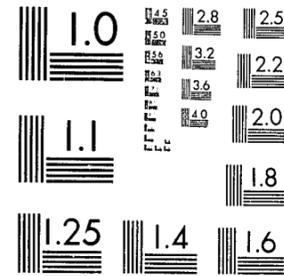


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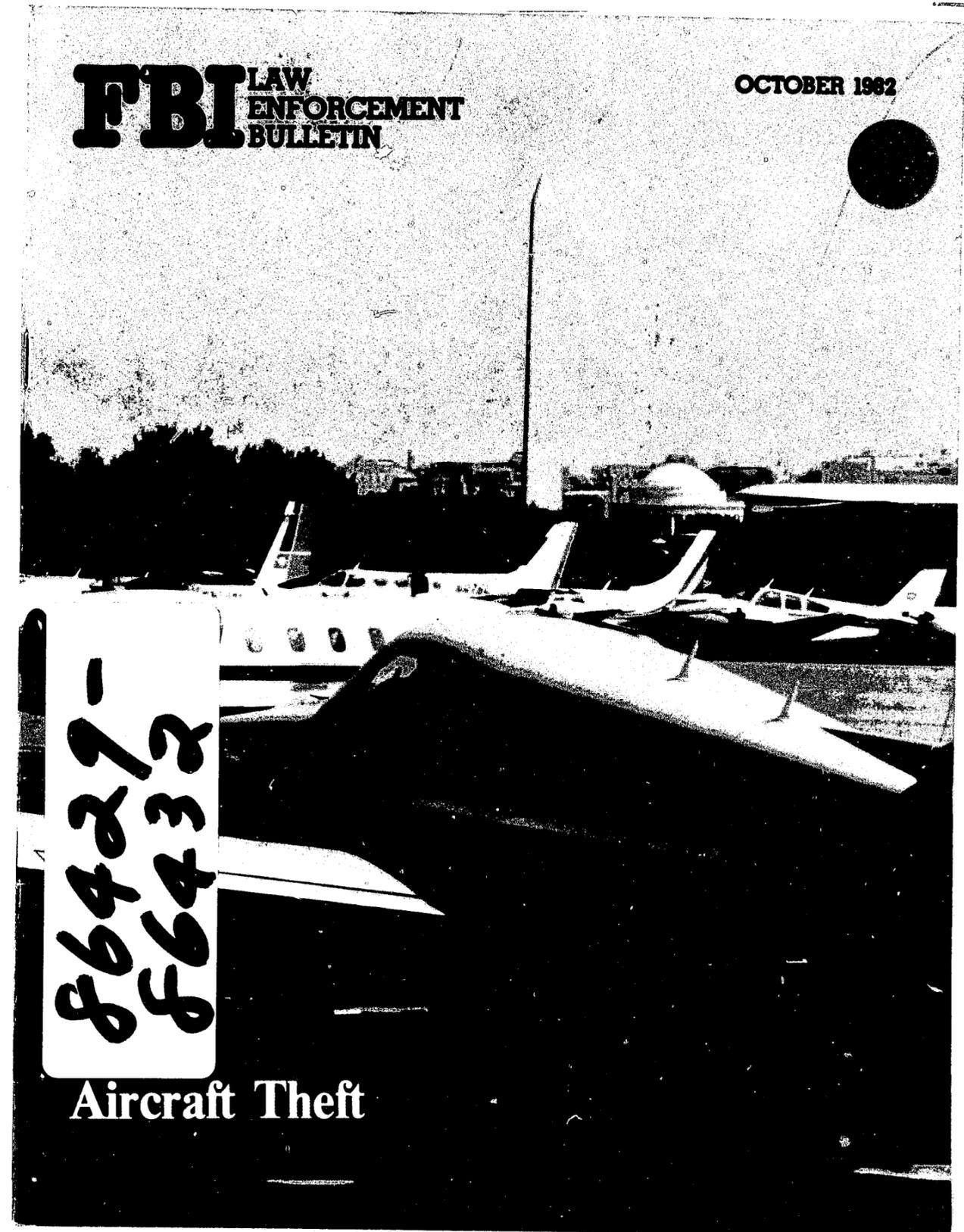
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# FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

OCTOBER 1982, VOLUME 51, NUMBER 10

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Both aircraft owners and law enforcement personnel can take steps to minimize the problem of aircraft theft. See story page 2.

