private sector contract jails is also an option to consider. A few commercially operated jails appear to be working out satisfactorily, but more experience is needed and many legal questions must be resolved before this approach can offer any real hope.

Another potential solution to the problem involves using Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Funds,

"The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 allows us to seize property either acquired with the proceeds of crime or used in drug trade or other illegal activities," said Morris. "Last year, the proceeds from these criminal forfeitures generated \$50 million that was returned to the Treasury. What better use of these funds than for the construction of jails and prisons by the Bureau of Prisons and through the Marshals Service CAP agreements. However, Congressional authorization would have to be obtained before this money could be channeled into prison and jail projects.

"Whatever solutions are selected, we need to move on them immediately. Neither the Marshals Service or any other law enforcement agency can simply shut our doors when we run out of jail space. But the only way to control the number of prisoners in custody is to limit the number of arrests made each day," he said.

"I do not believe that the public would accept the idea of allowing criminals to remain free because there's no jail space."

"The real danger to our system of justice is that the availability of jail space will start dictating the level of arrest activity by local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies. That would be totally contrary to our national objective of fighting crime.

"I do not believe that the public would accept the idea of allowing criminals to remain free because there's no jail space.

"There is nothing glamorous about a jail and neither the media nor the public see much drama in the custody and confinement of prisoners—unless something goes terribly wrong. But all the other criminal justice issues revolve around this crisis. Unless we as a society face up to this problem, our entire system of justice will be in deep trouble." ★



Commentaries



Jail Crowding

By L. Cary Bittick
*Executive Director
National Sheriffs' Association*

Stories of jail crowding dominate newspaper and television coverage across our country—from the most rural areas to our cities. Echoing this public sentiment is the concern expressed by professionals within the criminal justice system. When asked to identify the most serious issues they faced—law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and judges and correctional administrators agreed that shortage of jail space was the most critical problem. While it is not surprising that correctional officials cited jail crowding as the priority, it is impressive that the other members of the justice system would choose this as the most pressing problem.

In examining the scope of the jail crowding problem nationwide, data collected by the U.S. Department of Justice reveals the critical shortage of inmate beds. The data also shows a surprising similarity between crowding problems in the state and Federal prison system and the local jail system. In 1978, the inmate population in local jails was 158,394. By 1983, this number had reached 223,551, an increase of more than 41 percent. During that same five-year period, the state and Federal prison population grew from 307,276 to 438,830, reflecting a growth rate of 43 percent.

In taking a closer look at the local jail crisis, we learn that while the inmate population increased by more than 65,157 prisoners from 1978 to 1983, the number of new jail beds added during the period was only 28,036. This meant that the growth in the inmate population exceeded the number of new beds by 37,121. And the inmate population continues to increase each year. This increase has been estimated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to be 21,000 additional inmates per year.

Further compounding the problem of existing shortages and projected annual increases in the jail population is the age of existing facilities. Thirty-five percent of the nation's jails were built before 1950, which means that many of the old jails must be replaced in the near future.

One might ask what caused the jail crowding problem and what can be done to correct it. While there is little concrete information available to explain the causes of crowding, there are several factors that are frequently mentioned. In speaking with fellow sheriffs around the country, they most often cite the following reasons:

- an increase in the number of Federal and state prisoners that are now being held in

- local jail facilities due to crowding problems at the Federal and state level;
- public demands to incarcerate offenders that historically may have spent little or no time in jail;
- legislation creating mandatory sentences or increased lengths of stay for specified offenders.

What can be done to effectively respond to the jail crowding problem? I recommend that we take two approaches:

1. *Construction of New Correctional Facilities.* The data clearly demonstrates a need to embark on an aggressive jail construction program. Agencies planning new correctional facilities will find assistance through a new Federal initiative. Through the National Institute of Justice's Correctional Construction Program, information about completed construction projects can be shared with those planning new facilities. One component of the program identifies successful correctional projects where advanced construction techniques and financing methods have helped jurisdictions build their jails quickly and less expensively.

2. *Coordination of Federal, State and Local Criminal Justice Agencies.* A system-wide approach encompassing Federal, state and local jurisdictions and the numerous criminal justice agencies within these levels is needed. Only when a coordinated effort by all criminal justice practitioners is developed, can we begin to resolve this problem.

It appears from the data that crowding—at each level of government—Federal, state and local—will be with us for some time. Even with the efforts of NIJ to help us build correctional facilities faster and less expensively, we will continue to be confronted with a burgeoning number of inmates for whom we literally have no beds. This crisis necessitates an unprecedented effort by all criminal justice officials—Federal, state and local—to work together to ensure that our most dangerous criminals are behind bars. ★



Local Perspective

By Kevin S. Hickey
Deputy Director
Metro-Dade County
Corrections & Rehabilitation

The Metro-Dade Corrections and Rehabilitation Department offers a view of the jail situation from a local perspective. Located in Miami, Florida, the Department is responsible for all County corrections functions, including pre-trial detention, sentenced inmates, work furlough, and pre-trial services. The Department provides services for all of Dade County including 27 municipalities.

At present, the Department operates five detention centers with a staff of 1,117 employees. The state of Florida has mandated that the bed capacity of these facilities

not exceed 2,736. However, the inmate population does exceed the limit. In October, for example, the average daily population, system-wide, was 3,470.

In 1974, the inmates of the Dade County Jail (pre-trial detention center) brought a Federal lawsuit against the county for overcrowding at the jail. A summary judgment regarding the population capacity was issued in 1976, and the population capacity has been adjusted three times to bring the jail to its present 1,388 "mandatory emergency housing levels." The detention center stayed well within the court order limit until September 1980 at which time the Corrections Department began to face another challenge.

In 1980, about 125,000 disaffected Cubans were allowed, or forced to leave Cuba, and the U.S. government permitted the Cubans to enter the country in what was called the "Mariel boatlift." Many were political dissidents, but there were criminals and mentally deranged people in the group as well. Reportedly, about 20,000 of them were prisoners from Cuban jails.

In September 1980, the impact of the Mariel boatlift was felt in Dade County's correctional facilities, and by June of 1981, the county found itself in contempt of the Federal Court order to stop overcrowding. The Department could avoid paying a \$1,000 a day fine if it could come under the cap within 60 days. In order to accomplish this, Dade County entered into an agreement with the Federal government. The agreement specified that for one year, the Federal Bureau of Prisons would accept up to 150 county sentenced inmates at the Federal Correctional Institution in Tallahassee, Florida. The agreement enabled the county to reduce the main jail population to the court ordered limit on the 60th day.

However, on the following day, the county was again over the inmate limit and has remained over cap for the past four years.

In response to the rising crime rate and the dramatic need for jail beds, Dade County voters passed a \$200 million bond issue for criminal justice facilities. Included in the master plan are two major correctional facilities with 2,500 beds, at an estimated cost of \$119 million. During the development of the Master Plan, the decision on where the jail would be located became extremely important as it began to draw public interest.

Numerous sites were suggested, and each faced identical opposition. "We don't want a jail in our community," sums up the public response. To lessen the impact on Dade County, it was decided to co-locate each facility with existing correctional centers. Even using this strategy, the County is facing a lawsuit from residents of communities adjacent to the existing center because of the new construction.

With the rising number of arrests from the "crack" cocaine phenomenon, and the recent inception of the "drug sting" police operations, the correctional system has become even more burdened.

Given the premium on correctional beds in Southeast Florida, the Marshals Service faces a difficult situation in finding space for Federal prisoners. Dade County and the Marshals Service have worked together to solve many of the prisoner housing problems. The relationship between the two agencies is a prime example of how the Federal government and a local agency can benefit from each other. ★



Working Toward Solutions for the Future

By Norman A. Carlson
*Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons*

One of the highlights of my 30-year career has been the close relationship I have enjoyed with the men and women of the U.S. Marshals Service. My first contact with the Marshals Service was during the early days of my career—at the U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and later at the Federal Correctional Institution, Ashland, Kentucky. During my 17 years as Director, I have been privileged to work closely with your three Directors—Wayne Colburn, Bill Hall and Stan Morris—and with many U.S. Marshals and Deputies. Many of these individuals have become personal friends as well as colleagues.

The missions of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the U.S. Marshals Service are ultimately to protect society. Our responsibilities are interdependent—the Federal Bureau of Prisons relies on the Marshals' inmate transportation and apprehension operations, and reciprocates in providing housing for pre-trial and pre-sentenced offenders committed to the custody of the Attorney General.

Let me comment on several of the areas of cooperation between our agencies and provide a brief overview of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' approach to managing overcrowding.

We currently house more than 3,700 pre-trial offenders, providing detention housing in areas of the country with a critical shortage of jail space. Detainees are housed in special detention facilities—four Metropolitan Correctional Centers and seven detention housing units located at Federal Correctional Institutions. The Bureau is constructing a new detention unit at the Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Colorado, which will be devoted solely to pre-trial detention. This Center will assist in providing critically needed detention space in the District of Colorado. A Metropolitan Detention Center in Los Angeles, California, is also being built. Both facilities are due to open in 1988.

An excellent example of cooperation between our two agencies is the airlift operated by the Bureau and Marshals Service. By combining the resources and expertise of both agencies, inmate transportation is expedited, costs to the taxpayer are reduced and security is substantially improved. I have seen the operations of the airlift firsthand and consider it a valuable asset to law enforcement.

A critical and growing area of cooperation between the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Marshals and other law enforcement agencies is the increased use of technology. The Bureau and the Marshals Service use a

computer-based inmate information system as a tool to monitor inmate movement, for use in inmate classification and designation decisions, and for up-to-the-minute population figures.

Like other corrections agencies throughout the country, the Federal Prison System is faced with a critical shortage of space to house the rapidly increasing number of offenders.

Over the past five years, the population of the Federal Prison System has increased 65 percent, from 26,825 on December 1, 1981 to over 41,400 today. This increase is in a large part due to law enforcement initiatives directed at drug trafficking and organized crime, the provisions of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, and the large Cuban detainee population at federal facilities in Oakdale, Louisiana, and Atlanta, Georgia. The guidelines established by the U.S. Sentencing Commission and the recently enacted drug abuse legislation, will undoubtedly result in increasing numbers of offenders being sent to prison.

Without question, staff are the most important resource in any law enforcement agency. This is certainly true in the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Bureau is not simply made up of buildings, walls and fences. Whatever successes we've enjoyed are due to the professionalism of our 12,000 staff. Unlimited funding to construct institutions that would meet population pressures would be worthless without a trained, dedicated staff to manage these facilities. Staff are the key to coping with the immediate problems created by crowding and to working toward solutions for the future.

The staff of the Federal Bureau of Prisons face daily the challenges and demands of a prison system operating at nearly 50 percent

above its capacity. From financial or construction planning for the entire agency to administering the daily operations of a prison, staff at all levels in the Bureau feel the population pressures as the inmate population continues to climb.

Staff training is vital to developing a competent, professional organization. All new Bureau employees receive basic training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Georgia. This training covers theory, policy, self-defense, and firearms. In addition, all staff receive a minimum of 40 hours of refresher training each year at the institution where they are assigned.

The Federal Prison System is in the midst of the largest facility expansion program in history. This program includes the construction of new institutions and the addition and renovation of housing units at existing facilities. Five new institutions are currently under construction and, beginning in 1988, they will add more than 3,300 beds to the capacity of the Bureau of Prisons. These institutions will be located in Los Angeles, California; Marianna, Florida; Fairton, New Jersey; Bradford, Pennsylvania; and Sheridan, Oregon. Legislation passed this year provided funding for the construction of two additional institutions, and we are actively seeking sites for these facilities.

In addition, ten new housing units at existing facilities are now under design or construction and will add nearly 1,300 beds to the capacity of the Bureau of Prisons when completed.

Since 1983, the Bureau has acquired three facilities for conversion to federal prisons. A former Air Force Base in Duluth, Minnesota, is now a 700-bed Federal Prison Camp; a former Seminary in Loretto, Pennsylvania, now a Federal Correctional Institution, will eventually house 500 inmates;

The Federal Prison System is in the midst of the largest facility expansion program in history.

and a former state hospital in Rochester, Minnesota, now serves as one of the Bureau's medical centers for inmates in need of medical or mental health care. The acquisition of existing facilities is cost-effective and gives us the ability to bring institutions to full capacity much more quickly than the three years it normally takes to construct a new facility. The Camp at Duluth opened six months after I first visited the site, a record in prison activation.

The Bureau's inmate classification system, designed to place offenders in the least restrictive environment possible that is closest to their homes, is essential in overcrowded prison conditions. The classification system enables the Bureau to separate violent and predatory offenders from the rest of the population, ensuring that maximum security prison space is used for those inmates who require such security. Housing the majority of inmates in lower security institutions is also a considerable cost savings to the taxpayer.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons differs from most state prison systems because of active inmate work and education programs. All inmates in the Federal Prison System who are able to work are required to do so. Federal Prison Industries, Inc. employs more than 11,000 inmates in 75 factories located throughout the country. This number represents 42 percent of the inmate population who are able to work.

Inmates not employed in Federal Prison Industries hold job assignments in food service, on grounds maintenance crews, and

on other maintenance assignments. Inmate employment prevents idleness and increases the skills necessary for inmates to find employment once released.

Inmates may also participate in education programs—from literacy through high school. Inmates are tested when they enter the Federal Prison System. Those who test lower than the eighth grade must enroll in a basic literacy program for a period of 90 days, at which time they can opt out of the program if they desire. They must achieve an eighth grade level prior to employment in industries programs.

Cooperation among all levels of the criminal justice system is vital for successfully coping with the increasing numbers of offenders being sent to prison. The U.S. Attorneys, FBI, DEA, U.S. Parole Commission, INS, and the U.S. Marshals Service are all affected by the increasing numbers of inmates in our prisons and jails. The sharing of resources and programs at all levels will assist in lessening the problems created by prison overcrowding.

The National Institute of Corrections, which is a part of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, assists state and local corrections agencies with crowding problems through grants and technical assistance and is an excellent example of cooperation between different segments of the criminal justice system.

The programs I have mentioned illustrate that the Federal Bureau of Prisons is attempting to cope with the increasing pressures created by the burgeoning prison population.

The key, however, is in continuing to work closely with other criminal justice agencies in the sharing of knowledge, resources and programs. The services of the U.S. Marshals Service are critical to our operations. On behalf of all the employees of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, I extend my sincere thanks for the important roles you perform in our nation's criminal justice system. ★

Hostage!

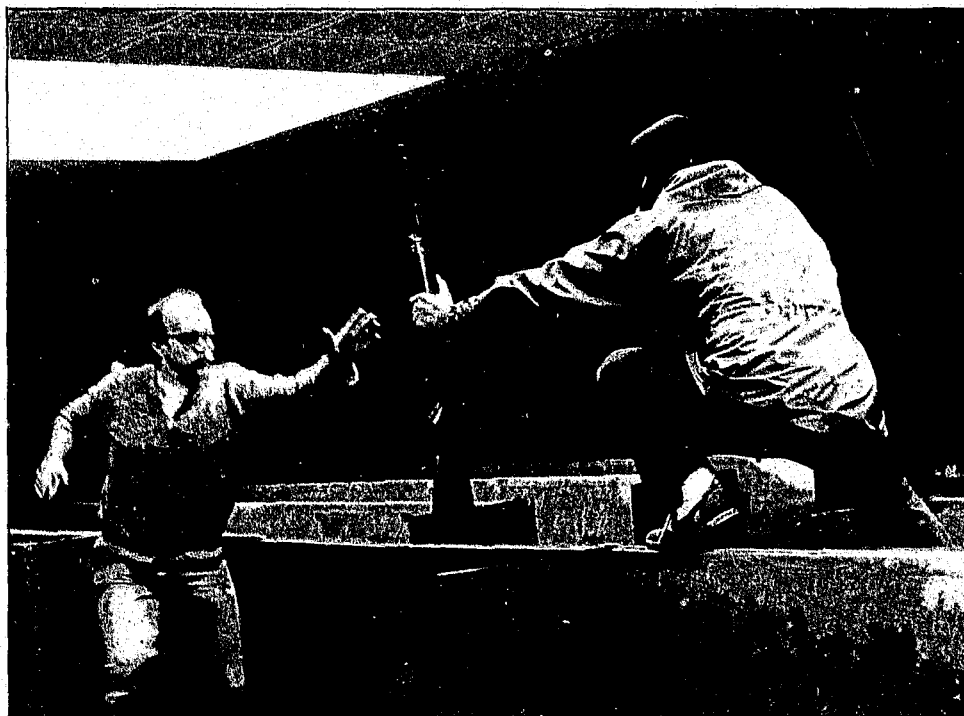
By Randy Gerber

It was about 6:45 p.m., as Judge Kramer pronounced Mark John Tutila guilty, that all hell broke loose inside the Minneapolis Courthouse. Within seconds two Court Security Officers (CSOs) inside the courtroom were overpowered and disarmed, a Federal Judge (among others) was taken hostage, and two spectators seated in the gallery of the courtroom were critically injured—one stabbed and the other shot!

