

TXD P 9500.6 D 779 1996 April

11/25/96 11/01
D. L. 0610 35521885
The University of Texas-Pan Am
Texas State Document

APRIL 1996

paisano

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

- DPS trains new drug dog and his human, p. 6



- TLE spikes high-speed chases, p. 3

- Capitol Nurse Tim Flynn shares LBJ souvenir, p. 4

- DPS Museum small but growing, p. 10



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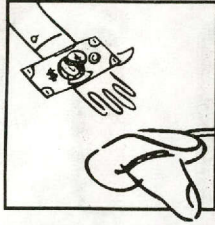
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS-PAN AMERICAN



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DPS Mutual began as organized hat passing

The DPS family always has been quick and eager to assist when one of its members meets an untimely death.



In the early days, employees would pass a hat to help the deceased's family with funeral costs and other expenses. However, the amount collected depended largely on where the deceased was stationed, who he or she was and the circumstances surrounding the death.

Eventually, the idea evolved of forming a mutual insurance association to eliminate the hat passing and make sure every family received the same benefits.

The DPS Mutual Association was chartered in 1946 and has grown to include 3,417 members, including 512 retirees.

The Association's life insurance fund pays death benefits to survivors of deceased members. Benefits are \$10,000 for active employees and \$5,000 for retirees. When the mutual secretary's office receives notification of a member's death, benefits are paid within 48 hours. This way, beneficiaries don't have to wait 30 days or more as is common with traditional life insurance policies.

All DPS employees between the ages

of 20 and 50 are eligible to join the Association. Employees who have worked for DPS for more than two years must undergo a physical examination to provide evidence of insurability. The \$10 membership fee is payable to the DPS Mutual Association. Membership applications and evidence of insurability forms are available from the Accounting and Budget Control Office, or by calling 512-424-2061.

Members must pay additional assessments from time to time to replenish the fund after a member dies. The Association's secretary sets the amount of each assessment, which is the same for active and retired employees. Assessments average about \$4 three times a year. They must be paid within 30 days of notification or membership will be canceled. Reinstatement is possible for members within the required age range by completing the necessary paperwork and paying membership dues.

As of Jan. 24, 1990, DPS employees may continue their memberships after they retire as long as they pay their assessments on time. Retirees should make sure the Association has their correct mailing addresses. Due to the age restrictions, retirees may not be reinstated if they fail to make assessment payments.

Current mutual fund officers are:

Col. James R. Wilson, president
Chief Tommy Davis, vice-president
Doug Noren, treasurer
Chief Tom Haas, secretary.

Paisano is a quarterly employee magazine published by the Texas Department of Public Safety's Public Information Office. If you have a suggestion for a future issue or would like to request additional copies, please call 512-424-2080 or write P.O. Box 4087, Austin, TX 78773-0001.

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On the Cover: As Tr. II Bryan Witt (HP 5A) shouts encouragement, DPS canine Rockdale searches for a buried package containing 30 grams of marijuana. The human partner is responsible for making sure the dog starts searching in the correct general area. Witt and Rockdale will be the first DPS-trained canine drug detector team.



Major Ronald Barrett, Region I

Region One had a very successful 1995, and 1996 is already off to a good start thanks to the Dallas Cowboys.

We have several projects

that are unique to Region One. The newest will be the Texas Motor Speedway, located on Interstate 35 between Fort Worth and Denton. It will be second in size to the Indianapolis Speedway. The Texas Motor Speedway is projected, by late 1996, to have a seating capacity of 160,000 with parking for 60,000 vehicles. Eventually, it will seat as many as 260,000 spectators with parking for 93,000 vehicles. Capt. Lee Smith, Lt. Joel McKinney and Lt. Larry Marshall have attended meetings on transpor-

tation issues involved in handling this volume of traffic. This will be an exciting challenge.

The License and Weight Service will conduct Road Check '96 this June in Terrell. This is Texas' part in a nationwide road check for commercial vehicles on interstate highways. This is the second year in a row Capt. Bill Kersey and his staff have conducted this road check. Eighty troopers will be involved, including 40 from other regions.

Region I's Motor Vehicle Inspection Service Manager K.D. Woolsey and Supervisors Eddie Phillips and Olin Sanders have been busy traveling back and forth to Austin recently. Due to their backgrounds and expertise, they are helping write regulations for a new emissions testing program that will pass the federal government's clean air standards.

Lt. Randy McDaniel was instrumental in getting a firing range built at the Tyler

District Office. DPS personnel will be able to use this excellent facility for many years.

The retirees' firearms qualification course in Gilmer is an old favorite in Region One each spring and fall. Capt. Fred Little hosts this gathering with Lt. Stan Clark, Lt. McDaniel and the Tyler District sergeants conducting the firearms qualification course for all of the retirees. Jerry Pitman and Kenneth Fuller fry fish for the noon meal. Our attendance has grown to more than 100. Retired Major V. J. Cawthon was honored at the last event for traveling the longest distance and Retired Major Glen Warner was honored as the senior attendee.

Talking about retirees, we now have a personal "Retired" clip-on ID card for them and they are no longer considered "Visitors" when they come into our DPS buildings.

Region One will have a successful 1996 because of our personnel and their continued hard work.

State of the Art

Highway Patrol spikes high-speed chases

By Sherri Deatherage Green

Law enforcement officers face few situations more dangerous to themselves and unsuspecting citizens than high-speed chases. To reduce that risk, the Highway Patrol is using a relatively new tool to make short work of potentially long chases.

