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The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* is issued monthly to law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law-enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.





**United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.**

July 1, 1954

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The Identification Division of the FBI celebrates its thirtieth anniversary today. In the thirty short years since it was established on July 1, 1924, this division has become what is probably the most effective criminal identification unit in the world and a model example of what can be accomplished in the field of public safety by cooperation among our many thousands of law enforcement agencies.

When the Identification Division was established it contained a total of 810,188 fingerprint cards submitted by 987 law enforcement agencies. There are now over 131,000,000 cards and the number of contributors has risen to more than 12,000. During this same period the percentage of newly-received fingerprint cards identified with arrest records already on file has risen from 14 per cent in 1924 to 73 per cent in the early months of 1954.

Perhaps the most accurate gauge of the effectiveness of these files is the number of fugitives from justice who are identified and located. During the fiscal year 1953, the last year for which complete figures are available, a total of 12,112 fugitives were identified from fingerprint records alone. This is an average of nearly three every two hours, day and night, 365 days of the year.

A review of our records shows that during the thirty years of its existence the Identification Division has identified nearly 200,000 fugitives from justice and made their whereabouts known to the agencies by which they were wanted.

The Identification Division was built upon the cooperation of law enforcement agencies all over the Nation and it works as a service agency for them and the citizens of their communities. The doors of this division never close. An officer who submits a set of fingerprints will receive the requested reply by mail, telegraph or telephone, according to the urgency of his request. If the person arrested is listed as wanted by another law enforcement agency, both agencies are notified immediately. When desired, the fingerprints can be checked against the files of 82 foreign nations with which fingerprint records are exchanged.

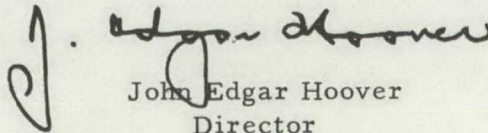
One of the most dramatic developments of recent years is the use of radio and telephone circuits for transmitting photographs of fingerprints. In urgent cases, a photograph of the fingerprints of an arrested person can be sent to the Identification Division in a matter of minutes and a reply received after a short interval for classification and a check of the files. This system now spans

the oceans and can be used internationally.

The services supplied by the Identification Division do not end with criminal identification. More than four-fifths of the fingerprints on file are records supplied by the Armed Services, government agencies, private persons and others for personal identification. The identification of war casualties, disaster and accident victims and missing persons by use of these files has become one of the principal services performed.

A great deal is heard in these times of new discoveries and progress in this field and that. I think a review of our first thirty years of centralized fingerprint records will show that law enforcement has equalled the pace set by the best in any field of public service.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

A great deal of the effectiveness of a police department hinges on the adequacy of its patrols. Some police activities are directed toward crime prevention and others involve the apprehension and conviction of the offender who has already committed a crime. Patrol work includes both these functions. A good patrol system will make many types of crime more difficult to commit and facilitate the solution of those actually committed.

The techniques which we use in patrolling the city of Tulsa are not offered as a model system; we know from experience that patrol methods must be tailored to the city in which they are used, based on an analysis of population, geography, principal types of economic activity and other factors. This discussion of our system is offered only for such value as it may have to officers in other cities where the general problem appears to be similar.

The statistics of our situation show that we patrol a city of 230,000 population located in an area of approximately 35 square miles. We have the usual problems centering around homes, churches, stores, and factories but our city is unique in its relationship to the petroleum industry. Tulsa has long been referred to as "the oil capital of the World." Nearly all the major oil companies have headquarters or principal offices here. This situation generates a huge volume of commercial transactions, business visitors and tourists. To handle the police problem we have a total personnel of 237, of which 23 are women and civilian employees, divided into the patrol, traffic and detective divisions. The top officer is the Honorable Jay L. Jones, Commissioner of the Police and Fire Departments, who served for several years as a police officer and a member of our department.

Radio Patrol

In 1932, with the coming of the police radio, the Tulsa Police Department created the "radio patrolman" division to take the place of the "foot

Training and Operating the Police Patrol

by JOE MCGUIRE, Chief of Police, Tulsa, Okla.

patrol" which could cover only a few blocks of the city. Today 2 radio patrolmen cover a district 10 times the size of that previously covered by the foot patrol.

The Radio Patrol Division, headed by Capt. J. D. Bills, has a personnel of 107 and is divided into 3 shifts. Captain Bills, a veteran officer with 25 years' service and a former chief of detectives, knows all the problems of this division. Each shift is headed by a sergeant with at least 22 years' service, thus giving the patrolman an experienced officer to whom he may go with any problem which arises.