"I heard loud sounds . . . coming from the courtroom. I looked in and observed persons lying on the floor, face down," said CSO MacIntyre who had been holding a hallway post. At that time MacIntyre pulled back and took a point away from the door where he could observe it safely while CSO Sonen, who arrived as back-up, covered the rear exist area near the chambers of the courtroom.

Contained, right? WRONG! Shrouded by a circle of hostages, the two terrorists who had only moments before taken over the courtroom, crossed the hallway from their courtroom with windows overlooking the city, to an inner one which was windowless and more secure. This would be where the aggressors would remain until the end.

Meanwhile, as the CSOs moved to reposition themselves, USMS personnel scurried about their office for building plans, equipment, and of course the telephone. Contact needed to be made with the Minneapolis Police Department for its Emergency Response Unit (ERU). Minutes later the ERU arrived at the courthouse. A command center was set up in the Marshal's office. Men were deployed and negotiations started.



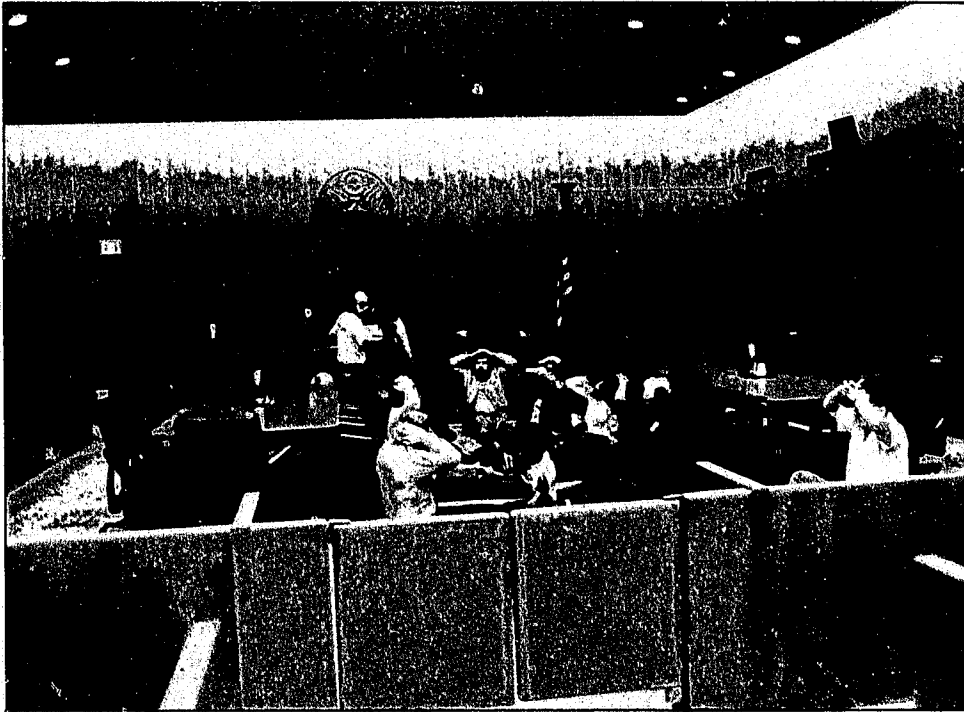
Defendant "Mark John Tutila" is armed by his accomplice seconds after the takeover. The people in the courtroom were ordered to lie on the floor.

Initial negotiations, at least in this instance, were not hard to set up. The aggressors had one of the CSO's radios. In fact, that is all that there was after the aggressors discovered that the telephone later sent in had a "bug" in it—and was tossed out the courtroom door!

After what seemed like hours of negotiations, CSO Bailey made a daring escape and one of his captors was shot trying to prevent it. Shortly thereafter, forsaking the other captives, the second aggressor made his way through the front door of the courtroom with the judge as ERU personnel entered from the rear. The second captor was taken out from behind—point blank!

Wonder why you haven't read about this before now? Heard about it on the radio? The TV? The answer is simple. This is what happened during an unrehearsed *exercise* recently in Minneapolis. A similar exercise was also conducted in April 1984, at the St. Paul courthouse. "The main purpose behind these exercises," commented Chief Deputy John Butler, "is to help the local authorities get to know our building. If anything would ever happen, we would have to rely on them for their help."

Being prepared is the name of the game and working with the local authorities is only



After moving to a more secure courtroom, the aggressors seated their hostages in the center well of the courtroom where they could be easily watched.

About the Author: Randy Gerber was a Court Security Officer at the Federal Courthouse in Minneapolis, MN, when he wrote this article. He now works for the U.S. Customs Service as a Customs Inspector in Detroit, MI. In his spare time, he is a free-lance photographer and writer. The photos were taken by the author.

part of being prepared. Duress alarms need to be checked. Building plans need to be updated on a regular basis, and an efficient evacuation plan is necessary. Although this exercise was done in the evening, an actual hostage situation would most likely occur during regular business hours. Quick and efficient evacuation of the building is essential.

The unfortunate shooting death of Superior Court Judge Harold J. Haley in August 1970, during a hostage situation in Marin County, California, should serve as a reminder to us all that we can never be too well prepared. ★

Deputy U.S. Marshal Stan Olivera (right) goes over building plans with personnel from the Minneapolis Police Department Emergency Response Unit at the Command Center set up in the Marshal's office.



The Pearl of Allah

... Valued at \$42 Million—But Nobody Says it's Pretty

"It looks like a pickled brain I saw in a science class," said Deputy Debra Lutz.

"It's gaudy, and it certainly isn't pretty," says Chief Deputy Fred Meyer.

Those are fairly typical reactions to "The Pearl of Allah" seized under court order by the District of Colorado. The 14-pound pearl—reported to be the world's largest—is valued at \$42 million and at *Pentacle* press time was still the center of a tangled ownership dispute being fought in Colorado and California courts. While the litigation continues, the pearl is in the custody of the Clerk of the Court for the District of Colorado.

Acting on an order issued by Chief Judge Sherman Finesilver in Denver, Marshal Charles Dunahue, Chief Deputy Meyer, Deputy Lutz and Inspector Robert Masaitis took possession of the pearl from a safe deposit box at the Central Bank of Colorado Springs and transported it to a secure location in Denver.

The Pearl of Allah is listed in the latest Guinness Book of World's Records as the world's largest pearl—described by some as much like a football.

Some say the intriguing history of the pearl goes back more than 2,000 years. According to one story, the pearl is actually the long-lost "Pearl of Lao-Tzu," the ancient Chinese philosopher who, in the 6th century B.C., gave his nephew a pearl amulet and instructed him that it should be passed from father to son, with each succeeding generation transplanting it into a larger clam. It is reported that this pearl resting in its latest host clam, disappeared in a storm during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

The Pearl of Allah reportedly was found in a "killer" clam the size of a bathtub, off the Philippines in 1934. An island tribesman was reportedly killed in the jaws of the giant clam containing the pearl. Shortly thereafter, an American named Wilburn D. Cobb attempted to purchase the pearl from a Mohammedan tribal chief, but the chief refused for religious reasons. Two years later, Cobb returned to the chief's village and saved the life of the chief's son by administering a drug to combat malaria. Cobb was rewarded by the chief with a gift

of the pearl which Cobb owned until his death in 1980. He displayed the pearl at "Ripley's Believe It or Not Museum" in Manhattan in 1939. Following Cobb's death, the ownership of the pearl fell into different hands and various lawsuits were filed to protect the proceeds of a planned sale until the legitimate owners are determined by the Court.

For now the pearl will stay locked up in a safe deposit box, but based on its long and glamorous past, it just might turn up in the news again: ★



Chief Deputy Fred Meyer holds "the Pearl of Allah" seized under court order by the District of Colorado. The pearl is valued at \$42 million.

WIN—Tailored to the Marshals Service

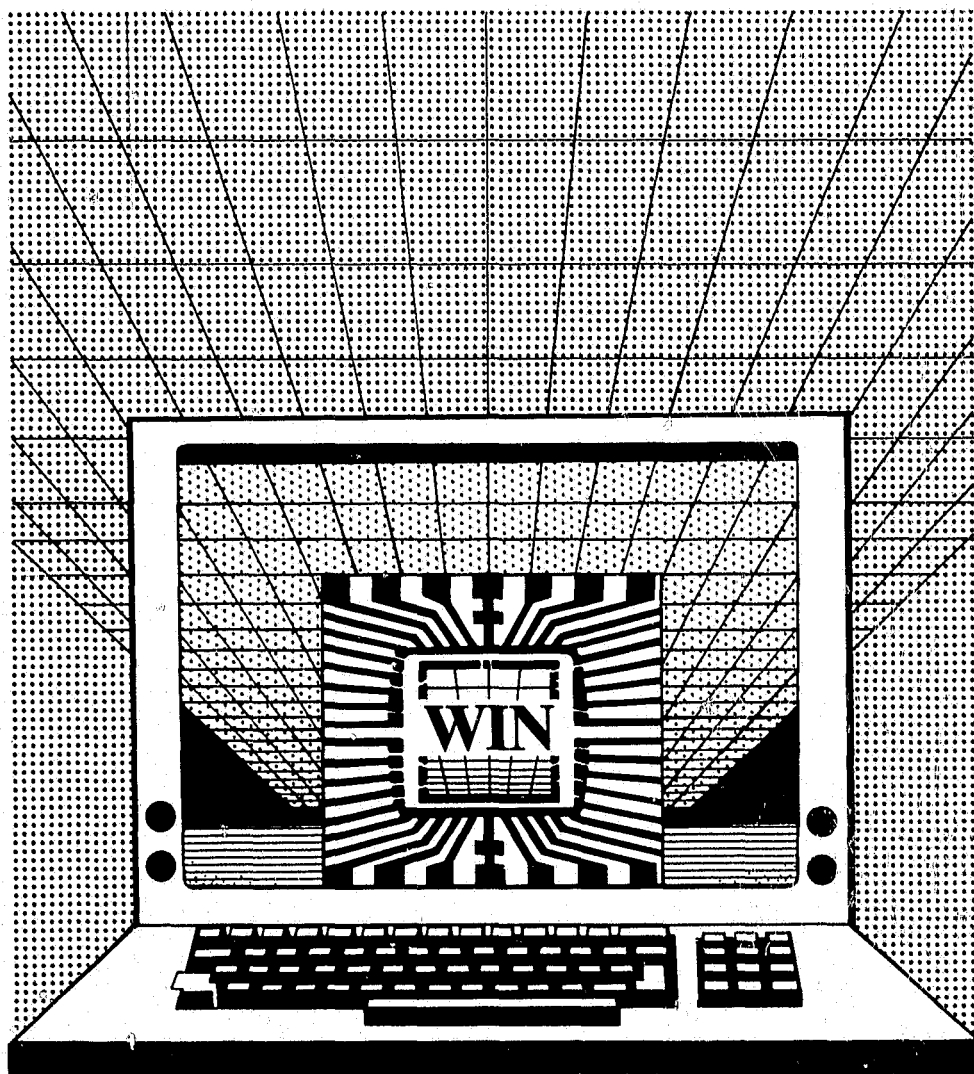
WIN—the acronym for the Marshals Service's new centralized and automated warrant data base—is fully operational in 24 districts. Personnel in all of these districts, which handle approximately 80 percent of the Service's Class I warrant workload, have completed training in the installation and operation of the Warrant Information Network.

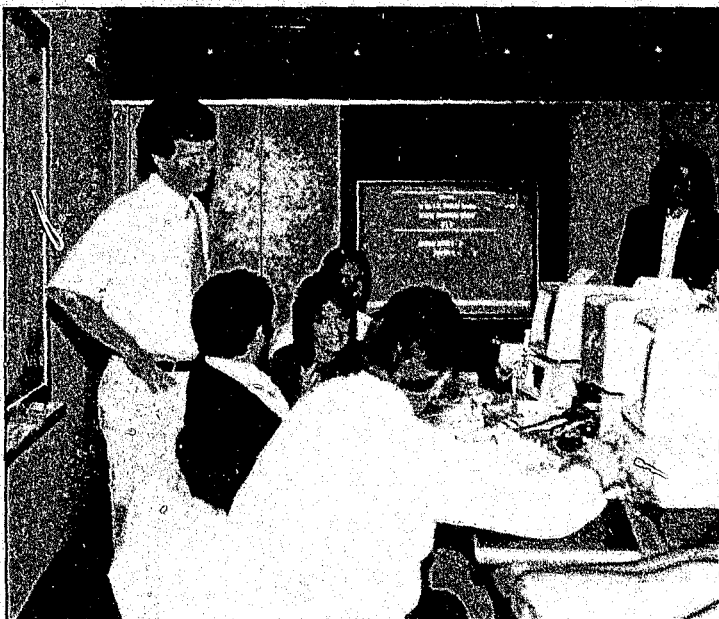
All fugitive and warrant data stored by the centralized computer are accessible by any WIN district. The information stored is

somewhat similar to the data in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), but it is greatly expanded. Debra Jenkins, Program Officer in the Enforcement Division, explained that NCIC temporarily stores limited information on wanted persons. WIN, she said, records a greater variety and volume of information concerning fugitives, their arrest and specific information concerning Federal warrants. This information will remain indefinitely in the system.

"The Warrant Information Network is revolutionizing warrant administration in the Marshals Service," according to Louie McKinney, Chief of the Enforcement Division. "The system enables our investigators and managers to accumulate, retrieve and manipulate the wealth of information collected during the course of fugitive investigations. It not only assists in the investigative process itself, but the system improves the management and monitoring of specific case progress and overall workload."

Discussing the differences between WIN and NCIC, Jenkins described WIN as "tailored" to the Marshals Service, while NCIC is designed to provide a multitude of law enforcement agencies with a variety of crime information not exclusive to fugitive felons. NCIC is basically a "lookout" system and allows only a minimum of information to be recorded. WIN, however, is a comprehensive data collection and reporting system that also automatically places wanted person entries into NCIC. The network also produces reports to assist the districts in keeping abreast of their felony warrants caseload; whether current, suspended or closed. WIN reports can be produced at any time while NCIC produces very general reports for the USMS on a quarterly basis. The system will help investigators manage the information obtained during major investigations by storing and reporting on activities and events. For example, WIN will provide established investigative leads to other districts and subsequent results of pursuing those leads. Telephone toll records and other pertinent data will be entered into WIN to assist the investigator in managing high volumes of information. Summaries of investigative interviews is another example of the type of information WIN will begin to house. The system will also place "lookouts" into the El





Bill Taylor (standing), Systems Analyst in the Information Systems Division at Headquarters, trains representatives from various field offices on the new warrant database.



Debra Jenkins, Administrative Officer in the Enforcement Division at Headquarters, explains the WIN system to Harry Layne, Enforcement Specialist in M/FL. Jenkins and Taylor were the project officers for the new system.

Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) and INTERPOL where WIN terminals also will be operating.

The primary value to Marshals Service personnel of the "communication link" feature of this unique system is that multi-district investigations are greatly enhanced by the speed with which the network can provide the necessary exchange of information. This was seen with the use of WIN recently in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania when USMS investigators working a major fraud/forgery case were able to obtain vital background information after the Central District of California requested assistance on a probation violator that was connected with the same Pennsylvania case. Similarly,

investigators in both the Southern and Central Districts of California were able to obtain a complete list of names and addresses of associates of a fugitive through WIN when the Northern District of Texas requested their assistance in a major investigation of a Federal escapee. Likewise, when a fugitive was arrested recently in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and within the month violated her bond, the extensive data originally collected on her was readily available in WIN.

Many districts already credit WIN for significantly improving their ability to keep track of their caseloads. In the Northern District of Georgia an active warrant caseload report is run from WIN at least once a week to keep the Marshal, Chief Deputy and Enforcement Specialist fully

apprised of the district workload. Enforcement Assistant, Larry McBay, called WIN a definite improvement for their district over the past use of an index card file.