DPS bought its first Stinger Spikes in 1993. The following year, they became standard equipment in the trunks of all Highway Patrol cars.

Stinger Spike containers look much like ordinary brief cases, but what's inside can quickly let the air out of a fleeing suspect's plans. Folded inside like hat racks are long rows of three-inch hollow spikes that can be deployed quickly across a lane of traffic. When a vehicle drives over the sharp spikes, they become imbedded in the tires. Hollow tubes allow air to escape, and the tires deflate in 15 to 30 seconds, said TLE Major E.C. Sherman.

"What I like about the Stinger Spikes is you can generally get a chase shut down quicker," said Lt. Morris Arnold, HP Austin. "The longer the pursuit goes on, the more likely you are to run into some problems."

"Communication is the key to using Stinger Spikes," Sherman noted. Pursuing units must keep in close radio contact with the troopers up ahead deploying the spikes. Lack of adequate communication can lead to flat tires on patrol cars following the suspects too closely.

"They need to be talking to each other all along. That's a prime ingredient in the success of these systems," Sherman said. "If they know when the system is going to be deployed, they can back off and let the bad guy run over it."

In 1994, the spikes were deployed successfully in 72 percent of the cases with no damage to fleeing vehicles besides the flat tires. Still, DPS is putting knowledge gained through first-hand use into a new, more in-depth training program, said Arnold.

Traffic and road conditions often dictate the success of Stinger Spikes. Sometimes, suspects can drive around the spikes on wide roads. Also, using spikes isn't always feasible when traffic is heavy.

Most drivers give up when their tires go flat, although foot chases occasionally ensue. A few suspects have continued driving on rims, like an Illinois prison escapee recently captured in the Panhandle.



Trooper Pete Maskumas displays a Stinger Spike system used to deflate the tires of fleeing vehicles.

See page 5

Narcotics Seizures

CURRENCY			MARIJUANA			Date	Amount	County
Date	Amount	County	Date	Amount	County	01-07-96	298 g.	Chambers
12-06-95	\$9,026	Johnson	12-04-95	256 lbs.	Gonzales	01-19-96	12 kg.	Willacy
12-07-95	\$17,840	San Patricio	12-12-95	793 lbs.	Hidalgo	01-24-96	2.5 kg.	Hidalgo
12-12-95	\$42,750	Refugio	12-14-95	1,451.1 lbs.	Cameron	01-25-96	2.138 kg.	Travis
12-17-95	\$27,000	Angelina	12-14-95	201 lbs.	McClennan	02-04-96	2 kg.	Oldham
	(cashier's check)		01-05-96	314 lbs.	Starr	02-04-96	3.74 lbs. crack	Oldham
12-19-95	\$17,000	Titus	01-06-96	17,903.8 lbs.	Hidalgo	MISCELLANEOUS		
12-19-95	\$14,480	Lubbock	01-10-96	254.9 lbs.	Hidalgo	12-08-95	179 g. Heroin	Hidalgo
12-21-95	\$12,670	Brazoria	01-12-96	986.1 lbs.	Starr	12-30-95	1,170 tablets	Hays
12-22-95	\$41,353	Ward	01-13-96	301.61 lbs.	Gonzales		Valium	
12-27-95	\$10,652	Harris	01-16-96	460.01 lbs.	Oldham	12-30-95	324 tablets	Hays
01-07-96	\$6,027	Chambers	01-19-96	380 lbs.	Starr		Neo-Percodan	
01-09-96	\$8,937	Panola	01-20-96	205 lbs.	Potter	12-30-95	269 tablets	Hays
01-10-96	\$7,000	Johnson	01-25-96	879 lbs.	Harris		Zanax	
01-12-96	\$20,000	Travis	01-30-96	757 lbs.	Fayette	01-07-96	1,080 tablets	Duval
01-12-96	\$61,281	Jim Wells	02-03-96	233 lbs.	Hidalgo		Diazepam	
01-13-96	\$20,085	Bexar	COCAINE			01-07-96	720 tablets	Duval
01-16-96	\$447,730	Panola					Altrazolam	
01-22-96	\$7,000	Martin	12-06-95	1.087 kg.	Dallas	01-07-96	600 tablets	Duval
01-25-96	\$11,988	Tarrant	12-13-95	3 kg.	Hidalgo		Rohypnol	
01-27-96	\$14,037	Waller	12-27-95	85 g.	Harris	01-07-96	16 bottles	Duval
							Nubain	

DPS Profile: Tim Flynn

Capitol Nurse Tim Flynn is the only working R.N. on the DPS payroll. The 73rd Legislature honored him with a House resolution, and he was named Community Health Nurse of the Year in 1994 by District 5 of the Texas Nurses Association.

How did you get into nursing?

I was an emergency medical technician and worked for a private ambulance company here in Austin. I was impressed with the nurses I met in the emergency room. I was captivated by the profession and decided that's where I wanted to go. So, I got into the U.T. nursing school and graduated in 1984. I worked at Seton Medical Center for four years. I went to the Texas Department of Human Services in 1989 as a medical analyst doing second-tier utilization review for Medicaid claims. That was really interesting work, but I missed doing patient care, so when the Capitol nurse's position came up, I threw my hat in the ring.

Is that how you ended up working for DPS?

I began working as Capitol nurse in November 1992 during the last special session of the 72nd Legislature. At the time, they only had a full-time Capitol nurse during legislative sessions, and I was a Texas Department of Human Services employee. The Legislature decided to make it a full-time, permanent job under the DPS budget. I transferred to DPS in September 1993. The last thing I would have expected as a nurse was to end up working for a state police agency. But I really like working for DPS. They've been very supportive of the things I've wanted to do. Maj. Cox is a great guy to work for.