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20535

William H. Webster, Director

The Attorney General has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of the Department of Justice. Use of funds for printing this periodical has been approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget through February 21, 1983.

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## Director's Message

This month marks the beginning of the 51st year of publication for the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Initially called, in 1932, "Fugitives Wanted by Police," the first issue of the Bulletin simply contained a listing of wanted persons. However, an article on explosives, reprinted from the St. Louis, Mo., Police Department training publication, appeared in the third issue, in November 1932. Subsequent issues featured articles on fingerprint evidence, ciphers, examination of metals, and glass fractures—all subjects that were beginning to be addressed by law enforcement in those early days of scientific crime detection. This led to the renaming of the publication in October 1935, when it officially became known as the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Over the years, the Bulletin took on a new direction and emphasis, perhaps more so in the 1980's than in any other decade, as law enforcement gained the hallmarks of a professional service. Readers can now benefit from articles on management techniques, personnel matters, special operations, legal developments, and computer management, as well as training, investigative techniques, current crime problems, forensic science developments, and state of the art training.

The Bulletin is still a "national periodical of interest and value in the field of law enforcement." This was the summation of a young lawyer, John Edgar Hoover, when he described the Bulletin in a 1935 Director's Message and wrote "the publication should provide a clearinghouse for police officials regarding successful police methods, a medium for the dissemination of important police information, and a comprehensive literature pertaining to the scientific methods in crime detection and criminal apprehension."

To observe this 50th anniversary, I would like to recall Director Clarence M. Kelley's Message just 5 years ago, that the Bulletin's most fundamental aspect has been "the remarkable degree of cooperative assistance that it has sustained in this and preceding years."

The thousands of articles contributed over the years by law enforcement personnel have amounted to a great, and valuable, contribution to the professionalization of the business of crime detection. To all these authors, may I offer the FBI's sincere thanks.

*William H. Webster*

U.S. Department of Justice  
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William H. Webster  
Director  
October 1, 1982

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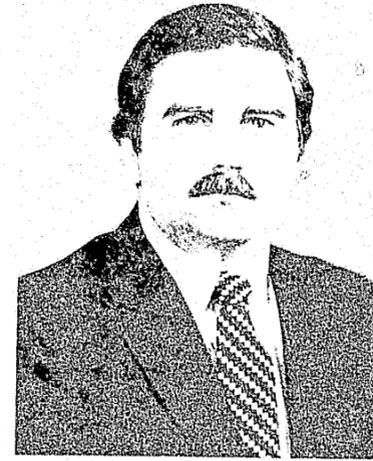
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BY  
DAVID NICHOLS  
Chief

Public Safety on



Chief Nichols

College and university presidents and top administrators are concerned with every area of the campus community and are committed to quality in both academic and support divisions. The assiduous top administrator is becoming more aware of the importance of effective public safety efforts on campus. While the primary mission of the institution should be that of facilitating academic development, the assurance of a safe environment conducive to the pursuit of educational goals is also essential. Personal safety and property security are major areas for which public safety services must be provided. The increasing liability awareness of the past few years has been a major concern of administrators when making public safety decisions.

During the past 2 decades, significant strides have been made in campus public safety. Innovative programs, as well as a new professionalism, have been achieved through supportive administrative efforts emanating from a cognizance and concern for the total environment of the institution. Public safety on campus includes law enforcement/security, fire safety, emergency medical services, and civil defense procedures. These services are particularly important for the residential campus community. College communities have the same public safety responsibilities as do the municipalities in which they are located and often share services through cooperative arrangements with the local government. However, the chief administrator knows that the ultimate responsibility for safety and security services rests with the institution. Therefore, the best services feasible within budgetary constraints must be afforded.