When a fugitive is apprehended, the information contained in WIN will remain in a historical status. If the individual commits another offense, the file only needs to be reviewed to determine any changes to the data and then reactivated. With so many repeat offenders in the criminal justice system today, this feature is most helpful. It is anticipated that by 1991 the system will contain and the districts will have access to more than 70,000 case histories. ★

Arrest Highlights

Cooperation Nets Most Wanted

Terry Lee Conner and Joseph William Dougherty, who were on the U.S. Marshals' list of "Fifteen Most Wanted" fugitives and on the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted" Fugitives, were arrested by teams of Deputy Marshals and FBI agents in December. Conner was apprehended outside a motel in Arlington Heights, Illinois, near Chicago. He was unarmed and made no attempt to resist arrest. Dougherty was captured at a coin laundry in Antioch, California. He too was unarmed and did not resist arrest.

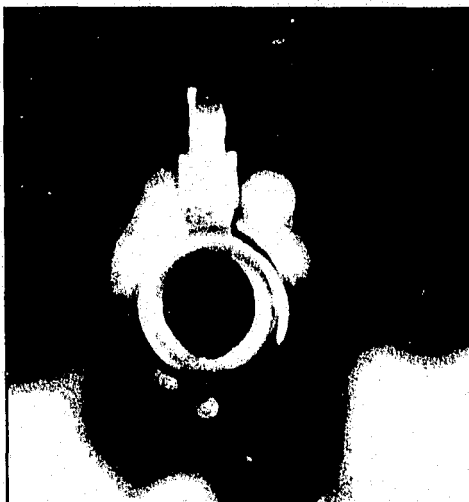
FBI Director William H. Webster said, "The successful apprehension of Conner and Dougherty illustrates once again the vital role which cooperation plays in effective law enforcement."

U.S. Marshals Service Director Stanley E. Morris noted that "fugitives such as these are no match for the coordinated efforts of this country's law enforcement professionals."

Conner and Dougherty had been sought in connection with a series of bank robberies in the mid-Western and Western U.S., in which hostages were taken. They escaped from custody on June 19, 1985, while being transported from the Federal Correctional Institution at El Reno, Oklahoma, to the U.S. District Court in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

At the time of the escape, Dougherty was being tried for the holdup of the Quail Creek Bank in Oklahoma City. Conner had already been convicted of that robbery and was subpoenaed to testify at Dougherty's trial.

Since their escape from custody, Conner and Dougherty had been charged with bank robbery in Federal warrants issued on August 12, 1985, in St. Louis, Missouri; on September 5, 1985, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and on July 9, 1986, in Seattle, Washington. They were also charged with



theft of government property and assault on a Federal officer in Federal warrants issued on June 19, 1985, in Oklahoma City. Additionally, Dougherty has been charged with bank robberies in Federal warrants issued on January 25, 1984, in Phoenix, Arizona; May 3, 1984, in Salt Lake City, Utah; and February 19, 1985, in Reno, Nevada.

Soon after the fugitives escaped, a special task force was formed and began tracking the men. Traveling in rented cars, and supported by a single engine surveillance plane, communications truck, computer equipment and high powered weaponry, the team of deputies tracked the men through dozens of motels and hotels in the Midwest, according to Tony Perez who coordinated the Marshals Service efforts.

However, it was traditional police work that finally led to the fugitives. Surveillance of Robert B. Butcher, a former cell mate of the fugitives offered the best leads. Suspecting that Butcher would re-establish ties with the men, deputies and agents tracked Butcher throughout the country.

Butcher traveled to St. Louis, then headed for Chicago by bus on December 5. Unknowingly, he was accompanied on the bus by several deputies who kept a close watch on him. Three days later, Butcher left Chicago for the West Coast. However, the task force suspected that Dougherty and Conner had originally planned to meet him in Chicago. Deputies and agents checked out at least 100 suburban Chicago hotels, and finally learned that a man fitting Conner's description had checked into an Arlington Heights hotel, Perez said. He was arrested outside the motel.

Butcher proved to be the key to Dougherty's arrest as well. Inexplicably, Dougherty had driven to California without alerting Butcher, then apparently arranged to meet his former prison chess partner at the laundry in Antioch. When Dougherty showed up at the laundry, he was arrested without resistance, according to Perez.

Violent Crimes and Escapes

One of the U.S. Marshals Service's "15 Most Wanted" fugitives with a long history of violent crimes and escapes from custody was captured in Orlando, Florida, on July 27, 1986, as a result of investigative work by a rookie female Deputy U.S. Marshal.

Edward P. Vigliotto, 30, a Federal fugitive since May of 1985, was being sought for escape from Federal custody in Santa Clara, California, while awaiting trial for bank robbery. His criminal career included kidnapping, armed robbery, and an attempt to kill a Connecticut police officer in 1980.

The investigation was initiated by Deputy Marshal (Criminal Investigator) John F. Clark (N/California), who developed leads to both Colorado and Connecticut. Investigations were initiated in both states. Deputy Marshal (Inspector) John Horrigan (D/Colorado) developed four informants, and through day-by-day contact over an

eight month period, he was able to trace Vigliotto to Mexico (where he was a target of the FIST 9 operation), and then to Florida. A national driver's license check turned up an address in Orlando for one of Vigliotto's aliases. The address was forwarded to the Orlando office of the Middle District of Florida.

Acting on this lead from the U.S. Marshal's office in Denver, Deputy U.S. Marshal Brenda Lewis, a "rookie" with only six-months experience in the Orlando office of the Marshals Service, tracked Vigliotto and his girlfriend, Betty Fetting, to an address in Orlando. An interview with the landlord resulted in positive identification, but the pair had moved, leaving no forwarding address. Vigliotto had been living there under the alias of David Anaya and Fetting was known as Cathy Marie Schneider.

Using these false identities as fresh leads, Deputy Lewis, working with Deputy U.S.

Marshal (Inspector) Lucy Hendricks, traced the pair to a restaurant where they had been employed, identified a woman fellow-employee who had become a close friend of the pair, and learned that Fetting was in the late stages of pregnancy. The two deputies were able to locate the physician who was caring for Fetting during her pregnancy and established a surveillance plan to intercept Fetting when she and Vigliotto arrived for a medical appointment scheduled several days later.

However, late that evening, the fugitive's girlfriend was spotted at the Orlando restaurant where they had previously worked. Shortly after midnight on July 27th, Deputy Marshals Lewis, Lucy Hendricks, and her husband Joe Hendricks, also a deputy marshal, followed Fetting to the home of her friend on the outskirts of Orlando. A few minutes later, Vigliotto arrived and entered the house.

At about the same time, the deputy marshals on the scene were joined by Sergeant Roger Clark, of the Florida Highway Patrol, three officers from the Seminole County Sheriffs

Department (Lt. F. M. Stewart, Deputy Sheriffs Neal Fowler and Thad Johnson), and Deputy U.S. Marshal Albert Carter. A few minutes later, Vigliotto came out, climbed into his car and drove away. He was immediately intercepted by Deputy Marshals Joe and Lucy Hendricks and Brenda Lewis, who forced Vigliotto to stop and placed him under arrest. He was not armed and offered no resistance.

Deputies Lucy Hendricks and Brenda Lewis returned to the house and arrested Fetting for aiding and abetting an escapee.

Prior to his 1985 escape from authorities in California, Vigliotto had escaped from a Connecticut prison in 1981, where he was serving a 20-year sentence for an armed robbery during which he attempted to kill a Connecticut police officer. Other convictions since 1972 included larceny, possession of narcotics, burglary, armed robbery, kidnapping, assault on a police officer, and escape. He is also a suspect in two bank robberies since his 1985 escape in Santa Clara, California.

LEFT: Edward P. Vigliotto is escorted by Roger Clark, a Marshals Service guard. Vigliotto, one of the Marshals Service's "15 Most Wanted" fugitives, was arrested by Deputy Marshals in M/Florida.

RIGHT: Deputies Lucy Hendricks (left) and Brenda Lewis escort Cynthia Vigliotto who was arrested and charged with aiding and assisting the escape of a Federal prisoner.

GORDON WILLIAMSON/
ORLANDO SENTINEL



Who's Hiding Under the Bed?

Sylvia Jean Brown, 43, a Federal fugitive since April 16, 1986, was arrested in September. Brown escaped from prison and was the subject of an intensive search by Deputies from the U.S. Marshals Offices in the Northern District of California, District of Arizona, the Southern District of Texas and the Eastern District of Texas.

She was arrested at Port Arthur, Texas, after Deputy Marshals and Port Arthur Police-men surrounded her apartment. The original charges against Brown were kidnapping offenses from Colorado, Oklahoma and Arizona and numerous convictions for aggravated armed robbery.

Lou Harpel, 47, of Port Arthur was also taken into custody on a charge of harboring a fugitive at the time of Brown's arrest.

Brown was found under a bed armed with a cocked 357 Magnum Python revolver. The revolver, another handgun, clothing and heirloom jewelry, which had been taken in a Houston area burglary, were also recovered in conjunction with the arrest.

Brown escaped from the Federal institution at Pleasanton, California by cutting through two fences with two other convicts—Rodney Murdoch and Shelly Bosch. Murdoch, 38, who was considered to be one of the most wanted fugitives by Australian authorities for alleged narcotic smuggling and theft, was serving time for possession of automatic weapons at the time of the escape. Bosch, a 21-year-old Alaskan woman, was serving a 104-year sentence for theft and a brutal beating death of an elderly Alaskan woman in 1982. Murdoch and Bosch have also been recaptured.

Bosch was captured in June at a suburban Atlanta motel by Deputy Marshals from the Northern District of Georgia.



Sylvia Jean Brown and her boyfriend, Lou Harpel, were arrested by Deputy Marshals in September. She was found hiding under a bed with a cocked .357 Python in her hand.

Operation Pedestal Successful

The biggest law enforcement operation ever undertaken against drug traffickers by Federal law enforcement officers in Puerto Rico culminated in the simultaneous arrest of 31 members of a drug cartel and the seizure of airplanes, boats, cash, jewelry, and other items valued at more than \$3 million.

A combined force of more than 250 Federal and local officers, including 82 Marshals Service personnel, took part in this operation, known as Operation Pedestal. Under the direction of U.S. Marshal Herman Wirshing, the operation brought together the combined talents and resources of the Marshals Service's Special Operations Group, Operations Support Division, Court Security Division, Enforcement Division, and Threat Analysis Group.

The law enforcement team also included members of the Drug Enforcement Administration, FBI, Customs Service, Coast Guard, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Puerto Rican authorities.

"This highly complex and dangerous operation went down just the way it was supposed to— thanks to the solid professionalism of all those involved in the project," said Director Morris.

The accused were charged with conspiracy to smuggle more than 5,000 pounds of marijuana from Colombia between 1981 and 1984. They were also charged with smuggling several kilos of heroin and cocaine. The arrests stemmed from a Federal investigation into a money-laundering scam last year that resulted in the arrests of 16 people, most of them bankers.

"When we approached her, she tried to run, but we had the door blocked and caught her before she got outside," said (Supervisory) Deputy Marshal Winford Griffin. "The investigation led us through several states before she was tracked to the motel."

Murdoch gave himself up to the Sheriff's Office in Kern County, California, a little less than a month after he escaped. Deputy Marshals in the Northern District of California discovered a trust fund Murdoch had set up at a Los Angeles bank. The money was "frozen" so that Murdoch did not have access to the funds. Without the money, he was unable to follow through on a plan to flee to Brazil, according to Deputy Marshal (Enforcement Specialist) John Stafford.

"The Blade" Nabbed in Jamaica

Eugene A. Gesuale, one of the U.S. Marshals Service's "15 Most Wanted" fugitives was apprehended by Jamaican authorities, and returned to the U.S. in early July. Gesuale, 43, failed to appear on charges of possession of cocaine with intent to distribute and violation of the IRS code in January 1985. He now faces charges of running a Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE) which carries a minimum sentence of 10 years.

An investigation by the FBI to indict Gesuale on the cocaine charges became a joint investigation with the U.S. Marshals Service when he disappeared. Both agencies developed leads that led to Jamaica. Although Jamaican authorities are typically very cooperative in helping to track down fugitives from the U.S., Gesuale was "very well insulated" according to Special Agent Roger Greenbank of the FBI office in Pittsburgh. However, when Gesuale heard that Inspector Bob Leschorn (Headquarters)

was on the island briefing Jamaican authorities, he panicked and moved from his home in Ocho Rios to Montego Bay, where he was not as well protected by local friends. Special Agent Tom Dowd (FBI Miami) tracked him to Montego Bay, and briefed local police and airport security officials, telling them to be on the lookout. On July 3, while meeting an alleged cocaine trafficker from Peru at the airport, security guards spotted Gesuale, and detained him until Deputy Marshals and FBI agents could arrive to escort him back to the U.S.

Gesuale had been added to the "15 Most Wanted" list based on his previous affiliation with the Genovese crime family and his history of committing violent crimes. Although Gesuale, nicknamed "the Blade," has reportedly stabbed three people and attempted to shoot and run over a fourth, he has always managed to dissuade his victims from pressing charges or testifying against him. His only prior conviction is for shoplifting. Greenbank expects conviction this time on the CCE charge which could lead to a 30-40 year sentence.

Dominican Capture

An investigation in the District of Massachusetts revealed that Dante J. Decesare fled the United States to the Dominican Republic, prior to his court hearing in May 1986. He had been indicted in the District of Massachusetts for conspiracy to possess and distribute cocaine and for other drug-related offenses.

With the cooperation of the Dominican authorities, Decesare was located by Deputy Marshal John Corley, District of Massachusetts. On September 25, 1986, Corley and Deputy Donald Donovan, along with Deputy Rafael Pagan, District of Puerto Rico, met with National Police officials in Santo Domingo to arrange Decesare's expulsion.

Decesare was placed on the first available flight to the United States and upon arrival at JFK airport in New York, was placed under arrest. Decesare waived removal and was transported to the District of Massachusetts.

Hidden Weapon

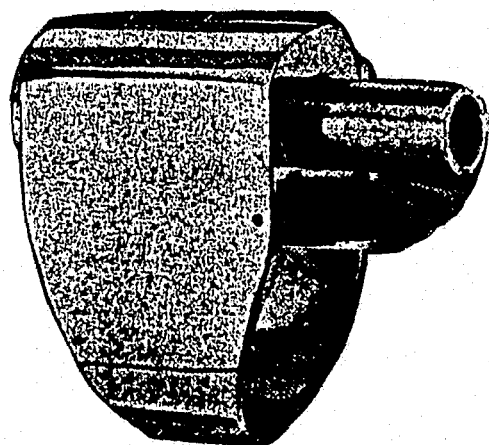
Equalizer Ring Gun

West German Federal Police are warning other law enforcement agencies about arms dealers' prospectuses in the Netherlands advertising the "Equalizer Ring Gun" available on the illegal weapons market. Touted as the "ideal self-defense weapon," the ring gun resembles a bulky piece of jewelry. In fact, the conspicuous bulge conceals a miniature gun which can fire .22 cal. Long Rifle ammunition on a one-shot, manual re-load basis. A small handle on the left ring side cocks the weapon, the retractable barrel protruding from the side. To fire, one merely depresses the lever with the thumb. The barrel then retracts back into the ring body,

the opening being concealed by a spring-loaded side flap.

The ring is available in two versions which are not interchangeable. One fires normal rounds, the other chemical irritants or tear gas. It also comes in shiny steel or 24 karat gold plate. The West German Federal Criminal Police Bureau has deemed this weapon as "prohibited" in their country.

(Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gazette, Vol. 48, No. 3, 1986)



Indianapolis FIST

After clearing 718 arrest warrants, a four-month Indianapolis Metropolitan Fugitive Investigative Strike Team (FIST) operation came to a close in August. The joint operation by the Northern District of Indiana and five state and local law enforcement agencies netted 389 fugitives.

"It has to be the most successful operation of its type ever run in the state," said Marion County prosecutor Stephen Goldsmith at the news conference that culminated the operation.

The warrants were based on charges that included murder, attempted murder, rape, armed robbery, narcotics, burglary, forgery, theft, and other charges.

Participating agencies included the Indianapolis Police Department, Marion County Sheriff's Department and Prosecutors Office, Indiana State Police, and Hendricks County Sheriff's Department.

Deputy David A. Meyer greets a fugitive and congratulates him on winning a trip to Jackpot Nevada in the "Golden Gate Promotion" scam. The scam culminated the month-long regional FIST operation.