What do you do when the Legislature isn't in session?

When people come by who are sick or injured, I evaluate their conditions and help them decide if they need to go to the doctor. Sometimes I can facilitate that by calling the doctor's office and explaining my evaluation to help get them an appointment in a more timely fashion.

During the interim, I coordinate a wellness program that includes aerobics, fitness walking, flu-shot clinics and first-aid and CPR training. Education is a big thing here. On an individual basis, I advise people on things like nutrition, stress management and smoking cessation.

Speaking of smoking, I understand you have an unusual President Lyndon Johnson souvenir.

Yes. He smoked Marlboros, I think, but he couldn't be seen in public with a particular brand because it might have been viewed as an endorsement. So, his cigarettes were repackaged in these plastic boxes. I worked at the time with a lady who dated one of President Johnson's Secret Service agents, and she managed to get me a pack. The cellophane wrapper shrank over the years and caused some damage, but it's still in pretty good shape. It's got the presidential seal on the front and the American flag on the back, with a surgeon general's warning on the side.

Considering all the health problems caused by smoking, do you see it less around the Capitol now?

I think it's less obvious. People aren't as open about it. There's a stigma to smoking that hasn't been there in the past. But, it's tolerated here. The Capitol offices are the only state offices where people can smoke.

What is your advice to people who are trying to quit smoking?

Don't give up. The average smoker tries five times before he or she succeeds. I think you have to find what works for an individual. I don't buy into the quick fix methods. Behavior modification techniques are more successful. During the Legislative session, that's not a time to get a person to quit smoking. People will say as soon as the session's over, I'll start exercising, start eating right, stop smoking, etc.

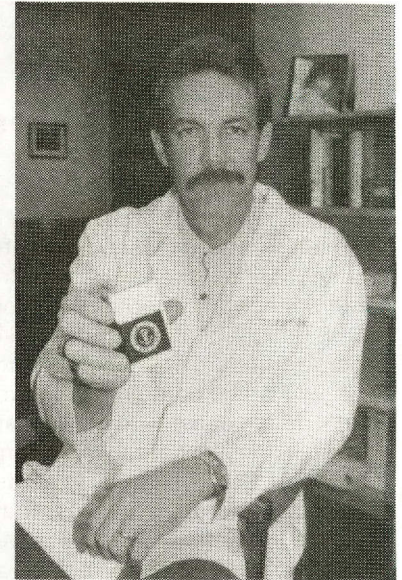
How is your job different during the session?

Since 1971, members of the Texas Academy of Family Physicians have volunteered to come down and be "doctor of the day" during the session. They usually bring a bag or box of sample medications. With that and supplies I get from the Health Department, we can treat most of the illnesses you would see in the general community. It's a lot like a regular doctor's office here. We average about 18 patients a day.

During the legislative session, I'm afraid our elected officials and their staffs don't take very good care of themselves. They work long days and they eat whatever they can stuff into their faces. So by the end of the session, some of them get pretty sick. But, they can't just go home for a couple of days to get better. We have to try to keep them going.

My biggest concern is cardiac arrest, so I teach CPR to everyone who's willing to come down and learn it. Also, the health department bought a defibrillator. I trained all the Capitol Detail officers to use it. Blood pressure screening also is very important during the session. High blood pressure is called the silent killer, because sometimes there are no symptoms before a heart attack or stroke. I find a lot of high blood pressure that people aren't aware of.

See DPS Profile page 9



One of Capitol Nurse Tim Flynn's favorite collector's items is pack of cigarettes, adorned with the Presidential Seal, that once belonged to Lyndon Johnson.

Training: DL Service builds high-performance teams

By Gail Wilhelm

In today's work environment, the ability of managers, supervisors and their staffs to work effectively as a team is becoming a major priority.

To inspire the teamwork necessary for quality programs, Assistant Chief of Administration Mike Anderson requested that I present a team-building program for Driver Licensing and Control Service employees.

Through the eight-hour training program, employees learn the keys to effective teamwork:

1. Teams must have clearly stated objectives. Agreement of team members to a clearly stated goal is an indicator of effective teamwork.

2. Small successes reinforce the commitment of team members. It may be trite, but it's true—nothing succeeds like success.

3. Diverse objectives must be linked by a common purpose. Linkage to a common purpose helps transform a diverse group into a team.

4. Teams must find common goals that benefit all members. The benefits of achieving a common goal may be as

simple as team pride or pats on the back.

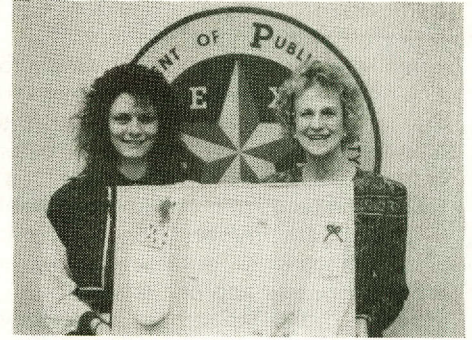
5. Successful teams are mutually supportive. Mutually supportive behavior evolves from an atmosphere of openness and trust.

6. Adversity strengthens the bonds of a team. People who have survived a tragedy together, shared a foxhole or solved a difficult problem together feel closer to each other.