The selection of an individual to head the public safety department should be the first priority for the administrator. The right kind of leader can assist in setting goals and organizing and implementing programs. In the past, some college administrators gave little attention to public safety, which resulted in the director of the police/security department being chosen on criteria such as longevity within the department, being the oldest officer, and/or having extensive law enforcement experience, i.e., a retired State trooper, former municipal officer, retired military policeman, etc. Frequently, there was no emphasis on advanced education, keen communication skills, or an acceptable philosophy of the role of public safety services within the academic community.

Today, however, the trend is toward hiring individuals who possess a bachelor's degree as a minimum, have proven experience in community relations, have successful experience in law enforcement and other public safety services (preferably in a campus setting), have the ability to communicate effectively with the various publics both on and off campus, and possess human relations skills coupled with administrative abilities. An extensive, painstaking search and selection process is important when seeking competent candidates. A salary range should be attractive and commensurate with the credentials and qualities of a professional individual. Besides being able to relate to his personnel, this individual should be capable of communicating effectively with other administrative officials and students while developing a public safety program appropriate for that particular academic community.

**“ . . . a viable public safety program for the campus community is an essential support service and a vital component in achieving the mission and goals of the institution.”**

Campus law enforcement, which has witnessed more changes than any other public safety service, is one area which should receive special attention from the college president. As recent as the 1950's and early 1960's, the campus "protectors" were usually older (sometimes retired) security guards who had little formal education and often no police training. Their responsibilities entailed building security, custodial tasks, and parking enforcement. Situations requiring responses beyond these usually prompted administrators to summon local law enforcement officers to the campus. This arrangement met the needs of the campus community and fulfilled the expectations of the administration until the tumultuous 1960's when disorder and crime accelerated in the academic community. College presidents then realized the inadequacy of their campus "law" and were dissatisfied with the attitudes and methods of local police when handling sensitive situations. Subsequently, administrators concerned with students' needs, peace, and safety and the autonomy of law enforcement responsibilities on campus property realized it was time to change priorities and direction in order to create a more professional police/security department on campus.

During the 1970's, this new school of thought was reenforced by the increased publicity given to criminal incidents on campuses across the country (i.e., murders, rapes, assaults, and property loss) which resulted in many colleges and universities giving support to improving and strengthening law enforcement departments with better trained and educated personnel. These professional departments are often unnoticed but constitute a viable part of the law enforcement community. Today, innovative procedures, ad-

vanced systems, and up-to-date equipment complement the personnel who provide quality law enforcement/security services supportive of the missions and goals of universities across the country.

There are a few specific areas in which the progressive administrator must give careful consideration when evaluating and planning for better campus law enforcement/security services. Perhaps one of the most



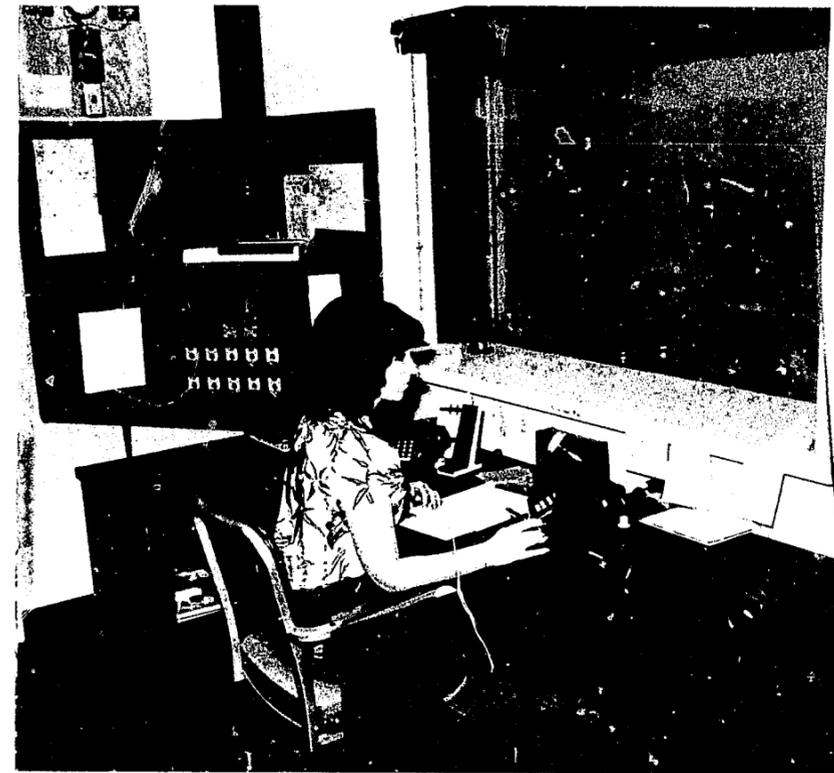
*Sworn officers (dark uniforms) and student patrol officers are assigned campus public safety duties.*