Deputy Marshals Jim Cunfer, Floyd Roney, and (Inspector) Joe Thomas coordinated the Marshals Service responsibilities for the operation.

Cash and property totally about \$175,000 were also seized in the FIST. The operation used various scams to lure the fugitives into custody. For instance, fugitives were invited to the Indiana Convention Center, supposedly to collect prizes such as trips to Las Vegas, but when they arrived, undercover officers were waiting to arrest them. Other scams involved offers of employment and giving away sports vans.

Mini-FIST in Greater Peoria Area

The Central District of Illinois and the Peoria County Sheriff and Police Departments recently concluded a month-long mini-FIST. The operation netted 58 arrests, cleared 86 felony warrants and broke up a burglary ring plaguing the Peoria community.

According to Marshal James Fyke, the number of burglaries in the area had reached such a level that the mini-FIST was designed to concentrate on fugitive felons who were suspected of being involved in the burglary ring. The joint investigation cleared more than 100 burglary cases. Other warrants based on charges of rape, robbery, assault, weapons offense, and narcotics violations were also cleared. The average cost per arrest was \$57.

The FIST squads were supervised by Deputy Marshal (Inspector) Roger Chastain and Sergeant Elmer Johnson of the Peoria Police Department.

The mini-FIST was so successful the participants decided to continue running the operation, according to Fyke. Other law enforcement agencies will be invited to nominate fugitives to the task force's "Most Wanted" list and contribute personnel to work on the FIST squads.

Mini-FIST in Idaho

Three pairs of Deputy U.S. Marshals, Ada County Sheriff's Deputies and a Boise Police Detective rounded up more than 150 local felony fugitives during a month-long "mini-FIST" operation. At a cost of \$43 per arrest, the September operation was applauded as "very successful" by each agency director.

The FIST ended with a small scale "sting" in which letters were sent to 75 fugitives offering a weekend at Jackpot Nevada and \$500 if they claimed their certificate at a local travel agency. One fugitive was arrested, and it was determined that one fugitive was deceased. (The fugitive's son went to the travel agency to explain that his mother had died three months earlier.)

Local television stations accompanied Deputies on arrests and came in full force to the "sting" operation. Excerpts aired on all local television stations making local "stars" of the District of Idaho deputies. The month-long attention generated by the police investigations and the TV and print news media is still leading to the arrest of local fugitives. Several have turned themselves in, some have been turned in by relatives and others arrested on collateral leads.

Deputy Warren Mays (left) and Sheriff's Deputy Wes Musser (right) ask if the fugitive is at home.



Multi-State Investigation

The arrest of John Henry Brent was announced in late October by Robert T. Keating, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Brent was listed as a "15 Most Wanted" fugitive by the Marshals Service.

He escaped on December 13, 1980 from the Wisconsin Correctional Institution at Waupun, Wisconsin. Brent was serving a 20-year Federal sentence for armed bank robbery at the institution, and was also serving a state sentence of life, plus 30 years for first degree murder and armed robbery.

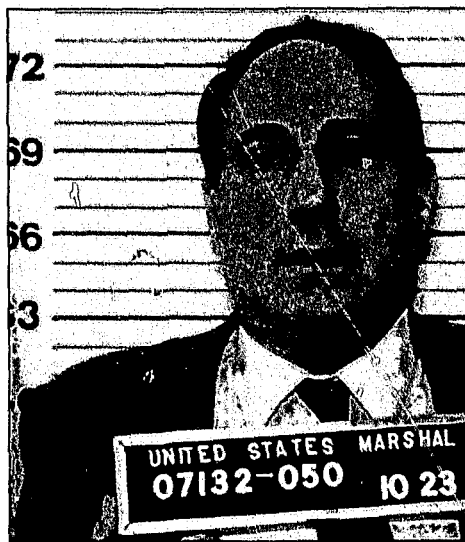
Brent was arrested in New Orleans, Louisiana by the New Orleans Police Department, and is being held by them on burglary, battery and resisting arrest. He will be removed to the Eastern District of Wisconsin after resolution of the state charges.

The multi-state fugitive investigation covered: California, Illinois, Arkansas, Florida, and Michigan, as well as Louisiana. The Marshals Service has had Brent listed on its "15 Most Wanted" fugitive list since February 1986.

International Fugitives

Three international fugitives were arrested during October by the District of New Jersey. The requests for the arrests were received through INTERPOL, and each request asked that a discreet investigation be conducted into the location and identification of fugitives on behalf of the foreign governments.

The first request came from Italian authorities, asking the Marshals Service to locate Antonio Giovanni Scambi, 56, who was wanted on charges of murder, kidnapping, embezzlement of public funds, and circulating \$800,000 in counterfeit U.S. currency.



Antonio Scambi

With information from a prior investigation, Deputies Bob Leary, Dan Abel, Tim Williams, and (Inspector) Floyd Dugger set up surveillance at the home of the fugitive's mother. Scambi was spotted a short while later, entering the residence.

To make sure they had the right man, Williams posed as a UPS deliveryman, and went to the door. (A UPS driver had just parked his truck on the street and was making deliveries elsewhere in the community.) Once positive identification was made, the Deputies moved in to make the arrest.

The second request came from the Belgium authorities for Redhef Karaljija, who was wanted on charges of murder and attempted murder. The 35-year-old Yugoslavian was sought in connection with the slaying of one man and the wounding of another during a shootout in Brussels in May 1982.

Marshal Arthur Borinsky, Chief Lonnie Harris, Deputies Andre LaBier, Blair Deen, Donald Sults, and (Inspector) Paul Dietrich surrounded the restaurant where the fugitive worked. When they approached Karaljija and identified themselves, he bolted out

the back door of the restaurant. Deputy LaBier was waiting for him, however, and the fugitive was captured in the garden area behind the restaurant.

The third arrest was a joint investigation with the FBI's Piscataway, New Jersey office. Fugitive Ashok Chotabhai Patel, wanted by British authorities, faced charges of stealing approximately 141,890 pounds (\$220,000). With help from the FBI agents, Deputies Tim Williams and (Inspector) Paul Dietrich set up surveillance at a hotel where the fugitive was thought to be living. After positive identification was made, the deputies and agents arrested Patel without incident.

Car-diac Arrest

The "patience and persistence" of Deputy U.S. Marshals resulted in the arrest of convicted killer Stanley Reep, according to Chief Deputy U.S. Marshal Ron Evans of the District of Idaho. The 72-hour surveillance on Reep's cousin's house in Northern Idaho led to a short hostage situation and later a high speed chase by the U.S. Marshals Service personnel and Idaho State Patrol officers before Reep was arrested on a parole violation warrant.

Speeds exceeded 100 miles per hour during the chase of Reep's 1980 Oldsmobile Cutlass, Evans said. Reep was known to have many automatic weapons including a MAC-10 fully automatic sub-machine gun and vowed to "take at least two officers with him" if arrested. No one was injured during the chase but one Marshals Service Ford Bronco had a "car-diac arrest." Reep is currently in jail awaiting transportation back to prison with possible future indictments.

Close Resemblance

Han Vorhauer, convicted robber who escaped from prison nearly three years ago by hiding in a cabinet made in the prison's wood shop, was arrested by Deputy Marshals from the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in September. Vorhauer, 44, was arrested as he and his wife were leaving a motel in South Philadelphia.

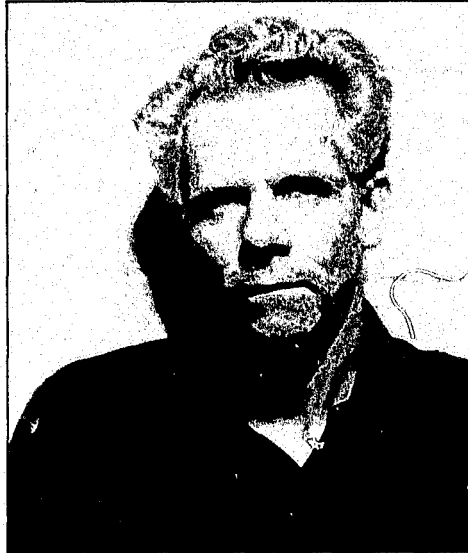
The search for Vorhauer was particularly difficult because deputies had only a 14-year-old photograph of the fugitive, taken when he entered prison in 1972.

The problem was solved when an artist, Frank Bender, who has previously drawn composite sketches for law enforcement agencies, made drawings of what he believed Vorhauer would look like. As it turned out, the sketches provided a very close resemblance to Vorhauer's present appearance.

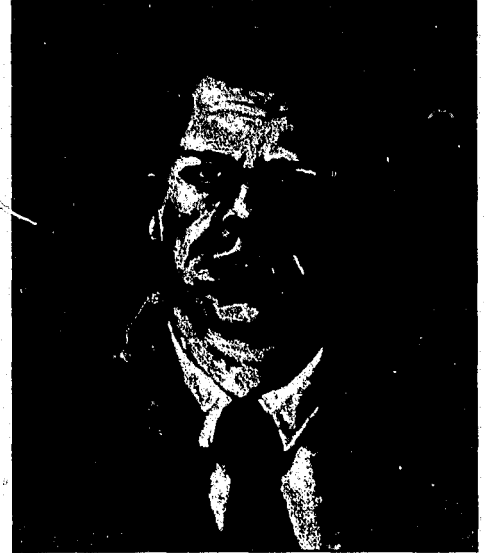
"To me, it's astonishing how close the actual drawings were to the individual arrested," said Thomas C. Rapone, U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Rapone said Vorhauer was arrested as a result of a fugitive task force made up of members of the Marshal's office, Pennsylvania State Police, the Delaware County district attorney's office, the Philadelphia sheriff's office and police from townships in Pennsylvania. The task force tracked the fugitive's wife for six weeks; on September 9, the Vorhauers were spotted by the surveillance team as they left a hotel. He was arrested without incident.

In 1983, Vorhauer and another inmate, Robert T. Nauss, Jr., escaped from Graterford Prison, a maximum-security facility, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. The two inmates were hiding in a cabinet that was wheeled past guards to an outside parking lot, where a man in a rental truck drove it away. The cabinet had been made by



Han Vorhauer after his arrest.



Artists' sketch of Han Vorhauer.

prisoners in the wood shop. At the time, Vorhauer was serving prison terms of 13½ and 27 years and 10 to 20 years as a result of burglary, larceny, conspiracy and armed robbery convictions.

Nauss was serving a life sentence for the murder of a former girlfriend. He is still at large and has been added to the U.S. Marshals Service "15 Most Wanted" fugitive list. Nauss, a career criminal and a key member of an outlaw motorcycle gang, is considered armed and dangerous.

Rugged Arrest

Deputies from the District of South Dakota arrested a parole violator who had eluded capture for more than two years. Jay B. West had been at large since his escape from Nebraska authorities in 1984 and had traveled extensively in the southwestern United States.

West had been arrested several times since his escape but always managed to evade detection by using a variety of aliases.

In August, Deputy Marshal Bob Leighton learned that the subject was serving a six-month sentence locally under an alias. When Leighton arrived at the jail to verify West's identification, he was surprised to learn that the subject had just escaped.

Deputies began an investigation which led them to West's ex-wife's residence, at Manderson, South Dakota. After arriving at the residence, the Deputies recovered a vehicle they suspected had been stolen by the fugitive after his escape.

With the assistance of Tribal Police Officers from the Wounded Knee District, a systematic search of the surrounding area was initiated. Because of the ruggedness of the terrain, 4x4 vehicles, tribal officers on horseback and officers on foot were used. After an exhaustive search, West was chased down and captured.

While returning West to jail, Deputies obtained full confessions relating to several state felony offenses. Since his capture, West has also been identified as a suspect in a homicide in New Mexico.

"It's the next best thing to being there"

A three-hour phone call led to the arrest of fugitive Owen Silvius by the Western District of Virginia with assistance from the Eastern and Northern Districts of Texas.

Silvius was convicted in Federal Court of cheating people out of more than \$100,000 in an international investment scam. He received a suspended sentence on that charge, but faced additional state charges. The District also received a deposition subpoena from Switzerland to be served on Silvius regarding an international fraud case. Silvius decided he would leave the area and stay in hiding until he could "persuade" officials not to send him to jail, according to Wayne Beaman, U.S. Marshal for the Western District of Virginia.

"I had telephone conversations with Silvius who, calling from a secret location, demanded ludicrous concessions from the U.S. Attorney, Western District of Virginia," said Marshal Beaman. "He said he might give himself up and provide information concerning international drug dealings if the U.S. Attorney would agree not to prosecute any new Federal charges or allow Virginia authorities to take future custody."

Silvius didn't get very far with this offer, so he sent a Federal Express overnight letter to the Marshal's office in Roanoke explaining his side of the story. He said he would call later to see if the Marshal would agree to help him avoid jail. The letter had a false return address, but Deputy Mike Thompson remembered Federal Express commercials saying the company could trace packages. So with the help of the company, Thompson found out that the fugitive had mailed the letter from Fort Worth, Texas.

When Silvius called back to see what the Marshal could do for him, Thompson had also arranged for the call to be traced. The long-distance trace required the help of several phone companies, and it took quite a long time—three hours. So while the call was traced, Marshal Beaman held a three-hour conversation with the fugitive.

Deputies from the Eastern and Northern Districts of Texas "chased" the call from one Texas location to another until it finally led to Silvius' hotel room in Fort Worth.

The Marshal and Silvius were still chatting when the fugitive told the Marshal, "hold on a minute, somebody's at the door." A couple of seconds later, he returned to the phone and told Beaman, "They're here to pick me up."

And what did they talk about for three hours?

"Everything," Beaman said. "I don't know who got stuck with the phone bill; he called me direct."

The Marshal had high praise for the Eastern and Northern Districts of Texas which assisted in the search. "Cooperation between our district offices is a must if we are to be successful, and this example typifies the professionalism that has made the Service the premier law enforcement agency *anywhere* when it comes to fugitive arrests."

1,000 Pounds of Cocaine

Jackie and Sharon Bryant became Federal fugitives in April of 1986 when they failed to appear in Federal court in Macon, Georgia for sentencing in connection with the theft of more than a million dollars in heavy equipment.

Deputy Marshals (Inspector) David Couch and (Criminal Investigator) Larry Walsh, both from the Middle District of Georgia, tracked the Bryants to Lakeland, Florida. A collateral investigation in Middle Florida

was begun at the request of Couch. Deputy Marshals (Inspector) Harry Layne and (Criminal Investigator) Jan Musgrave, from Middle Florida, gathered additional information about the couple, revealing that the Bryants were connected with a farm in Lakeland, which had a private airstrip reportedly built by Jackie Bryant about two years earlier. As Layne and Musgrave were pursuing their leads, they were contacted by the FBI and advised that the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement (OCDE) Task Force in Miami was conducting an investigation involving the Lakeland farm and Jackie Bryant.

In mid-September, Couch and Walsh, along with Deputy Patty Herb, traveled to Tampa where they teamed up with U.S. Marshal Dick Cox, Deputy (Criminal Investigator) Jim Swanson, and Deputy Musgrave, all of the Middle District of Florida. They joined forces with several other agencies, including the U.S. Coast Guard, FBI, and Florida Highway Patrol, and started surveillance activities at two different locations in Lakeland.

On September 21, 1986, an aircraft co-piloted by Jackie Bryant landed on the private airstrip at the Lakeland farm. Bryant was arrested by Marshal Cox. The aircraft had just returned from Colombia and contained more than 1,000 pounds of cocaine and 130 pounds of marijuana.

Based on the joint investigation, eleven persons have been arrested in Lakeland and Miami and a twelfth subject is being sought. The investigation has also resulted in the seizure of real estate, automobiles, airplanes, and more than \$650,000 in cash.

Sharon Bryant surrendered to authorities in October.

Kilgore Was There

Acting on an arrest warrant issued by a District Judge in Alabama, Deputy U.S. Marshals went after Jimmy Dan Kilgore, of Rainsville, Alabama. John D. Hall, Deputy in Charge of the Huntsville office, and Rainsville Police Chief Jim Kirby went to Kilgore's residence, knowing from information developed earlier that Kilgore was likely to be armed.

Hall and Kirby waited for backup, provided by the Rainsville Police Department and Dekalb County Sheriff's office, along with Deputy Marshals Ozelle Brown and Olbert Hiatt.

Kilgore refused to leave the house when the officers called to him. U.S. Marshal Thomas C. Greene, Northern District of Alabama, contacted Kilgore by telephone and encouraged him to cooperate with the personnel at the scene. After several hours of negotiations by phone, Marshal Greene authorized the use of tear gas to force the fugitive from the house. It had already been determined that Kilgore was alone and that he was armed with at least one handgun.