7. Leaders must recognize a team's real and symbolic needs. People look for more than paychecks and tangible rewards in their work. They long for rewards of the spirit and the heart. Successful leaders recognize the need for work itself to have value, balanced by family, friends, a healthy lifestyle and ample recognition.

In today's world, it's important to understand that a team's effectiveness is greater than the sum of its parts. Or, put another way, "None of us is as smart as all of us." To be successful, we must realize that each person has shared responsibility for a team's success.

Gail Wilhelm is Training Program Coordinator for the DPS' Administration Division in Austin.



Gail Wilhelm (right), Administration training program coordinator, displays a wall-hanging designed by Kathy Trevino (left) of the License Issuance Bureau. Trevino presented it at the end of a team-building workshop. Each element represents an important part of team building, such as socks for a close-knit foundation and Brillo pads for hard work.

Team learns lessons from geese.....Author unknown

■ As each goose flaps its wings, it creates an "uplift" for the bird following. By flying in a "V" formation, the whole flock adds 71 percent more flying range than if each bird flew alone.

LESSON: People who share a common direction and sense of community can get where they are going quicker and easier because they are traveling on the thrust of one another.

■ Whenever a goose falls out of formation, it suddenly feels the drag and resistance of trying to fly alone and quickly gets back into formation and takes advantage of the lifting power of the birds immediately in front.

LESSON: If we have as much sense as a goose, we will join in formations with those who are headed where we want to go.

■ When the lead goose gets tired, it rotates back into the formation and another goose flies at the point position.

LESSON: It pays to take turns doing the hard tasks and sharing leadership.

■ The geese in formation honk from behind to encourage those up front to keep up their speed.

LESSON: We need to make sure our honking from behind is encouraging—not something less helpful.

■ When a goose gets sick, wounded or shot down, two geese drop out of formation and follow their fellow member down to help and provide protection. They stay with this member of the flock until he or she either is able to fly again or dies. Then they launch out on their own, with another formation, or to catch up with their own flock.

LESSON: If we have as much sense as geese, we'll stand by one another like they do.

HP spikes

cont. from page 3

That chase began in Amarillo, said Sgt. Gordon Miller, HP Plainview. A trooper spiked the car's tires in Tulia, but the suspect continued to Plainview where he eventually was arrested after threatening officers with a gun. The spikes did slow the escapee down from about 100 m.p.h. to around 60, reducing the risk for injuries and damage.

"As we get better at deploying them, our performance in that area will improve," Sherman said.

Capt. J.R. Allen, HP Midland, said troopers in his region successfully used Stinger Spikes in three of four attempts during January.

"They work well when you get the chance to use them," Allen said, noting that more opportunities arose at his previous duty station in Terrell than in West Texas.

Spikes are catching on with some other law enforcement agencies around the state as well.

"I would say that the technology—the Stinger system or other tire deflation systems—is getting more and more recognition as a viable tool in stopping pursuit situations," Sherman said.

Sherri Deatherage Green is a public information officer for DPS in Austin.

DPS drug detector canine teams how

By Laureen Chernow

It's not unusual in law enforcement to find officers who will put themselves in danger to save their partners. But it is a little unusual to find officers who cater to their partner's every need—from food, water and entertainment to personal hygiene and laundry. That's what 27—soon to be 28—officers willingly do for the privilege and excitement of being part of the Department's relatively new drug detection canine teams.

And that 28th officer, Tr. II Bryan Witt, will also have the distinction of being the first DPS-trained human partner.

Set up in 1993 to assist officers with drug interdictions, the Department's drug dog teams have until now been trained at the U.S. Customs training facility in Front Royal, Va. DPS' 10-week course is based on the U.S. Customs training, which has become renown world-wide during its 25 years of training drug detection canines.

"Our initial plan was to become self-sufficient and we're doing that now with our own training program," said Lt. Bill Munk, HQ TLE, who oversees the program statewide. "Even though our program is still in its infancy, we're getting recognition for the capabilities of our dogs. Other agencies request our assistance, and we even get requests for certain teams, depending on what the need is," he said.

DPS' own drug detection dogs will be "pound puppies," donated by animal shelters statewide whose employees are on the lookout for dogs with good noses who show promise as being trainable. Usually those dogs are some mix of black or yellow Labrador or Golden Retriever. In return, the shelter will get



Tr. III Weldon Jones (HP 4A) and canine partner Chad conduct a "free-air" screening of a commercial vehicle stopped along I-20 during "Roadcheck '95," a 72-hour cooperative effort between state and federal agencies to enforce commercial trucking safety regulations. During a free-air screening, a drug detector canine circles a vehicle to pick up any scents of narcotics.

a photo of its trained dog and its partner as a thank-you for participating in the program. DPS' system is based on the U.S. Customs' successful nationwide practice of acquiring dogs for its program.

The dogs, which can begin training at 18 months to several years of age, work until they're no longer physically up to the challenge. "Usually their noses continue to work just fine, but as they approach 10 years they begin to have trouble with their hips or legs, which will prevent them from doing their jobs," Munk said. Then they're retired, with first choice of providing a retirement home going to the dog's handler.

The training for both dog and handler is intensive, with more wear-and-tear being shown by the handlers than the dogs. Effective training requires get-down-on-the-ground playing at the dog's level as well as moving large objects to hide drugs under. Handlers are covered with scratches, bruises and the occasional tooth-mark from when the enthusiastic playing becomes very enthusiastic. "We tell the handlers, if you're not scratched up, we'll know you haven't been doing your job," Munk said. The handler is responsible for training the dog and himself and staying at peak proficiency for monthly training exercises as well as yearly re-certification.