important areas is personnel. Selecting and employing well-educated, intelligent individuals with the potential to be trained professionally and the ability to adapt to the campus environment is the key to establishing an effective campus law enforcement/security department. These professional "protectors" can better communicate with faculty, staff, students, and visitors, while providing quality performance to

meet the various needs that may arise in the campus community.

The training of university police has improved significantly in the last few years. Many university police and/or security departments have a large percentage of officers who are either working toward a degree or have attained an advanced degree, and many campus officers now are encouraged to attend State training academies. For example, in Alabama, all public college and university police officers are sworn peace officers and are required to meet the State minimum standards for police officers, which involves attending an 8-week law enforcement academy. In 1980, the Alabama Association of College and University Police Administrators sponsored the first statewide training seminar for campus law enforcement/security officers, which covered such topics as human relations, student relations, role conflicts, traffic and parking, and crowd control. In addition, public as well as private institutions are implementing inservice training programs for their campus officers.

In these days of budgetary constraints, services which can be provided by the campus police should be considered as a "two for the price of one" deal. The 24-hour patrol officer provides both physical and personal security on campus, and at no extra cost, serves as a public relations/information resource. Many departments employ a 24-hour radio communications operator who answers telephones, dispatches various emergency services (i.e. fire department and medical rescue), and provides general information and assistance to faculty, staff, students, and visitors. This 24-hour service also assists other departments on campus (e.g., maintenance, housing, food services, and health services) after regular working hours. A night



*A 24-hour communications system must be provided for a campus public safety program to be effective.*

*Fire safety is a vital area of public safety.*



escort service for female students has been successful and creates a positive public relations image with students while providing comfort and safety. Another common responsibility performed by most police/security departments is building security. This service can be beneficial in several other areas, including energy conservation and safety hazard reporting.

Fire safety is another vital area of public safety which should be a high priority on every campus. Fire prevention and fire protection are the two components of a complete fire safety program. Currently, most universities rely on the local municipality to provide fire protection; however, a growing number of universities are beginning to take a more active role in fire safety for their campus. A fire safety program should include inspections, adequate written standard operating procedures, evacuation procedures, alarm systems,

water and hydrant information, and a good communications system. It is the responsibility of the top administrator to ensure that "all of the bases are covered" in the area of fire safety. Administrators must be able to cope with the reality of negligence and liability.

The first step toward assessing "what is" with respect to facilities and



*Building security is just one component of public safety.*

**“ . . . administrators should assess the philosophy and quality of their institution's public safety functions and support the planning, organizing, and implementing of an effective program.”**

equipment is to have regular fire inspections conducted by trained individuals. These inspections include the inspection of fire extinguishers, alarm systems, and general safety standards within campus buildings. All inspections should be documented. Maintaining adequate records and written procedures is a necessity. Buildings should be equipped with local fire alarm systems including pull stations, fire detectors, and sprinkler systems, especially in residence halls. Many universities have installed a central 24-hour monitoring system located at the campus police/security office. With this procedure, all buildings with local systems are connected to the central panel which will indicate when a local system is activated, so that the fire department can be dispatched immediately. In addition to adequate fire detection equipment, evacuation procedures should be defined clearly and disseminated to building occupants. In dormitories, the use of student fire marshals has proved successful in evacuation, building/extinguisher checks, and communication with campus fire safety officials.

Since a fire safety department may be located within the university police/security department or housed under a separate division, it is vital that consistent and cooperative efforts be made by all university constituencies to maintain an effective program.