It took six canisters of tear gas before Kilgore emerged and was arrested with no shots fired.

Immediately after Kilgore's arrest, the Deputies and police officers entered the house and found one AR15 rifle with a round in the chamber and 19 rounds in the magazine, plus a loaded .32 caliber revolver. Kilgore was taken to the Birmingham office of the Marshals Service to await a hearing before a U.S. Magistrate.



Deputy John Hall (left) and Rainsville Police Chief Jim Kirby found an AR-15 rifle and a .32 caliber handgun in the house belonging to Jimmy Kilgore. Kilgore was forced from the house by tear gas after holding police off for some five hours. Both weapons were loaded.

ANTHONY CLIFTON/SAND MOUNTAIN NEWS

Barricaded Gunman

The mother of a fugitive wanted on a U.S. Marshals Service escape warrant walked into the Livonia, Michigan police station to report that she had managed to get away from her son, who had been physically abusive to her. The fugitive, Kim Wilson, had barricaded himself in the basement of her home and was armed with a shotgun.

Officers of the Police Department of Livonia, a large suburb west of Detroit, responded to the scene about ten minutes later and notified the Marshal's office in Detroit that the barricaded gunman was, indeed, the fugitive they have been seeking.

U.S. Marshal Anthony Bertoni and members of his staff, Supervisor Louis Economo and Deputies Scott Dyer and Mary Reardon, arrived at the scene. Also present were officers from the Detroit Police Department, which was working with the Marshal's Office on a highly successful "mini-FIST" operation.

When he arrived on the scene, Marshal Bertoni observed members of the Livonia Police Department's SWAT Team mobilizing for action. Marshal Bertoni suggested, however, that Kim Wilson be contacted by speaking through a bull-horn, demanding that he surrender himself to the law officers outside the residence by "coming out with hands up!" The police department decided to take the Marshal's advice.

Wilson did as he was ordered and was placed under arrest by USMS personnel and taken to the U.S. Marshal's Office Detention Unit.

According to law enforcement officials on the scene, the decision by Livonia Police to follow Marshal Bertoni's suggestion in all probability brought about the successful conclusion of the combined operation without injury to the fugitive or to law enforcement personnel.

Where's Mom?

The District of Hawaii requested the assistance of the District of Connecticut in locating Patricia Delores Zigler, who was wanted for distributing drugs on a military reservation. Deputy Marshal Daniel Spellacy (D/Connecticut) discovered an address where Zigler's mother was residing in Connecticut.

While interviewing the mother, it became apparent that she was giving false information. Spellacy then asked the defendant's 5-year-old son where his mother was, and he got quick results as the boy pointed to a house across the street. Other deputies and assisting Hartford police officers immediately surrounded the house, and, as they approached the front, Zigler was caught trying to flee out the back, barefooted and partially dressed. She was arrested, allowed to finish dressing, and presented before a U.S. District judge.

Leader of Drug Ring

Federal fugitive and major drug dealer Victor Eduardo Mera, 32, was arrested by Colombian police officials in August. The arrest of Mera was based upon information provided to Colombian officials by the U.S. Marshals Service.

Mera had been a Federal fugitive since February 14, 1984 when he was inadvertently released along with Severo Escobar, 55, through an administrative error over bail status while being held for trial in New York City. Escobar was arrested by Colombian officials on February 23, 1985.

Mera was considered armed and dangerous and had been listed as one of the U.S. Marshals Service's major fugitives. Mera and Escobar, who were convicted in absentia in

July 1984 as the leaders of a drug ring that had distributed several tons of cocaine worth millions of dollars, had been the subjects of an intensive international manhunt. When arrested in Bogota, Mera was unarmed and offered no resistance. He is presently in custody in Bogota and extradition proceedings are pending.

Mera and Escobar are Colombian nationals and had been residents of Miami prior to fleeing from New York City in February 1984. Their indictment on January 23, 1984, along with 11 others, by a Manhattan Federal grand jury on charges of violating Federal narcotics laws was the result of an investigation conducted by representatives of the President's Organized Crime Drug Enforcement (OCDE) Task Force working together with the New York Drug Enforcement Task Force. The OCDE Task Force Program was created in the Fall of 1982 by the President and the Attorney General to disrupt drug trafficking by major organized crime groups throughout the nation. It consists of representatives of the U.S. Marshals Service; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Drug Enforcement Administration; Internal Revenue Service; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; U.S. Customs Service; and the Coast Guard; as well as the U.S. Attorney's offices.

Ex-Church Leader

Federal escapee and ex-church leader Hakeem Abdul Rasheed, convicted of mail fraud in a multi-million dollar scheme, was arrested by Deputy U.S. Marshals in front of his hotel in San Francisco in early July. A surveillance team, made up of Deputy U.S. Marshals Bret Schmitt, Terry Raven and

David Schleeter (N/California) pulled up alongside Rasheed's car as he was preparing to leave and made the arrest without incident.

A search of his hotel room uncovered \$1.5 million in cashier's checks and a book of bank account numbers. These were turned over to the FBI to aid in their investigation of Rasheed's possible involvement in a stolen checks scheme while he was assigned to a halfway house.

Rasheed, 37, was originally sentenced to 15 years for mail fraud relating to his "Church of Hakeem," a get-rich-quick religion that promised followers a 4 to 1 "increase from God" on all contributions. During its two-year existence in the late 1970's, Rasheed's church collected some \$10 million.

After serving six years, Rasheed's sentence was reduced, and in January he was transferred to a halfway house to serve out his last five months. But five months later he was still at the halfway house—awaiting a hearing on some disciplinary problems that would quite probably send him back to prison, according to Deputy Schmitt. Rasheed decided to escape.

The Marshals Service soon discovered he was traveling with a woman named Karen Brooks. Deputy U.S. Marshal (Inspector) William Freil (D/Hawaii) interviewed Brooks' mother, and learned that Rasheed and Brooks were staying in hotels in the San Francisco area. All hotels in the vicinity were notified, and desk clerks were asked to be on the lookout. Rasheed was located and arrested in a matter of days.

Rasheed now faces an additional one to five years for escape, plus any charges the FBI may bring against him relating to the stolen checks scheme.

Dynamite

Seleh Mohammad Qassen, 37, had been a Florida state fugitive since 1975, when he jumped bail to avoid facing charges of first-degree arson. Qassen and his cousin Abdel Shakib Kasem allegedly tried to collect on an insurance policy by dynamiting their store in a Winter Garden, Florida, shopping center. According to U.S. Marshal James Serio, Jr. (E/Louisiana), the explosion caused millions of dollars in damage to Qassen's and other nearby stores, as well as several personal injuries.

In March 1986, the Winter Garden Police Department (WGPD) received an anonymous letter giving a phone number for Qassen and his cousin in New Orleans. Knowing the Marshals Service often helped in the apprehension of state fugitives, the WGPD contacted the district office for Eastern Louisiana. Deputy U.S. Marshals Roland Fournier, Marvin DeSelles, Joe La Nasa, Robert Bruno and Steve Oulliber aided by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and local police and sheriff's departments, conducted a simultaneous raid on the store Qassen was operating in New Orleans and on his residence. "The raids went off smoothly and professionally," said Fournier. "Nobody was harmed or scared." Qassen made an attempt for his gun but was subdued. He has been sent back to Florida and is currently awaiting trial. Kasem remains at large.

Robbery in Progress

Joseph Shaw King is now in Federal custody with detainers for escape and burglary lodged against him thanks to the tenacity of Deputies Gary Smith and Harold "Junior" Young (D/South Carolina).

King escaped from the Anderson County Detention Center on July 13, 1986. King, who had a Federal parole violation warrant lodged against him as a detainer, had originally been convicted of threatening the President of the United States.

When the fugitive was arrested a few weeks earlier, he was armed with an automatic pistol. This fact, combined with the threat against the President, caused the District of South Carolina to immediately move into action to find King.

Smith and Young of the Greenville, South Carolina office, began an intricate, "no stone left unturned" investigation. After many long hours of searching and interviews, the investigation narrowed to the small South Carolina town of Anderson. The Deputies were then advised of additional telephone threats allegedly made by King to citizens of the area.

Believing King would attempt burglary to subsidize his evasion, Young and Smith contacted the local police agencies and asked them to be on the alert. The Deputies along with a State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) Agent began to canvass the area for recent burglaries. At about 1:00 a.m., an Anderson unit advised that a burglary was in progress at a nearby service station. Deputy U.S. Marshals arrived and took Joseph Shaw King into custody.

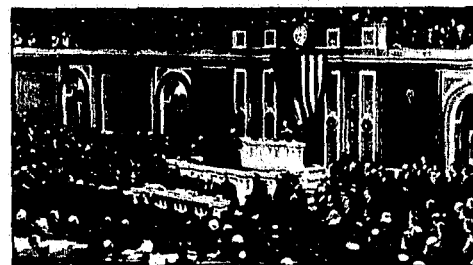
King was found to be driving a stolen car and inside the car was a note that looked like it was going to be used in a bank robbery.

Over Here: U.S. Marshals in World War I

By Frederick S. Calhoun, U.S. Marshals Service Historian

When President Woodrow Wilson issued the declaration of war against Germany on April 6, 1917, he told the American people that "the supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together." While American troops fought in the trenches of Europe, United States Marshals protected the homefront against enemy aliens, spies, saboteurs, and slackers. From the declaration of war on April 6, 1917 to the Armistice on November 11, 1918, U.S. Marshals:

INVESTIGATED 222,768 violations of the selective service laws;
REGISTERED 480,000 German enemy aliens;
ISSUED 200,000 permits to enemy aliens;
ARRESTED 6,300 enemy aliens under Presidential Arrest Warrants;
INTERNEED 2,300 enemy aliens in military camps; and
GUARDED restricted areas around docks, munitions factories, military camps, and other sensitive areas.



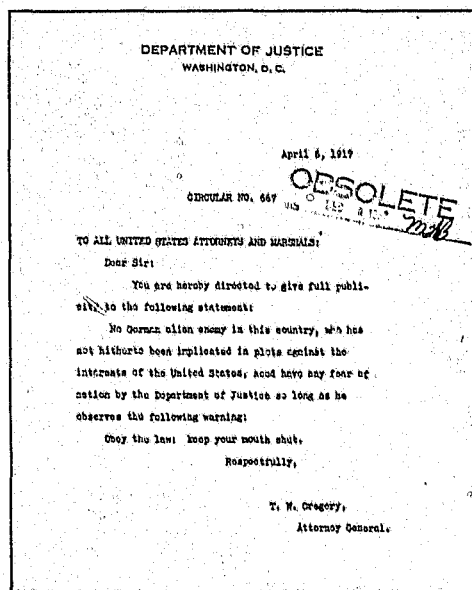
On April 2, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war against Germany. Congress declared war on April 6, 1917.

SOURCE: Library of Congress

Duties of U.S. Marshals during World War I

March 27, 1917	Cooperate with local police; take precautions against hostile acts.
April 6, 1917	War declared. Warn Germans to "Obey the law: keep your mouth shut."
April 10, 1917	Advise Germans to surrender all weapons, explosives, and radios; arrest any who do not.
April 16, 1917	Arrest specified enemy aliens and turn them over to War Department for internment.
April 20, 1917	Establish restricted zones around docks, factories, arsenals, etc.; issue passes to specified enemy aliens.
May 23, 1917	Marshals and their Deputies have sole authority to arrest enemy aliens.
May 29, 1917	Protect Selective Service centers; arrest draft evaders or those disrupting selective service.
June 18, 1917	Complete issuance of passes to enter restricted zones and arrest draft resisters by June 30.
July 18, 1917	Locate possible places of detention for large numbers of enemy aliens.
October 8, 1917	Arrest military deserters; assist Bureau of Investigation in locating deserters.
November 28, 1917	Remove all enemy aliens from Washington, D.C. and report their arrival in other districts.
December 1, 1917	Arrest all draft dodgers under new Selective Service regulations.
December 17, 1917	Apply enemy alien regulations to citizens of Austria-Hungary.
December 26, 1917	Arrange for registration of all male Germans in cities over 5,000.
December 29, 1917	Prevent possible sabotage to docks and wharves by putting grates over nearby sewers.
December 29, 1917	Begin checking reports from paroled enemy aliens.
January 5, 1918	Compile descriptions of all enemy aliens arrested.
January 5, 1918	Arrange registration of all enemy alien males at local police stations and post offices between February 4 and 9.
January 12, 1918	Assist enemy aliens in finding employment.
February 4, 1918	Arrest all enemy aliens discharged from American military and recommended for detention by military.
April 6, 1918	Locate enemy aliens who fail to register.
April 15, 1918	Arrest deserters and draft dodgers under new general orders from War Department.
April 25, 1918	Register female enemy aliens.
May 6, 1918	Apply all enemy alien regulations to females.
June 19, 1918	Arrange for speedier transfer of enemy aliens arrested by local police to Marshals.
September 19, 1918	Prohibit enemy alien females from restricted areas unless given a pass by Marshal.
November 11, 1918	Armistice declared.
December 25, 1918	Regulations on enemy aliens lifted.

Registration and Arrest of Enemy Aliens



Instructions to U.S. Attorneys and Marshals.

SOURCE: RG60 National Archives



Alien enemy registration.



Marshal James M. Power (E/NY) with deputies escorting Paul Henrig (center), convicted saboteur.



Two deputies escorting Ernst Kunwald, a prisoner of war.



Deputy Backus escorting Werner Van Horne, who blew up the International Bridge at Vancebore, Maine.



The International Bridge at Vancebore, Maine, later blown up by Van Horne.

SOURCE FOR PHOTOS: STILL PICTURES BRANCH, NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Internment of Enemy Aliens

The arrest and internment in Army camps of suspicious enemy aliens was not done under the authority of the U.S. courts, but under the authority of presidential arrest warrants. These warrants commanded the U.S. Marshals to arrest the specified individual and deliver him to the internment camps at Hot Springs, North Carolina, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and other places. Once in the camps, the prisoners were in the custody of the Army, unless they escaped. The pictures of camp life that follow show some of the activities of the prisoners at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. The captions were written at the time by Justice Department officials who visited the camps.



Form for Presidential Arrest Warrant.



Wanted Poster



Their chief sport is volleyball. Picture here shows ball in the air.



Their chief occupation is gardening. The vegetables from these gardens go to the general mess.



The prison as it looks from the road draws many sightseers from all parts of the United States.



Interior view of one of the barracks



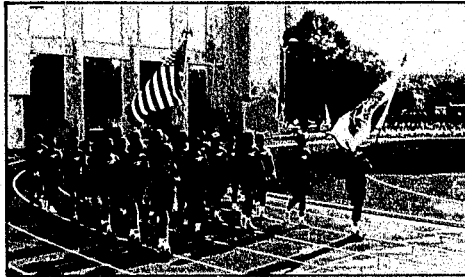
Should the outbreak be more than one prisoner, the machine gun was always in readiness.

Focus on Fitness

America's Star

Twenty-seven Marshals Service athletes faced six days of challenging competition at the 1986 Police Olympics. The Marshals Service team, called America's Star, competed in a large variety of events and earned a total of 27 medals—12 gold, 7 silver, and 8 bronze. Here are the winners:

Jodi Harter, S/Florida, gold medal in powerlifting, silver medal in body building; **Don Baker**, Miami, FL (METRO) gold medal in powerlifting; **Lou Stefanelli**, E/California, silver medal in powerlifting; **USM Anthony Bertoni**, E/Michigan, silver medal in handball; **Jeff Whitney**, S/Indiana, gold medal in cycling criterium, gold medal in cycling road race, and silver medal in cycling 800 meter sprint; **Gordon Tornberg**, C/California, gold medal in powerlifting, gold/bronze medal in judo; **Toby Roche**, District of Columbia, gold medals in 100 yard breaststroke and 100 yard butterfly, bronze medals in 100 yard backstroke and 200 yard individual medley; **Mike Pizzio**, District of Columbia, bronze medal in swimming, gold medal in boxing; **Chip Massanelli**, E/Arkansas, silver medal in pentathlon; **Brian McKee**, E/Missouri, gold medal in



Clad in matching uniforms, the Marshals Service team, called America's Star, marches onto the track at Ohio State University at the opening ceremony of the 1986 International Police Olympics.

pentathlon; **Jeff Miller**, N/New York, gold medal in pentathlon; **Roger Bryant**, D/Vermont, bronze medal in cycling road race and cycling 800 meter sprint; **Floyd Johnson**, District of Columbia, bronze medal in wrestling; **Bob Natzke**, Training Academy, silver medal in karate; **E.J. Harris**, E/Arkansas, bronze medal in karate; and **Bill Scott**, S/New York, gold medal in karate and silver medal in judo.