(L to R) Tr. II James Rhodes (HP 4B), Tr. IV John Holland (HP 5B) and Tr. II Bryan Witt (HP 5A) enthusiastically praise canine drug detector Highstone for a successful find of 30 grams of marijuana, which had been hidden under a piece of telephone pole and six inches of gravel. The praise-and-play time is an integral part of training the canine and serves as its reward for finding a drug. Highstone is stationed in Region 5B with Holland.

and narcotics smugglers

The handler cares for the dog exclusively by grooming it daily, keeping its traveling crate and home quarters clean, laundering the towels used for tug-of-war games and taking care of the training aids used for drug retrieval exercises. The human partner chauffeurs the canine partner in a K-9 unit: a black-and-white Jeep with a travel kennel in the back and separate climate controls.

At DPS, as at the Customs Service, the dogs are trained for "positive response" when they locate heroin, cocaine, marijuana or hashish—the dog will paw excitedly and dig at the location he smells the drugs. After each successful find of a hidden drug, the dog's reward is an energetic, almost frantic game of tug-of-war with a rolled up towel and lots of loud praise from the handler.

"It's initially difficult to train our troops to be so outgoing with the dogs, because they're trained from the Academy to be calm and maintain a professional appearance in public—that's hard to do when you're playing tug-of-war with a dog and yelling "good dog" at the top of your lungs. We have to do some re-educating of our dog handlers," Munk said.

To qualify as a handler, a troop has to have at least two years with DPS, have a good work record, own a home and be willing to commit to the extra work it takes to be a dog handler. "Not every troop is suited to become a handler," Munk said. "The dog becomes one of your kids in terms of time and concern." Munk pointed out that the dogs are not house pets—the dog is housed in a kennel in the handler's yard and is not allowed to accompany the handler and family on outings or vacations.

Because even a small amount of cocaine or heroin can kill a dog, the dogs are trained with pseudo drugs, made in the DPS Crime Laboratory. "The pseudo drugs are very expensive since they're indistinguishable by smell from the real drugs," Munk said. "Since we knew we would need a lot of those substances,

we opted to begin making them ourselves. During the first year, we more than paid for the cost of those pseudo drugs."

At the re-certification exams each year, during which each dog, handler and dog/handler team will be thoroughly tested, the dogs are required to train with real cocaine and heroin. Because of that, and because of the danger to the



Rhodes and dog Laredo (HP 4B) search for a package containing 30 grams of marijuana located underneath the telephone pole.

dog during a real search, each handler carries a narcotic antidote as part of the regular equipment and keeps another syringe of the antidote at the office.

In 1995, canine teams conducted 2,030 searches, 239 of them resulting in "cold finds" in which no drugs had been located before the canine searched. Those searches yielded 4,199 pounds of marijuana, 563,671 grams of cocaine and 1.5 grams of heroin. In addition, the canine teams assisted in the seizure of 7,340 pounds of marijuana, 26,022 grams of cocaine, 52 grams of hashish and 712 grams of heroin from "prior evidence" finds, in which the officer had located drugs and the canine confirmed or found additional drugs. The canine teams resulted in the seizure of drugs with an estimated street value of nearly \$69 million in 1995.

Since the program began in 1993, cold finds alone by the dog teams resulted in the seizure of drugs with an estimated street value of \$224,153,800.

Drug smugglers can be very inventive and can hide drugs so that even the most experienced humans can't find them, Munk said. They also try to deter drug-sniffing dogs by hiding drugs in gasoline tanks, false compartments and by "masking" odors with coffee grounds, fabric softener sheets, air fresheners and cologne. However, the dogs are trained to ignore masking odors and so far nothing has been found that will keep a dog from smelling even a minute amount of the drugs it has been trained to locate. "Smugglers will often bring money back in the same compartment or container that they carried the drugs in, so we find a lot of currency based on the trace odors left by the drug," Munk said.

Munk said he was not aware of any organized attempts to kill a DPS canine, although federal dogs have had contracts put out on their lives by drug dealers. "Our dogs are law enforcement dogs and as such have their own badge (worn on the collar) and employee identification number," Munk said. "Injuring or killing a law enforcement dog is a felony offense." But

because of the potential danger, the dogs' duty stations and homes are not publicized.

"We have dogs stationed strategically across the state, in the areas we feel will do the most good," Munk said. "Although we'd love to be able to do detection demonstrations at schools and for civic groups, because of the area each dog has to cover (between a 60 and 150 mile radius in rural areas) we simply don't have the time for that now. But we can help locate a federal or local law enforcement dog if groups are interested."

DPS will be assessing the need for additional canine drug detector dog teams during the 1996 fiscal year. "I see the immediate need for at least one more team," Munk said. "Of course, the more teams out there, the more potential for finding drugs DPS will have."

Lauren Chernow is the Assistant Chief of Media Relations for DPS.

Good Job!

● A computer software system that ADP Programmer **John Foster** adapted and designed for the Administrative License Revocation



Program (ALR) has been nominated for a Computerworld Smithsonian Award (CWSA).

The software system allows ALR attorneys in the field to check hearing schedules using laptop computers anywhere in the state. In addition, the system mails out hearing notices to police officers and other witnesses, replicates court documents, provides access to millions of driver records and allows attorneys to report administrative law judge findings to Austin via E-mail. It also enables Driver Improvement and Control to establish reporting formats and develop statistics on ALR suspensions.