Another relatively new area of public safety is emergency medical service. In the past, the primary concern and subsequent emphasis of emergency medical services was on transporting the ill or injured to the nearest doctor or hospital emergency room. However, in the past 15 years, emergency medicine/medical rescue has come into its own. This service now provides medical technicians and paramedics with the most advanced equipment. These paramedics have the ability to administer drugs and sustain life until transportation is available.

While the doctrine of “in loco parentis” may not be strictly adhered to, university officials are still obliged to ensure supportive measures for these emergency circumstances. Numerous universities are hiring trained emergen-

cy medical technicians to serve as “first responders” in medical emergencies, while relying on local hospitals to provide full-service emergency medical rescue and ambulance service. The university's role, therefore, should be to cooperate with local medical services and maintain effective emergency procedures on the campus, which may include an emergency telephone number with a 24-hour communications operator who can dispatch whatever emergency service is needed.

Another major area of public safety of which the college president should be cognizant and give serious consideration is civil defense. Severe weather conditions, occurring frequently throughout the year, (i.e., tornadoes, snow and ice storms, hurricanes, flooding, etc.) are a threat to everyone on

campus. Planning and special provisions for such weather conditions should be completed prior to the emergency circumstances and should include an alert/notification system, evacuation procedures, a backup power supply, emergency lighting, transportation, food services, and other provisions which may be necessary to maintain minimum life support. Some campuses use police patrol vehicle sirens and speakers to announce impending weather conditions and advice for safety precautions; others have used steam-powered whistles or large outdoor speakers to sound an “alert” warning or to give an “all clear” signal when the warning has passed. It is important to preface any alert/warning system with information regarding these signals.

A well-planned system will also incorporate evacuation drills for students. “Safe” locations should be equipped with a backup power supply, heat, and adequate restroom facilities. Educating the student population will ensure smooth exercise of procedures and negate panic and confusion. To ensure good planning and communications, other major disasters (i.e., bombings, explosions, fires, etc.) should also receive special attention. Cooperation with local government agencies and the civil defense is essential and will prove to be a “life saver” during exigent circumstances.

The key to such cooperative efforts is a well-planned, operative communication system. A special two-way radio frequency should exist for all emergency agencies to “plug into,” since fire departments, emergency medical rescue, police, civil defense, and hospital emergency rooms may be needed from surrounding communities. An ineffective communications system will be detrimental to the mission at hand.

It is quite evident that a viable public safety program for the campus community is an essential support service and a vital component in achieving the mission and goals of the institution. Innovative procedures com-

bined with professionally trained personnel are relatively new developments which have proven successful in providing effective safety efforts and services. In being responsive to the needs of students and receptive to change, administrators should assess the philosophy and quality of their institution's public safety functions and support the planning, organizing, and implementing of an effective program.

FBI



University police chief (left) discusses fire/medical rescue procedures with local fireman/medic.

## **Killings of Law Enforcement Officers Decline**

During the first 6 months of 1982, 36 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in the United States and its territories, representing a decline from the 49 line-of-duty deaths which occurred in the first half of 1981. Law enforcement agencies have cleared 32 of the 36 killings.

The victims included 24 city policemen, 11 county officers, and an employee of a State law enforcement agency. Four of the victim officers were attempting to thwart robberies or were in pursuit of robbery suspects,

three were answering burglary-in-progress calls or were pursuing burglary suspects, and nine were attempting arrests for other crimes. Seven officers were murdered upon responding to disturbance calls, six while enforcing traffic laws, and three were ambushed. Two victims were investigating suspicious persons or circumstances, one was handling a civil disorder, and another was slain while transporting a prisoner.

As in the previous year, firearms were the dominant weapons used—34 of the 36 officer killings were committed with firearms. Handguns were used in 24 of the murders, rifles in 8, and shotguns in 2. Of the remaining victim officers, one was intentionally struck by a vehicle; the other was stabbed to death.

The number of officers killed in the Southern States totaled 13, followed by 12 in the North Central States, 7 in the Western States, 2 in the Northeastern States, 1 in the Mariana Islands, and 1 in Puerto Rico.

**END**