More Olympics

Congratulations also go to employees for their outstanding efforts at other International Police Olympics events and state Olympic competitions:

■ Deputy Marshals Rodney Hartzell and David Hunchuck, N/Ohio, competed in the

skeet and trap shooting events at the International Police Olympics. The top shooters from each state as well as several foreign countries were represented in these competitions. Hunchuck tied for sixth place, shooting a 94 percent in the skeet shooting events, and Hartzell won silver and bronze medals in trap shooting.

■ More than 1,800 law enforcement officers, representing 120 police agencies, competed in the New York State Police Olympics in Albany. Running for the Marshals Service was Deputy Michael Hayes who won a bronze medal on the obstacle course and a silver medal for the one-mile race walk. In an event called "The Toughest Cop Alive," Deputy Izgarjan Slobodan took first place. The event included a three-mile cross-country run, 100 yard dash, 100 yard swim, shot put, rope climb, bench press, chin ups and obstacle course.

■ Three participants from the Marshal's office in Little Rock competed in the First Annual Arkansas Police Olympics and brought home six medals. Deputy E.J. Harris won two medals in the karate competition—a silver and a bronze. Harris also won a silver medal in the 10K run event. Deputy James W. Hays won a silver medal in the 5K run and a silver in his weight division of the powerlifting competition. Deputy Chip Massanelli won a gold medal in the 400M run.

■ Deputy Maureen G. Bridges, D/Nevada, competed in the Nevada Police Olympics held in Las Vegas. She represented the Marshals Service in the Track and Field events and brought home two silver medals, two bronze medals and ribbons for the shot put, high jump, discus, javelin, and long jump events.

Chip Massanelli, E/AR; Jeff Miller, N/NY; and Brian McKee, E/MO (left to right) stole the show at the Pentathlon event, winning top medals in their age divisions.



FIT Briefs

■ The Director's Challenge, sponsored by the FIT program, has become a very popular event for Washington-Metro area Marshals Service offices. Twice as many people participated this year, and one-fifth of the competitors were family members or friends.

■ Deputy Marshal Heath Brewer from the Middle District of Pennsylvania proved that being physically fit really pays off in a big way. For starters, Brewer won the 5K run at the Director's Challenge. A few days later, the 33-year-old deputy spotted a fugitive in downtown Harrisburg. Brewer gave chase for four blocks down sidewalks, across busy streets, and right to the parking lot of the Federal Building where the deputy caught and subdued the criminal who is nine years his junior. "It would have lost him for sure if I hadn't gotten in shape for the big race the week before," said Brewer.



Director Stanley E. Morris presents the first place medal to Deputy Heath Brewer who was the winner of the 5K run.

■ Deputies Winford Griffin and Steve Carmack, N/GA, each won first place trophies in their age categories at the annual Peace Officer Association of Georgia Convention's Hot Pursuit 5K road race.



Runners check their watches before the start of the 10K race at the Director's Challenge.

■ Deputies Jeff Mertes and Mick Orr from the Southern District of Iowa participated in the Jerry Lewis Labor Day "Love Run" to benefit Muscular Dystrophy. The 10K run, held in Des Moines, attracted about 1,200 participants. This was the first time that the deputies had run competitively.

■ District of Maine employees and their families organized a 5K walk around the rocky coastline of an island off the coast of Maine. The event raised more than \$780 for the Maine Children's Cancer Program.

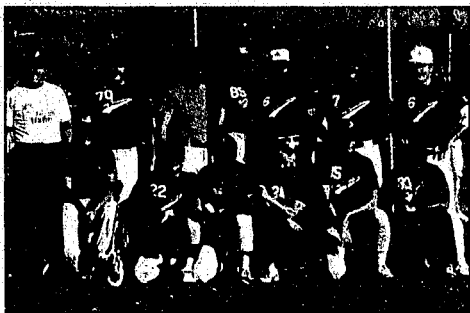
■ Chief Deputy Duke Duclo and Deputies Jim Stout and Mike Bounds from the Marshal's office in Jackson, MS, participated with 136 other law enforcement officers in a cross-country race held at the Mississippi Law Enforcement Academy. All three completed the 5K run in their best times.

■ Representatives from the Eastern District of Louisiana participated in the Greek Youth Cultural Society Annual Olympic 5K Run held in New Orleans. The Marshals Service team ran as a group and finished

the race with a respectable time, according to Deputy Robert Bruno. The runners were (left to right): Thomas Boudreaux, Roland Fournier, Michael Credo, Ronald Couret, Steve Oulliber and Joe LaNasa.



■ The Slo-Pitch Softball team from the Southern District of California credits the FIT program for their recent championship win in a tournament sponsored by the U.S. Customs Service. Participants con-



sisted of nine Federal law enforcement teams from Southern California. The Marshals Service team, known as the "Body Snatchers," defeated the Drug Enforcement Agency for the championship with a score of 25-11. "Some credit should go to the FIT program," said Chief Deputy Robert Dighera, "because last year we were eliminated in the first game."

■ Deputies from the Eastern District of Michigan participated in the ninth annual Dearborn Police 10,000 Meter Run, a fun run for law enforcement officers from the Metropolitan Detroit area. Deputy Marshals Joe Avary (NASAF Detroit), Robert Alcaro, Lori Commins, and Steve Kurkowski (left to right) participated in the run with about 400 local, county, state and Federal law enforcement officers. The strong effort of the team earned them second place in the Class "C" Division (agencies with 75 members or less). Commins also placed third overall in the women's division.



Deputy John Sanchez, D/NM, entered the Duke City Marathon held in Albuquerque, NM. Sanchez is the third runner from the right.

GREG SORBER/THE ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL

■ The FIT Deputies of the Western District of Missouri are proud to announce the fall of their arch rivals, the FBI, in the 4th Annual USMS/FBI flag football game. The FBI jumped to a two touchdown lead. But a determined USMS offense fought back to a 14-6 halftime score. A tenacious Marshals defense held the FBI scoreless throughout the second half of play; while a determined offense forged on to a 18-14 lead with two quick scoring drives. With minutes remaining in the 4th quarter, the FBI threatened on the USMS 5-yard line, when Matt Cahill, D/KS, intercepted a pass extinguishing the FBI drive. Western Missouri wishes to express their appreciation to the District of Kansas, for their assistance and participation in this annual event.



■ Deputies Jesse Fong, Kenneth Graham, Arthur Cullen and Willie Brown (left to right) represented the Southern District of New York at the New York City Police Department Memorial 10K run. The team faced tremendous competition but took second place honors for the best outside agency combined-team time. The members received trophies, and the team was awarded a plaque.



Exercising in Jacksonville

The Middle District of Florida turned some unused space in the courthouse into a very challenging fitness center. The room has become very popular with the District's Judges, Assistant U.S. Attorneys, and other Court personnel. The FIT participants supplement their weight training with running and calisthenics.

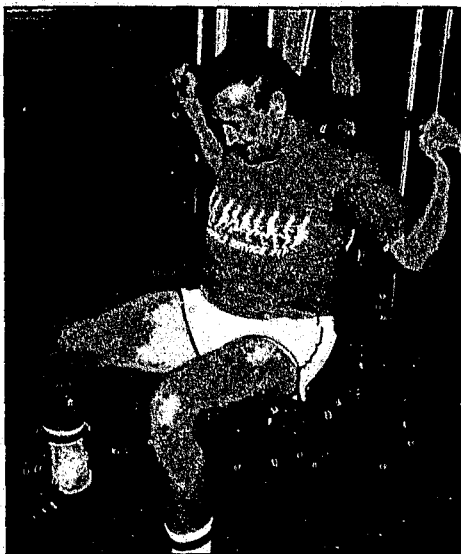


Deputy Thomas DiVita, the FIT coordinator for the District, Deputy Beth Bullock, and AUSA Alan Seballos (left to right) work out at their new fitness center.



Magistrate Harvey E. Schlesinger is a regular visitor at the fitness room.

Working out in the U.S. Courthouse Fitness Room in New Haven are (left to right) Deputies Gary Dorsey and John Canale, Chief Deputy Al Miller and Deputy Jim Killoy.



Marshal Melvin Jones lifting weights on the five-station "Progym."



Deputy Marshal Wendell Elliott on the "Ergometer."

Firming Up

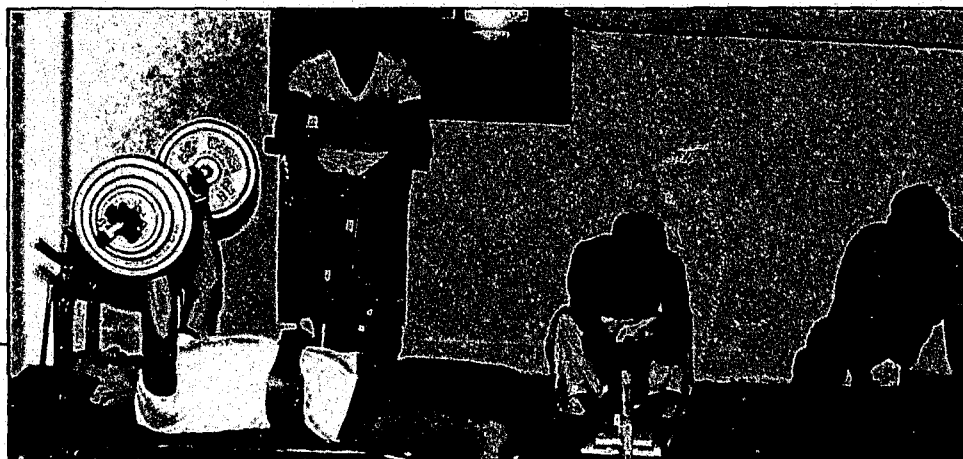
The Middle District of Alabama has enthusiastic FIT participants. Almost all of the employees are active in the FIT

program, according to Marshal Melvin Jones. "Both the Chief (James Hudson) and I participate in this worthwhile program. I have lost about 28 pounds, and the Chief has lost about 35. We have firmed up what we have left!"

FIT in Connecticut

The District of Connecticut opened its fitness center in August. The room is in the basement of the courthouse in New Haven

and was obtained at no expense to the government. Most of the equipment was donated by Deputies, CSO's and Judges. The center is open to all Federal employees.



Awards & Recognition



Jim Arness receives the badge and credentials of an "Honorary U.S. Marshal" from Stanley E. Morris, Director of the U.S. Marshals Service.



U.S. Marshal Julio Gonzales, C/CA, former Attorney General William French Smith, U.S. Marshals Service Director Stanley E. Morris, Jim Arness, and Chief Deputy Sam Cicchino, C/CA (left to right) at the premier showing of "America's Star."

"America's Star" Premiere

The premier showing of "*America's Star*," the new Marshals Service video presentation on the history and responsibilities of the Service, took place December 14th in Los Angeles. The honored guest at the premiere was **James Arness**, star of the long running television series "*Gunsmoke*" and the narrator of "*America's Star*." Other special guests included former Attorney General **William French Smith** and U.S. Attorney **Robert C. Bonner** (Central District of California). More than 150 people were on hand to see the film.

Immediately after the showing, Stanley E. Morris, Director of the Marshals Service, presented Mr. Arness with the badge and credentials of an "Honorary United States Marshal" as an expression of appreciation for his contribution of time and talent to the production of "*America's Star*."

As part of the presentation, the Director told the audience, "Marshal Dillon projected all of those qualities that we want to encourage within the ranks of the Service and seek out among our recruits. But while Matt Dillon was a fictional character, I came to learn over the past few months that he and the man who portrayed him—Jim Arness—have a great deal in common, because Jim Arness is certainly thoughtful, deliberate, modest, and exceptionally generous."

After the premiere and the presentation to Mr. Arness, everyone joined in a reception sponsored by the new U.S. Marshals Service Foundation, where Arness signed autographs and posed for pictures for more than an hour.

■ The Director's Awards are the highest Marshals Service honor that can be bestowed on an employee. On October 15, Attorney General Edwin Meese III and Stanley E. Morris, Director of the Marshals



CRAIG CRAWFORD

Stanley E. Morris, Director of the Marshals Service (background), introduced Attorney General Edwin Meese III at the Director's Honorary Awards Ceremony.



Forty-three members of the Marshals Service received Director's Awards for distinctive accomplishments.

Service, presented the highly coveted awards to 43 recipients.

"I offer high praise for each recipient and to the Marshals Service as a whole," the Attorney General said. "You've achieved great success in a very trying year."

The Director invited nominations from all the districts and divisions of the Service, and in a variety of categories, including both operational and administrative personnel.

"Presenting these awards is one of the most satisfying aspects of my role as Director of the Marshals Service," said Morris at the ceremony. "It is our opportunity to observe and honor the development of exceptionally talented members in the organization."

"If there is a downside to the award process, it rests in the fact that we in the Marshals Service are blessed with such a wealth of devoted and skilled people that selecting the most deserving individual is a difficult task," he said. "So, in a sense, when we honor a select few here, we compliment hundreds of other exceptionally capable and dedicated men and women throughout the Marshals Service."

Three offices were honored as "Distinguished Districts." They were: E/Tennessee, W/Tennessee, and S/New York.

"This award is particularly difficult to achieve. It recognizes one of the most critical ingredients that makes this agency unique—teamwork," said Morris. "The collective efforts of all of the men and women of a District, reflected in the exemplary performance of all of the responsibilities that flow from our mission, are given recognition in these districts awards."

Special Achievement awards were presented to 12 individuals in recognition of their superior performance. The recipients were: **Donna Bostrom**, E/Kentucky; **Joseph P. Briggs**, HQ; **J. Bradley Cluff**, D/Idaho; **Edward Couch**, M/Georgia; **Frank Devlin**, S/New York; **Robert Hayes**, HQ; **Barry Higginbotham**, W/Virginia; **Robert L. Leighton**, South Dakota; **Lawrence Parker**, Training Academy; **James Propotnick**, D/Hawaii; **Thomas R. Vokes**, D/North Dakota; and **Ron Wuthrich**, HQ.

Three very significant events of this past year resulted in group Special Achievement Awards, recognizing outstanding performance in a particularly difficult assignment. The following people were recognized for

their contributions to "Operation Pedestal" (see Arrest Highlight section): **Herman Wirshing**, D/Puerto Rico; **Weyn Sallada**, HQ; **Joey Lucero**, HQ; **John Haynes**, Special Operations Group; **Andrew Snyder**, HQ; and **Nick Prevas**, HQ.

In addition, five people received Special Achievement awards for their roles in the "Macheteros" operation (see *The Pentacle*, January 1986): **Michael Courtney**, HQ; **Robert Meli**, HQ; **Stephen Gill**, HQ; **Pat Mangini**, D/Connecticut; and **Paul Strielkauskas**, D/Connecticut.

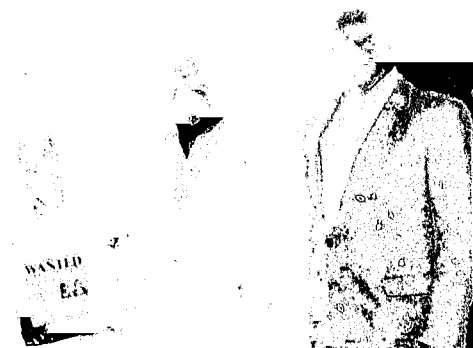
The third group Special Achievement Award was presented to four individuals for their contributions to the Order Trial (see *The Pentacle*, January, 1986): **John Wetmore**, W/Washington; **Jack Tait**, W/Washington; **Glenn Whaley**, W/Washington; and **Robert Brooks**, W/Texas.

The FIT award recognizes an individual who demonstrates the determination to change poor health habits and improve his or her physical condition. The year's awards went to **Anthony Talley**, S/New York and **Brian McKee**, E/Missouri.

The EEO Award was presented to **Claude Mouton**, E/Louisiana, for his long and successful record of participation in the Equal Employment Opportunity activities.

Meritorious Service Awards were presented to four people for their exceptional performance in the operational and administrative duties in support of the missions of the Marshals Service. The recipients were: **Teresa Ellison**, HQ; **John Pascucci**, HQ; **Joseph Enders**, HQ; and **Joel Wetherington**, M/Pennsylvania.