Chairmen of 100 leading information technology companies nominate innovative computer applications for the annual CWSA program. This year, 330 were nominated in 10 categories, including 60 competing with the ALR project in the government and non-profit organization category. Five finalists in each group will be chosen by late April, and winners will be announced and honored June 3 and 4 in Washington, D.C.

Information on the ALR program, and the other nominees, will become a part

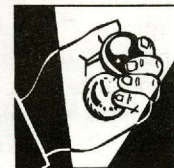
of the Smithsonian's permanent research collection and will be available at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History exhibit. The information also can be accessed via the CWSA's World Wide Web site, the Innovation Network (<http://innovate.si.edu>).

● A routine traffic task force effort in Hopkins County Feb. 22 netted \$345,730 in seized drug money.

Tr. IV **Bruce Roberts**, L&W Sulphur Springs, noticed a 1996 Cadillac weaving in and out of traffic near Sulphur Springs. Believing the driver to be sleepy or drunk, Roberts pulled him over and issued him a ticket. Since the driver was from California—a state not included in the non-resident violator compact—Roberts began an inventory search prior to taking the driver before a magistrate. In the car, troopers found Valium and other pills along with the cash, which a drug detector dog identified as being drug tainted. The driver, Frank Victor Agosto of Torrance, Calif., was charged with possession of a controlled substance. Further investigation of Agosto is continuing, said Sgt. **Donnie Willingham**.

Assisting in the search and arrest were HP troopers **Todd Brackhahn**, **Kevin Gray** and **James Lewis**, Willingham, and Narcotics lieutenants **David Beasley** and **Bobby Duval**. Sgt. Willingham noted that troopers Roberts and Brackhahn have made more than 50 criminal drug interdictions in the last year.

● Three running teams fielded by the Recruit Class B-95 performed admirably Feb. 18 in Austin's Motorola Marathon. One of the five-member teams, dubbed "DPS B-95 Fast," finished 17th out of 500 teams overall and fourth in the military/business category. Team members were **John Cabano**, **James Holland**, **Kirk Washington**, **Mark DeArza** and **Johnny Butler**. Finishing 33rd overall was the team of **Jacinto Gutierrez**, **Oscar Esqueda**, **Frank Lopez**, **David Franklin** and **Gregg Castillo**. Coming in 47th were **Christopher Zumbado**, **Tyler Harpole**, **Garry Walsmith**, **Armando Lopez** and **Richard Wiley**. Teams from the class also planned to run in formation March 24 for the Capitol 10K.



● It's a little late for Christmas cheer, but right after the last issue of *Paisano* went to press, PIO got word about a San Antonio DL examiner whose good deed made her holidays a little merrier.

Tammy Jackson, who works in the South General McMullin DL office, went to a local mall one day in early November and saw a woman struggling with a large potted tree. Jackson helped wrestle the tree into the woman's car and went on with her business.

A few weeks later, the woman contacted Jackson and brought a picnic lunch to her at work. While dining in the back of a pickup truck, the woman gave Jackson a gift of \$5,000 in \$5 bills.



Jackson initially refused the money. As a state employee she didn't feel she should accept gifts.

As it turned out, the woman worked for "The Grant," a new NBC game show pilot that awards prizes to people all over the country who offer help to their neighbors. Since her good deed had nothing to do with issuing driver licenses, Jackson got to keep the money.



Assistant Chief of Administration **Michael Anderson** (Driver Licensing and Control), left, accepts a plaque from Chief of Administration **Frankie Waller** commemorating 30 years of service to DPS. Assistant Chief of Administration **David Gavin** (Crime Records) was presented a 20 year plaque.

☑ **The Crime Victim Clearinghouse** transferred March 1 from the Governor's Criminal Justice Division to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice's Victim Services Office. In addition to information about services for crime victims, the Clearinghouse provides training for law enforcement officers and others about new laws and programs affecting crime victims. The transfer to TDCJ increased available staff and the menu of services available to crime victims, the Governor's Office announced. The Clearinghouse's hotline number remains 1-800-252-3423, and its electronic bulletin board number is still 1-800-262-8826.

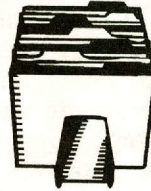
☑ **The DPS has established a new telephone line** for information about Austin office closings during bad weather. During icy or snowy weather, employees may call 424-7777 to find out if Austin DPS offices will be closed and if administrative leave will be granted.



Employees will hear a recorded message. The system is capable of handling 162 calls at once by playing the message to 48 callers at a time. If the

phone rings, stay on the line and you will hear the message shortly. If you get a busy signal, hang up and try again later. The weather information on this line applies to Austin-area offices only, not to those in other cities. From time to time, other types of information vital to DPS employees may be included.

☑ **The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children** and various law enforcement agencies across the country are seeking retired law enforcement professionals as volunteers for Project ALERT. Because of heavy case loads and tight budgets, many agencies are struggling with missing child cases, child homicides and child exploitation issues. Volunteers use their expertise to help resolve these difficult cases by:



- Evaluating long-term cases and suggesting new approaches;
- Analyzing and setting priorities for leads and sightings;
- Following up clues through telephone work;
- Assessing and coordinating various resources;

- Assisting with emergency search and rescue operations; and
- Consulting with agencies on media strategies and interviewing techniques.

Volunteers also may participate in community awareness programs and provide specialized technical services. For more information, call the DPS' Missing Person's Clearinghouse at 1-800-346-3243.

☑ **The American Cancer Society** needs volunteer drivers for its Road to Recovery program. Today, many cancer patients may be on the road to recovery, but getting to life saving cancer treatments can sometimes be difficult. The Road to Recovery program matches volunteer drivers with cancer patients who need help getting to and from their cancer treatments. If you have a car and can spare as little as one afternoon a month, call (512) 928-1144 in Austin or 1-800-227-2345 elsewhere in Texas.

☑ **National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week** begins April 14. DPS' communications operators work 24 hours a day in 36 communications centers around the state, handling situations ranging from mundane to critical. Dispatchers always are there when we need them, so don't forget to thank your local communications crew during this special week and all through the year.

☑ Although the winter's long drought may result in a skimpy wildflower crop this year, it probably won't stop the annual barrage of callers asking DPS about the legality of picking **bluebonnets**.

The answer, of course, is no—there is no law against picking our state flower. However, you might remind citizens about laws against trespassing and damaging or destroying rights-of-way and government property. If they must pick flowers, encourage nature lovers to stop only in publicly owned areas with light traffic conditions and to only pick a few.



DPS Profile

continued from page 4

With all the people coming and going from the Capitol, I'll bet you've found yourself in some interesting situations.

The biggest emergency I've had was a gentleman who was a university official. He had an appointment with the governor and was supposed to testify before a committee. He didn't want to miss his day at the Capitol. He had been given medication for a relatively minor condition, and he didn't realize it had caused internal bleeding. The governor's office called and said this man looked pale and felt light headed. So, the doctor-of-the-day and I wheeled him down to the Capitol First Aid Station, and he passed out while we were trying to get him onto the examining table. Right after I got his I.V. started, he stopped breathing and the physician couldn't find a pulse. We got them started back up before EMS arrived, but he spent about three days in ICU at Brackenridge Hospital before recovering. He had lost a lot of blood.

What do you like to do when you aren't at work?

My favorite sport in the whole wide world is windsurfing. I also enjoy hunting and fishing. I play tennis a few times a week. My wife, Becky, is a special education teacher at Wooten Elementary in Austin, and I have a 10-year-old daughter, Jessica.

Flynn was interviewed by DPS Public Information Officer Sherri Deatherage Green.

History: DPS Museum builds collection, looks for home

By Mike Cox

In the mid-1950s, Texans were a little skittish about high tech matters.

Reports of unidentified flying objects were making news, as was the American race with Russia to get into space first. Nuclear weapons were regularly being tested in the Nevada desert.

Not surprisingly, Texans viewed with more than a little suspicion the Department of Public Safety's introduction of radar to clock speeders.

"We heard some of the wildest stories," recalled retired Trooper Jeff Heard, who along with partner Bliss Sherman operated one of the first radar units purchased by the DPS.

Today remembered by DPS retirees from that era as "the ole green box," the radar unit marked the beginning of the use of electronics in Texas traffic law enforcement. Primitive by today's standards, the car battery-powered device definitely got the attention of Texans in 1955.

"Some men thought our radar would make them sterile, and a woman called to say she was pregnant and afraid to drive from Dallas to Austin because our radar might hurt her baby," Heard said. "Other people were afraid the radar would cut their ignitions."

Along with the unfounded fear of electronic consequences from flying past a DPS radar unit, Texans quickly came up

with supposed ways to beat the system.

"The teenagers got to thinking that if you painted your hubcaps silver, our radar wouldn't work," Heard laughed. "They also thought stuffing tinfoil under the hubcaps would help, along with wrapping foil around their sparkplugs."

Meanwhile, as Heard put it, he and his partner "stacked up violators like furniture" thanks to the new radar equipment.

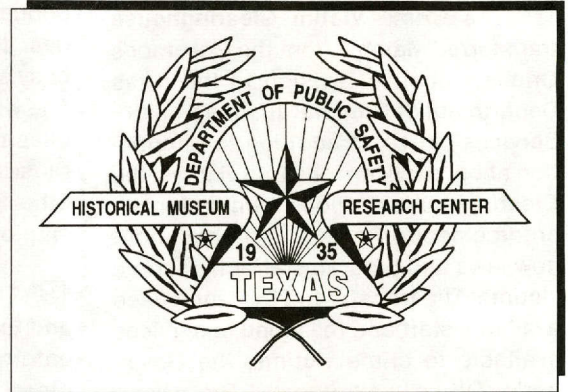
Someday, Heard hopes, that early-day radar will be on display in a museum dedicated to the history of the DPS.

"We've got two of 'em in storage in a room at the Credit Union," Heard said. "They had them at the Training Academy, just sitting on a shelf."

Heard, who joined the DPS in 1948 when it was still headquartered at Camp Mabry, was a member of the Department's 12th cadet class. Now he is president of the non-profit Texas Department of Public Safety Historical Museum and Research Center board of directors.

The idea of developing a DPS museum is not new. Previous efforts have not gone very far, but this latest movement has made some progress.

The museum has been recognized as a non-profit corporation by the Internal Revenue Service and has 501(c)3 certification, which means donations to the



museum may be used as tax deductions.

Heard said some funds have been collected, including donations from former Public Safety Commissioner Ruben Cardenas and a matching gift from the Southwestern Bell Foundation. Individual and corporate gifts are actively sought. (The museum board's mail address is P.O. Box 141603, Austin, Texas, 78714-1603.)

Acquisition of items for the museum also has begun, with significant donations by Heard and retired Administration Division Chief Maurice Beckham.

"We know where more material is, but we haven't picked it up yet because of tight storage space," Heard said. "Col. (Wilson E.) Speir says he has a lot of old pictures and other items he will give to the museum, and we are looking for other donations."