The highest level of recognition to Marshals Service personnel is the Distinguished Service Award. It is intended to honor individuals who, through exceptional effort



Louie McKinney, Chief of the Enforcement Division (left) and Inspector Robert Leschorn (right) present an award to David O'Flaherty (E/NY) for his "outstanding investigative efforts" in the arrest of "15 Most Wanted Fugitive," Allen J. Leichtman. O'Flaherty, Enforcement Supervisor in Brooklyn, developed critical information that led to the arrest of Leichtman in Cincinnati.

and dedication, have made a unique contribution to the missions of the Service. This year's recipients were: **David O'Flaherty**, E/New York; **Eddie DeHerrera**, D/Kansas; **Robert Johnson**, HQ; **Annalisa D. Lee**, HQ; and **Joanne Eggleston**, D/Oregon.

The Court Security Officer of the Year award was presented to **Robert DeVoe**, D/North Dakota, whose careful attention to his responsibilities very probably saved the life of a Federal Judge. DeVoe discovered a bomb in a package intended for Judge Paul Benson.

The Director of the Dade County (Miami) Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, **Fred Crawford**, received the Law Enforcement Officer award for his assistance in providing jail space for Marshals Service prisoners in the Southern District Florida."

"The people of the Marshals Service take great pride in our own professionalism, but we are never reluctant to admit that we couldn't do our job without the cooperation of criminal justice professionals in state and

local governments," said the Director at the ceremony. "Their assistance is particularly crucial in helping us fill the need for jail space for Federal prisoners awaiting trial. Nowhere has the space problem been more acute than in Southern Florida."

"Whenever we ask for help, this law enforcement officer comes through for us—and we are grateful," Morris said.

In addition, **Kenneth and Lois Finnestad** of Saskatchewan, Canada, were honored at the ceremony. The Finnestads received the U.S. Marshals Service Citizen of the Year Award for providing first aid and "Good Samaritan" comfort and assistance to two Deputy Marshals who were shot and seriously wounded when two prisoners escaped from their custody.

The Finnestads were traveling behind the Marshals Service car when the shootings occurred on August 13, 1985 in Wisconsin. When Mr. Finnestad stopped the car, one of the gun-wielding prisoners forced the couple from their car and drove off with it. When the Finnestads saw the two wounded Deputies in the road, they ran to a nearby house for police help. The couple then ran back to the deputies to provide all possible assistance.

"It is noteworthy that the Finnestads modestly tend to minimize their contribution to the survival of our two deputies," the Director said. "The important thing is that despite the shock they must have felt at being threatened by a gun-wielding criminal; despite the ghastly scene of two critically wounded men in the roadway; the Finnestads did everything they could to provide aid and comfort at a critical moment in the lives of the two injured Deputies."

■ President Ronald Reagan presented Deputy Director **John J. Twomey** with the Presidential Distinguished Rank Award at a December 8th White House ceremony honoring a select group of award recipients. The award to Twomey is in recognition of his exceptional performance as a Federal manager.

"Democracy in a nation as large as ours requires a dedicated team of skilled public servants to carry out the will of the people," the President said. "The Presidential Rank Awards honor those who through effort, leadership and imagination have most distinguished themselves in this vital work."

The President also described the recipients as "the best of the best in serving the American people."



Each year the National Association of Federal Investigators (AFI) publicly recognizes individuals who have made significant contributions to the Federal law enforcement community. This year's recipient was **Howard Safir**, Associate Director for Operations (second from left). Deputy Director **John Twomey** (second from right) made the award presentation at the AFI banquet during the Association's annual conference in November. **John Martin**, President of AFI (far left) and **Mike Talbott** (far right) from the television show *Miami Vice* were also on hand for the presentation.

■ The quick work of two Deputy Marshals in the Western District of Washington saved the life of U.S. District Court Judge Donald Voorhees in September.

Judge Voorhees collapsed suddenly during a trial at the courthouse in Seattle. Deputies **Mark Barr** and **Peggy Nelson** rushed from their third floor office to the judge's fifth floor courtroom to offer assistance.

"Judge Voorhees wasn't breathing, had no heartbeat and was very pale when we arrived," said Deputy Barr.

The Deputies immediately began administering cardiopulmonary resuscitation to the 70-year-old judge. After a few minutes, he began breathing, but stopped after a few breaths. The Deputies began the procedure again, and he finally started breathing on his own. Within minutes, two Seattle fire department teams arrived and took over the treatment. Judge Voorhees was rushed to the hospital where he made a rapid recovery. Doctors believe the swift action of Barr and Nelson and their knowledge of CPR saved the judge's life.

The Chief Judge for the District, Walter McGovern, recently presented the Deputies with commendation plaques in recognition and appreciation of their services to Voorhees.



Deputy Marshals Mark Barr and Peggy Nelson.

New Marshals

Five new Marshals have been appointed since the last edition of *The Pentacle*.

In October 1986, **John A. McKay** was Court appointed as the U.S. Marshal for the District of Alaska. McKay began his law enforcement career in the U.S. Air Force as a security policeman. He retired with 25 years of service and joined the Marshals Service in 1973. McKay served as the Chief Deputy for the District of Alaska since 1977. He was born and raised in Fresno, California.

Donald R. Melton was appointed by President Ronald Reagan as the U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas in mid-October. Melton has been employed by various commercial companies, including Jones & Roy Tool Company and Mattel Toy Corporation. He also managed a savings and loan company and served as the vice president of a bank in Ozark, Arkansas. In addition, the Marshal served as the assistant city administrator and acting city administrator for the City of Fort Smith. Melton also reached the rank of lieutenant in the Covina Police Department, Colville, California. The Marshal received his bachelor's degree from Pepperdine University and his master's degree in public administration from the University of Southern California. He was born and raised in Arkansas.

John J. Adams was Court appointed as the U.S. Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois in September 1986. He served as Chief Deputy for the district from 1967 to 1968, and again from 1976 to 1985. Adams was also Court appointed as the U.S. Marshal for the District from 1978 to 1979. Before joining the Marshals Service, he was a Chicago Police Officer and also served in the U.S. Navy. The Marshal was born and raised in Chicago.

Also in September, **Arthur D. Borinsky**, was appointed by the President as the U.S. Marshal for New Jersey. Before his appointment, he was an Undersheriff for the Sheriff's Department of Essex County, Newark, and served as the chairman of the board for the Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc., in Union, New Jersey. The Marshal received his bachelor's degree from the University of Miami and was born and raised in New Jersey.



Ronald G. Hein, former Chief Deputy in the District of Columbia, was sworn in by D.C. Superior Court Judge Fred G. Ugast as the first Associate Marshal for the District of Columbia in January. His wife, Heidi, also participated in the ceremony. This new Office of the Associate Marshal will be responsible for the Marshals Service functions relating to Superior Court.

Hein began his law enforcement career as a Military Policeman in the Army. After he left the service, he joined the Police Department in the City of Manitowoc, Wisconsin and later worked for the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department. Hein also served as a U.S. Secret Service Policeman at the White House. The Associate Marshal joined the Marshals Service in 1970 and served in various positions including Chief Deputy in the Eastern District of Virginia. He was born and raised in Wisconsin.

Bulletin Board

N/West Virginia

In October, the District was involved in a two-week high risk trial of an international drug dealer, Carroll Rae Olson; the arrest of 30 Rastafarian-Jamaicans in a major drug arrest and seizure in the Martinsburg, WV area; and the escape and recapture of two Federal prisoners from the Randolph County Jail, Elkins, WV. . . . To make the job even more challenging, the District is facing a severe lack of jail space.

W/New York

The District is fully staffed for the first time since January 1985, and although it's working with five Deputies who have less than a year's experience, the District has eighteen arrests to its credit. . . . The Assistant FIT Coordinator, Slobodan Jzgaragan, won the "toughest cop alive" award in New York State's Police Olympics. The FIT room has been set up and is in use at the Courthouse.

D/South Dakota

In August, the District of South Dakota implemented a voluntary drug screening program in support of President Reagan's war on drugs. The District achieved 100 percent participation from U.S. Marshals Service personnel including all managerial, administrative, operational, intermittent Deputies and Court Security Officers as well. Results from the test proved all personnel in the District of South Dakota are drug free. "The District of South Dakota is proud to be the first Federal agency in the nation to undergo drug testing," according to Marshal Gene Abdallah.

D/Maine

During the past three months the District has been extremely active with numerous drug smuggling trials. In addition, several NASAF seizures have been made. Highlighting the seizures was an island summer residence built at the turn of the century and consisting of a 12-bedroom mansion on seven acres of oceanfront property. The seizure required Deputies to travel by ferry to and from the island to make the seizure.



Deputy U.S. Marshals (Inspectors) Robert Simmons (right) and William Roberts (left) escort former U.S. District Judge Harry E. Claiborne from the Senate impeachment hearings. On October 9, the Senate found Claiborne guilty of three of the four impeachment articles by the necessary two-thirds majority and ordered him removed immediately from office. Claiborne is serving a two-year prison term for an income tax conviction.

JAMES ATHERTON/THE WASHINGTON POST

District of Columbia

During the last three months, D.C. District Court operations have been very active. Defendants in a six-month RICO trial were sentenced before Chief Judge Aubrey Robinson, Jr., and two major narcotics organizations in D.C. have been indicted. Trials are expected to begin soon. In addition, Deputies assisted in a drug task force in West Virginia which resulted in numerous narcotics arrests. . . . The D.C. government's prisoner population problems continue. Because of a court imposed population ceiling, USMS prisoners have to be transported to and from the Federal Correctional Institute at Petersburg, Virginia, more than 250 miles away (roundtrip). Three hundred trips have transported almost 4,000 prisoners to the institution since August. . . . Numerous NASAF seizures also keep the district busy. Houses, business establishments and cars have been seized in the last few months.



JUDICIAL PROTECTION DETAIL IN S/FLORIDA—Deputy Marshal Jodi Harter (left) escorts Judge Lenore Nesbitt. The Judge, who has a reputation for handing down stiff sentences and imposing high fines, received threatening phone calls and a male suspect was seen at her residence. He fled before Deputies were able to apprehend him.

S/Florida

Following five arduous days of querying nearly 300 prospective jurors, a jury was impaneled in November for the seven former Miami police officers who are facing murder and narcotics conspiracy charges. The defendants are charged with using their positions as police officers to steal money and cocaine from drug traffickers. Of the seven defendants, three remain in USMS custody. They are housed and transported separately from the normal inmate population. Additionally, increased security measures have been implemented due to the volatile nature of the case and the fact that government witnesses have been threatened. Two key witnesses are under Marshals Service and Miami Police Department protection. . . . Ten members of the Outlaw Motorcycle Gang will be on trial in Fort Lauderdale in the coming months. The indictment, which names twelve defendants, charges multiple counts of murder, kidnapping, extortion, prostitution, robbery, and possession with intent to distribute narcotics. Ten of the gang members are in Marshals Service custody.

N/Georgia

In mid-September, the District arrested a Texas Top Ten fugitive, James Brock, as a result of cooperation between FIST 9 contacts from M/Georgia and state and county agencies in Texas. Brock, wanted for two escapes and several burglary charges, had a 20-year sentence for armed robbery pending in E/Kentucky. A joint investigation in N/Georgia with state and county agencies led to the arrest . . . The District also supported a sensitive drug trial in September. The case involved five custody defendants and 14 bond defendants. The OCDE task force case, entitled "Gumball" also began in June and continued into the Fall.

W/Tennessee

The Memphis Office hosted the Sixth Circuit Judicial Conference in May 1986, with Associate Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor attending . . . Western Tennessee also supported the OCDE Task Force in the arrest of 13 defendants charged in a narcotics conspiracy at Hardin County, TN. Arrested were the Sheriff of Hardin County, chief investigator, and 11 other co-conspirators . . . The office was presented the Distinguished District of the Year Award, and Marshal Callery accepted the award at the ceremony in October on behalf of the entire District.

W/Texas

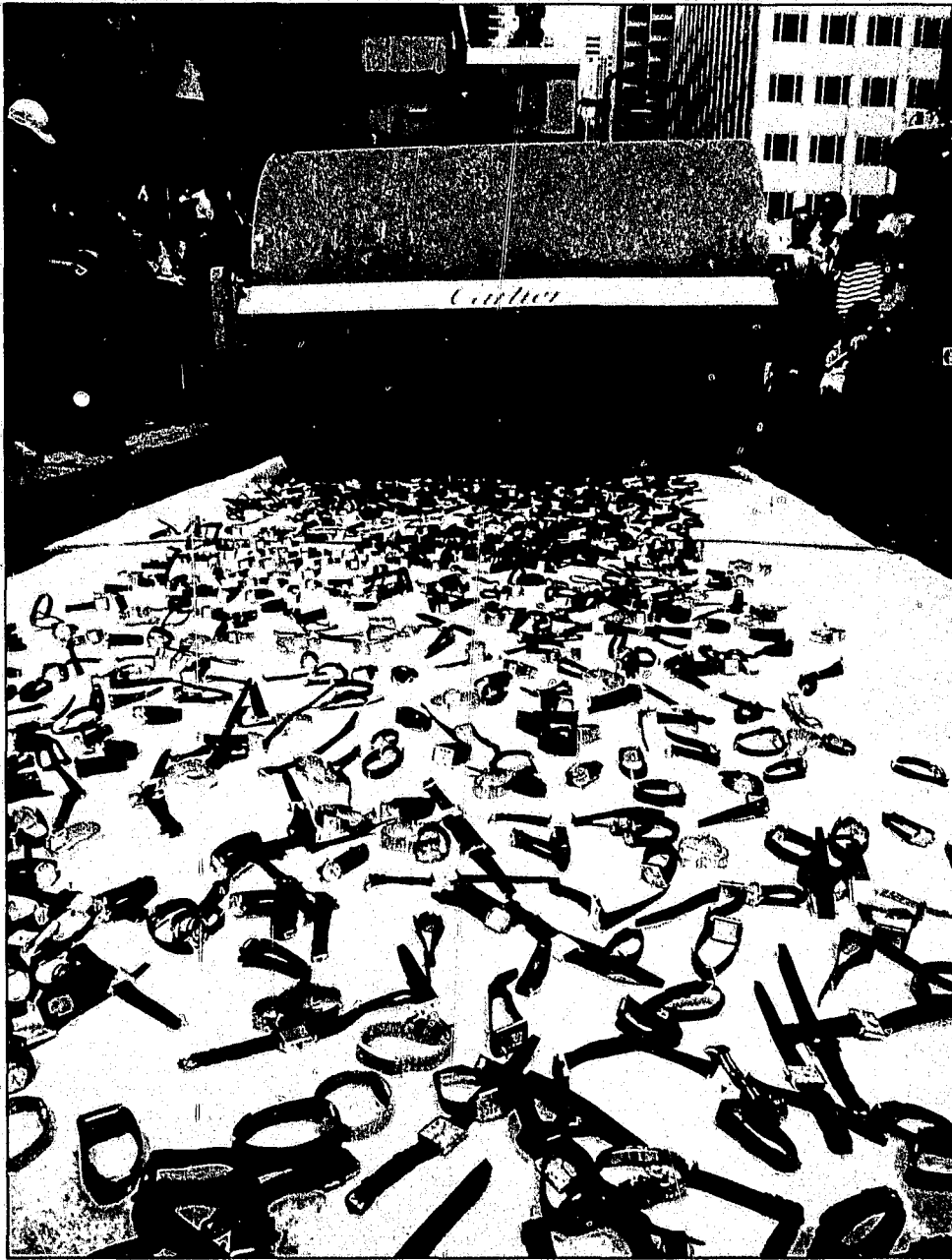
The San Antonio Division supported an OCDE trial entitled, "Cash Crop." The trial had 34 defendants including members of the Quintanilla family who are allegedly responsible for the death of a DEA agent in Mexico. In the Austin Division, Victor Fred Feazell, District Attorney of McLennan County was arrested after he was indicted on mail fraud and RICO charges. Deputies also took custody of Rex Brown, who was a fugitive from Southern California. He had three outstanding warrants: failure to appear, bond jumping, and perjury. He was transferred to San Diego on a warrant of removal. The El Paso Division was busy with fugitive arrests, including a joint investigation with the Federal Judicial Police in Mexico.



Members of the Connecticut and New York media wait in front of the U.S. Courthouse in New Haven for the arrival of Stanley M. Friedman. He was convicted of receiving \$1.5 million in bribes while he was in charge of the New York City Parking Violations Bureau.