Heard said the items now on display in the hall of the Training Academy eventually will be placed in the museum as well.

As the board gathers artifacts and collects donations to fund the museum, it has been looking for a location. So far, though several possible sites have been considered, nothing has been firmed up.

In addition to Heard, board members include Beckham, and DPS retirees Myron Fischer, Floyd Hacker, Henry Palma Sr., William Pruitt, Dr. John T. Rogers Jr., Martha Ross and Ted Vitek. All four living past directors are on the advisory board, and former DPS lawyer Charles Bailey is legal advisor.

Heard said he and other members of the board are determined to get the DPS museum up and going.

"We're just going to keep on working at it until we get it done," he said.

Mike Cox is Chief of Media Relations for the DPS.



Highway Patrolman Bliss Sherman runs one of the first DPS radar units in 1954. Radar operators radioed waiting patrolmen when they clocked motorists driving too fast.



Looking in the Rearview Mirror

Another item from Inspector Joe Trowbridge's historical collection is this memo regarding a phantom killer that plagued Texarkana 50 years ago. Five people were killed and three more injured between Feb. 2 and May 3, 1946. However, the attacks stopped as mysteriously as they had begun. The killer never was found, but Texas Ranger Capt. M.T. "Lone Wolf" Gonzauillas later commented that investigators had a good idea about the killer's identity but not enough evidence to prove it. The facts of the case were used loosely as the basis of the 1977 B-grade thriller, "The Town That Dreaded Sundown."

TO: Colonel Homer Garrison
Date: 5-10-46

FROM: W.J. Elliott, Chief, Texas Highway Patrol
Division: 3

SUBJECT: Texarkana Disturbance

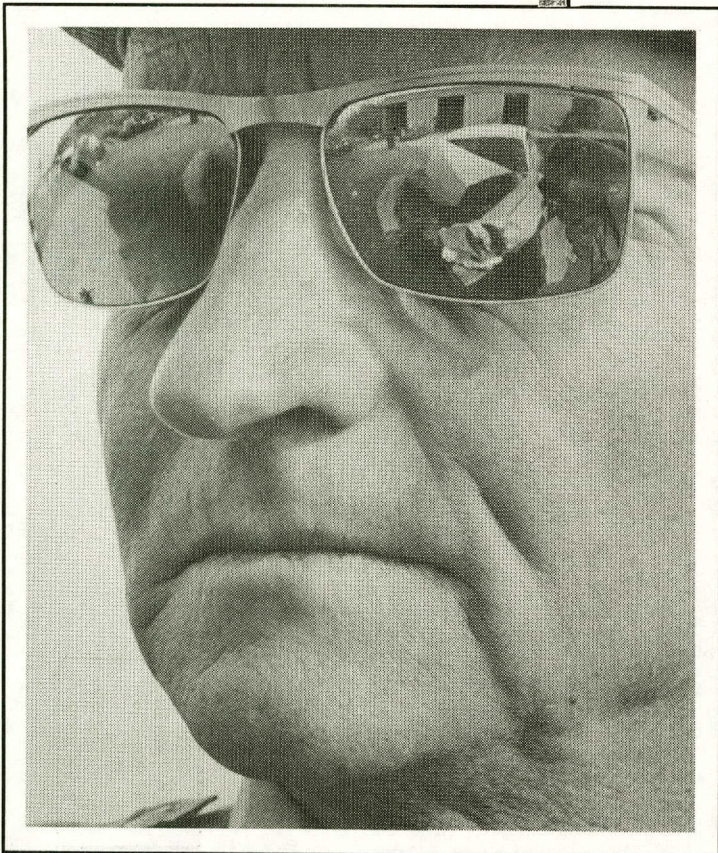
On May 6 I attended a District Meeting at Dallas. On May 7 I was in attendance at a District Meeting at Tyler when Captain Manuel T. Gonzauillas, Texas Rangers, called me from Texarkana stating that the people in Texarkana and vicinity were all scared to death, carrying pistols, and needed more protection in the vicinity of Texarkana, and requesting that I send four two-way radio cars, seven men, and one sergeant to police the area. He stated that he believed that all men should be in uniform, and all cars black and white so that the area's population would know exactly who they were, as people in the area had started placing lights on their lawns and shooting at anyone whom they did not know. Therefore, he thought that the uniforms were very necessary and wished that he had one to wear at the present time.

I concurred with Captain Gonzauillas in all of the above and sent Sergeant Joe Hubbard of Tyler; Patrolman Murdaugh, Lufkin; Patrolmen Pittman and Reynolds, Nacogdoches; Patrolmen Nichols and Toney, Huntsville; Patrolmen Beaty and Kemp, Paris; and four two-way radio cars to work with. These cars are now in Texarkana under the command of Captain Gonzauillas and Sergeant Hubbard.

I trust that the above meets with your approval.

Respectfully

W.J. Elliott, Chief
Texas Highway Patrol



Do you know this man?

While compiling material for the DPS 60th anniversary book, the PIO staff found many intriguing photos that couldn't be used for lack of identification. We thought some current DPS employees or retirees might have longer, or better, memories than we do. For the sake of history, can you identify this trooper? DPS Chief of Media Relations Mike Cox believes the picture was taken by a San Angelo Standard-Times photographer in the late 1960s. The trooper would have been stationed somewhere in Region 4, possibly around Del Rio. If you know who he is, please give us a call at 512-424-2080 or drop us a line at the Headquarters Complex in Austin.

**Texas Department of Public Safety
Public Information Office
P.O. Box 4087
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