Deputy Marshal Jim Killoy (center) screens the public as they enter the lobby of the courthouse in New Haven during the trial of Stanley Friedman.



CARTIER STEAMROLLER--It was a crushing blow to 2,000 fake Cartier watches that were made in Hong Kong and later stamped with the Cartier signature. They had a street value of about \$100,000, less than \$10 each. Genuine Cartier watches sell for \$600 to \$800. The watches were seized by the U.S. Marshal's office and the Office of the U.S. Attorney in S/NY. MICHAEL SCHWARTZ/NEW YORK POST

S/New York

On October 15, 1986, the Southern District of New York was the recipient of the Distinguished District of the Year Award for 1986. Marshal Romolo J. Imundi and Chief Deputy Flavio Lorenzoni were present to accept this award on behalf of the entire District . . . During 1986, the District supervised 772 trials and handled 15,000 prisoners. It also had a 51 percent increase of arrests, 1,385 defendants going before the Magistrate (a 77 percent increase), and a 167 percent increase in female prisoners . . . The District has many organized crime trials in progress, including the Hells Angels, United Bamboo, Ghost Shadows (Chinese Mob), Black Liberation Army and, of course, the traditional Mafia. Many employees have traveled on extraditions to such areas as: Hong Kong, Morocco, Switzerland and Germany, just to name a few.

D/Arizona

A trial was conducted in Tucson involving Eugenio Martinez who was charged with making a false claim to the government and perjury. The jury convicted Martinez on perjury charges. Martinez is an attorney who was allegedly with the group in Denver that used bombs to kill several police officers about six months ago. He allegedly is also involved with several known terrorist groups and was trained in Cuba. During the trial, several members of the "American Indian Movement" had to be ejected from the courtroom, but the rest of the trial proceeded without incident.

C/California

High profile trials are the norm for the Marshal's Office in Central California. This Fall, cases included the Miller spy trial, DeLorean trial, and Artukovitch Nazi trial. There were also court appearances and hearings involving members of various subversive and anti-establishment groups, such as the Black Liberation Army and the Outlaw Motorcycle Gang . . . Four threats were made against judges in the district and were successfully investigated . . . Four hundred and fifty six seizures were made this quarter with a total value of \$39 million.

W/Pennsylvania

On September 12, as a result of an intense investigation, Deputies from the Western District of Pennsylvania executed a search warrant and apprehended escaped Federal prisoner Samuel Monroe, wanted in the Northern District of West Virginia. Monroe was armed with a knife and was found hiding behind a dormer on the third story roof of a drug shooting gallery. Approximately six hours later, Deputies from this district, based on information from a confidential informant developed during the Monroe investigation, arrested Percy Garnett, who was also an escaped Federal prisoner wanted out of the Northern District of West Virginia. Two escaped Federal prisoners were arrested within six hours!

D/Nevada

Acting on evidence seized earlier in the year by District personnel while executing search warrants for the Federal Communications Commission, Deputies arrested three individuals on charges of importation and sale of illegal devices. The three were connected with Orion Industries International, a Las Vegas company that sold \$1.4 million in "T.V. Genies." The "Genies" are devices that illegally transmit cable signals. . . . A week-long surveillance by Las Vegas deputies resulted in the arrest of Kathleen Speckman. Speckman was wanted by W/Washington on charges of aiding and abetting, and conspiracy in connection with the September escape of bank robber Norman Freelove from the Pierce County Jail in Washington.

E/California

On October 10, 1986, the prisoner plane experienced mechanical trouble at Sacramento Airport, stranding 63 prisoners. Marshal Van Court and Chief Deputy Stanton solved the problem by having the prisoners housed at Folsom State Prison until the plane was repaired. The Border Patrol and Sacramento Sheriff's Office assisted by providing bus transportation, once again demonstrating cooperation between Federal and local agencies. . . . On August 1, the Court Security Officers of E/California celebrated their third year on duty. In July 1983, these men, along with CSO's from N/California were the first people to attend CSO School at Glyncro, Georgia.



Deputies in D/New Mexico prepare for their semiannual weapons qualifications test.

D/New Mexico

Siestas and fiestas are not the norm in the District of New Mexico. The heavy workload of the District has been eased somewhat by the assignment of three recruit DUSM's and the reassignment of another DUSM from Guam. . . . The District lent its court security expertise and the Federal Courthouse in Las Cruces for a high profile state murder trial.

W/Michigan

The first child slavery conviction in United States history was returned against self-proclaimed "Prophet" William A. Lewis and six other members of the Black Hebrew Israelite Jew cult. In September, Chief Judge Douglas Hillman handed down his decision on the trial held at the U.S. District Court in Grand Rapids, Michigan. After a bench trial that lasted five weeks, the judge found Lewis and the six defendants guilty as charged.

D/Iowa

The trial of David C. Tate, convicted of murdering one Missouri State Trooper and wounding another, and a member of the right wing extremist group, The Order, was held in the Southern District of Iowa on July 28, 1986. The trial of Tate, who was charged with 14 counts of illegal possession of weapons, was moved to Des Moines, on a change of venue. Personnel from the Southern District of Iowa handled the trial without incident.

E/Washington

Inspector William Miller and Deputies David Brodhagen and Cheryl Glenn from E/WA assisted D/Idaho in the arrest of convicted killer Stanley Reep for parole violation; and in the seizure of a cache of weapons at the Hayden Lake, Idaho, residence where Reep had been hiding.

S/Mississippi

The arrest of escapee Gaylon Ball by Marshal Marvin Breazeale and Criminal Investigator Monroe Mathey led to a major drug bust and the NASAF seizure of the home and 20 acres used by Ball. . . . In Jackson, 11 members of the Banditos motorcycle gang were arrested and arraigned. Ten were retained in custody awaiting their trial.

D/Idaho

The District of Idaho held a regional FIST operation that brought in 150 local felony fugitives and four Federal fugitives. (See "Arrest Highlights.") . . . Deputies seized \$200,000 in assets during the last quarter and Marshal Blaine Skinner has finally sold all of the 30 quarter and thoroughbred horses along with their 13 foals. The 1986 Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference held in Sun Valley, Idaho went off without any problems except for the noteworthy quick response of Deputy Jack Cluff who saved a waitress from critical injury after she became pinned under a dumbwaiter.

D/Wyoming

Negotiations continued on the proposed construction of a new jail for the Laramie County Sheriff's Department in Cheyenne, Wyoming. The existing jail was built in 1917 with an entry and offices added in 1965. The USMS, through the Cooperative Agreement Program, will assist Laramie County with \$750,000 toward the construction of the jail. Ground breaking ceremonies are expected in March 1987. . . . The District also participated in Cheyenne's observance of Crime Prevention Week held in a local mall. The exhibit area included the USMS display, vehicles and a badge collection.

S/California

In October, Inspector Budd H. Johnson presented a two-day Dangerous Motorcycle Gang Class to 225 police officers and investigators in Beaumont, Texas. The class was co-sponsored by U.S. Marshal James G. Barton of the Eastern District of Texas and Sheriff Culbertson of the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department. This was the second year in a row for the class and the groundwork was laid for a third class in 1987.

D/Vermont

Christian Hansen, Jr., U.S. Marshal for the District of Vermont, spoke to a training class at the Vermont Police Academy on the Marshals Service present day duties, FIST Operations, National Asset and Forfeiture Program and Equitable Sharing. In addition, he gave presentations to the Brandon Vermont Rotary Club on the history and duties of the Service, and spoke to a class of senior high school students at Brattleboro Union High School on the Marshals Service in general and careers in Law Enforcement.

S/Texas

A joint fugitive investigation resulted in the arrest of Sylvia Jean Brown, who has a history of kidnapping, armed robbery, burglary, auto theft and numerous escapes. (See "Arrest Highlights.") The investigation was undertaken by Inspectors Dale Williams (S/TX), and John Stafford (N/CA), Deputy Marshals Ed Gallagher and Darrell Manuel (E/TX) and the Port Arthur Texas Police Department. Lou Harpel, who was arrested with Brown, is now in custody pending harboring charges filed against him by the Marshals Service.

D/Utah

This District is supporting the U.S. Marshals Airlift by providing manpower and prisoner van trips. . . . The Marshal's Office also has an asset seizure case with 45 real estate properties, four real estate contracts, two bank accounts, two aircrafts, two aircraft flying services and five automobiles. . . . Ted Osborne graduated from FIT Coordinators School, Dallas, Texas and Curt Alcorn was a Student Advisor at FLETC, Glynco, GA, for five weeks with Basic Class #607.

M/Florida

The Middle District of Florida chalked up another Top 15 arrest in August with the apprehension of Edward Vigliotto. (See "Arrest Highlights.") . . . In September, the eighth Cooperative Agreement for Jail Expansion in the District was completed and the twenty-fourth Contract Jail in the District was signed up. . . . They acquired an operating motel in Daytona Beach to add to their inventory of seized assets. . . . In October, 20 of the District's personnel participated in a one-day OCDE Task Force raid that resulted in the arrest of 53 members of a drug ring in Putnam County. . . . The month was closed out by supporting the Eleventh Circuit Judicial Conference in Clearwater, Florida. . . . In November, an auction was held for five homes, two parcels of land and a seafood restaurant. The auction brought in \$2.5 million. The District praises Deputy Mike Earp for his outstanding efforts in the seized assets area.

W/North Carolina

On August 27, 1986, the USMS and the Drug Enforcement Administration seized a car dealership in Charlotte that reportedly was bought with drug money. More than 24 vehicles and various office equipment estimated at a total value of \$75,000 were turned over to the government. Earlier this year, one of the owners of the business was convicted on drug charges in U.S. District Court, Charlotte. . . . In September, Deputies from the Charlotte office visited several flea markets and businesses looking for counterfeit tee-shirts bearing the unauthorized copyrighted likenesses of several professional wrestling teams. More than a thousand teeshirts and several printing screens have been confiscated.



Marshal Dwight Williams (left) and Deputy Marshal Scotty Peters, N/MS, seized a Rolls Royce and Mercedes Benz, valued at more than \$110,000. The vehicles were seized as a result of an OCDE investigation.

E/North Carolina

In early July, the district provided high level security support to trials involving USA vs. Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and USA vs. Frank Concepcion (Drug Task Force). . . . During August, the office was involved with high-level security and prisoner custody support during the grand jury investigation of the alleged suffocation of a prisoner on a BOP bus near FCI-Butner, North Carolina. . . . In September, a CAP Project was awarded to Wake County (Raleigh), North Carolina in the amount of \$600,000 to help ease critical jail shortage. . . . And later in the month, support was provided during a Ku Klux Klan demonstration at the Federal Building, Raleigh, North Carolina, protesting conviction of Grand Dragon Glenn Miller.

C/Illinois

The District concluded a pilot mini-FIST in cooperation with Peoria City and the County Police Departments. (See "Arrest Highlights.") . . . Marshal James Fyke addressed the Wisconsin Corrections Association Conference, the Governor's Emergency Management Conference, and other business and community groups. Chief Deputy Don Lamb attended a regional law enforcement officers' meeting at the U.S. Penitentiary at Marion which concluded with a tour of the facility. Inspector John Weston represented the District at Western Illinois University's annual career day, where he spoke to about 200 students concerning careers with the Marshals Service.



During the 1986 Law Enforcement Explorer Conference held recently in Seattle, U.S. Customs Service K-9 Enforcement Officer Robin Edmundson and her partner "Duke" took time to visit the Marshals Service display. Inspector Dennis Behrend (right), Brian Leavitt and Mark Barr helped answer questions about the Marshals Service. Director Stanley Morris and other key law enforcement agency heads participated in the conference which attracted more than 2,300 Law Enforcement Explorers from throughout the nation.

W/Arkansas

Deputy Jeff Popejoy played the role of Deputy Bill Smith in the re-enactment of "Cherokee Bill's" trial at Judge Parker's courtroom on September 13, 1986. The trial was presented for the public four times to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Fort Smith historic site. Deputy Popejoy received a letter and certificate of appreciation from the Park Service for his performance.

D/Nebraska

A second bankruptcy judgeship has been approved and will be located early next year in the Lincoln Courthouse . . . Senator J. James Exon (D/NE), noting a 75 percent increase in the District's workload since 1981, announced that he will initiate legislation that will provide for a fourth U.S. District Judgeship in Nebraska . . . The District's warrant activity has risen dramatically (about 280 percent increase in FY86) due to the energetic prosecution of drug offenses, and credit card and food stamp fraud by the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee. Arrests of parole and probation violators have also added to the workload.



A Marshals Service security detail was provided for Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and his wife Elvera during the Liberty Weekend celebration in New York City for the 4th of July. Burger retired as the Chief Justice a short time later.

M/Georgia

In November, Inspector David Couch and Deputy Larry Labarge, gave a two-hour lecture about the Marshals Service to students majoring in Criminal Justice at a college in Macon, Georgia. The lecture focused on the Service's role in fugitive investigations.

E/Louisiana

This District was host to the Combined Operations Conference, involving representatives of WITSEC, OCDE and NASAF divisions . . . A CSO control room was established which includes computerized duress signals and card-entry monitors, and the Warrant Investigation System (WIN) went on line . . . Seventy-two vessels were seized as well as a 162-acre ranch through NASAF actions. Finally, John Henry Brent, a USMS "15 Most Wanted" fugitive, was apprehended. (See "Arrest Highlights.")

E/Arkansas

The U.S. Marshals Office in E/Arkansas recently completed a sensitive trial with Federal prisoner Joseph Valverde. Valverde was convicted of importing more than 3,000 pounds of marijuana from South America to Little Rock. He received a 50-year sentence and \$750,000 fine. Security was extremely tight because Valverde is charged in Florida with escape and aiding and abetting an escape. He also was indicted in September in E/Arkansas for bribery and attempted escape. Valverde is awaiting trial on that charge.

N/Indiana

Operational employees in the South Bend Office have joined the Great Lakes Criminal Investigators Association. The organization was established 10 years ago to promote better cooperation between area law enforcement and the prosecutors office. The organization includes criminal investigators from Southwestern Michigan and eight counties in the North Central Indiana area. The USMS is the first Federal law enforcement agency to have members in the association.

E/Tennessee

The District recently supported numerous trials including the case of bankrupted financier, C.H. Butcher, Jr., who faced charges of mail and securities fraud; local drug kingpin, Don Walker, who received a 15-year sentence on narcotics charges; a former county sheriff, Billy Wayne Smith, who received three years in prison for violating Federal gambling laws; and bank robber Gilbert James Everette, who pleaded guilty to robbing banks in Tennessee and seven other states. He received a 30-year prison sentence.

N/New York

On October 11, CDUSM James R. Northrup participated in a career conference at Hamilton College in Clinton, N.Y. The conference was held in conjunction with parents weekend and was attended by approximately 2,500 students and parents of the liberal arts college in upstate New York. Northrup discussed careers with the Marshals Service and government.



U.S. Department of Justice
United States Marshals Service

WANTED

BY U.S. MARSHALS

NOTICE TO ARRESTING AGENCY: Before arrest, validate warrant through National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

United States Marshals Service NCIC entry number: (NIC/ W28374777).

NAME: TEUTSCH, Thomas William
AKS(S): TITSH, Tommy; TYSON, Tommy;
TEUTSH, Thomas William

DESCRIPTION:

Sex:	MALE
Race:	WHITE
Place of Birth:	CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS
Date(s) of Birth:	JANUARY 1, 1950
Height:	6'2"
Weight:	225 LBS.
Eyes:	BROWN
Hair:	BLACK
Skintone:	MEDIUM
Scars, Marks, Tattoos:	NONE
Social Security Number (s):	466-92-2607
NCIC Fingerprint Classification:	18 02 02 09 18 18 04 01 03 09



CAUTION ARMED AND DANGEROUS

TEUTSCH is being sought as a result of an alleged narcotics conspiracy involving at least six murders.

WANTED FOR: FAILURE TO APPEAR

Warrant Issued: Western District of Texas (Austin Division)
Warrant Number: 8280-0601-0730-B

DATE WARRANT ISSUED: June 1, 1982

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: TEUTSCH is an accomplished make-up artist and may have altered his appearance. Subject frequents nice restaurants and topless clubs.

If arrested or whereabouts known, notify the local United States Marshals Office, (Telephone: _____).

If no answer, call United States Marshals Service Communications Center in McLean Virginia.

Telephone (800)336-0102: (24 hour telephone contact) NLETS access code is VAUSMOOOO.

Notice # 21

Form USM -132
(Rev. 3/2/82)