Officers have their preference of shift, according to seniority, but each officer must stay on that shift for a period of at least 3 months. We believe that the longer an officer works a district during the same hours the better chance he has of knowing what is going on and "who is doing it." By working the same shift regularly he is in a position to learn the habits of the merchants and citizens of the district, and will know what to expect from



Chief McGuire.

them. In addition, he will also know who leaves on lights, who pulls down shades, where safes are located and other information pertinent to his job.

Training

All patrol officers in the Tulsa Police Department are required to have 200 hours of training in the Police Training School which is conducted by our local police officers and instructors from the county attorney's office, the Oklahoma State Highway Patrol, the FBI and other law enforcement agencies. One hundred hours of instruction are in the field, with each officer shooting a qualifying score on the gun range. Officers are placed in the Traffic Division where they may learn, at first hand, the problems of handling large crowds, parades, fires, and public gatherings. Following the "rookie" officer's tour of duty in the traffic division, he may transfer to the patrol division where he is placed with an older officer for further instruction. Since traffic and patrol officers now wear the same uniform, officers can be switched around as needed.

In May 1953, in an effort to broaden the training of new officers and to obtain uniformity in patrol duty, all commanding officers were asked to submit 10 questions which had come up in the performance of their work. A meeting of all lieutenants and sergeants of the department was called in order to discuss these questions and to obtain the proper answers to them. Many problems which had previously confronted officers were discussed.

Typical of the problems discussed was one in-

volving a disturbance at a private home. A patrol car assigned to check on this disturbance arrived at the home where the officers were met by a doctor who stated the man in the house was violently insane and insisted that the officers lock him up. Upon entering the house the officers were met by a man who appeared quite normal. He explained that he was a business man, that he had never seen the doctor before and that his wife and the doctor were trying to frame him. He further stated that he had no intention of going with the officers peacefully. Questioned again, the doctor stated that the man should be locked up for safety as he was dangerously insane.

As a result of the discussion of this problem, it was decided that the officers on the case should request the doctor and his wife to file charges for a sanity hearing and in the meantime permit the citizen to remain in his home until those charges had been filed.¹

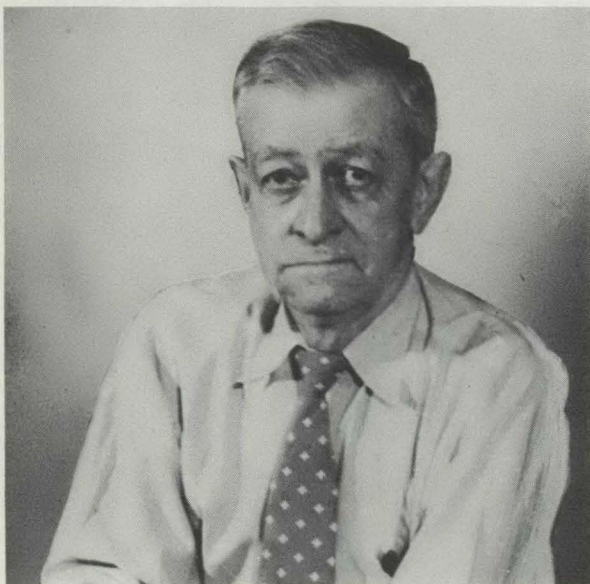
The problem of searching and transporting prisoners in police cars also came up for discussion.

The commanding officers met for 3 hours each week, discussing these problems, and each officer had an opportunity to express his opinions. As a result, we feel that we all have a better understanding of the patrol problems. Following these discussions, the commanding officers next discussed these questions and answers with the officers working on their shifts. We were pleasantly surprised at the cooperation and uniformity realized as a result of these discussions.

Patrol Cars

Two men are assigned to each patrol car with the exception of the field sergeant's car. The officers are required to remain in the car at all times and must remain in their respective districts, unless on a call or with the express permission of their field sergeant. Each car is equipped with a three-way radio, siren, and red light. During 1952 we installed side lights on the right front fenders of each of the patrol cars. These side lights are quite useful in checking alleys and may also be used in stopping a car since the light can be directed at the motorist's eyes without the necessity of the police car being alongside of the other car.

¹ EDITOR'S NOTE: See "Some Observations on Detaining the Mentally Deranged," *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, October 1953.



Captain Bills.

We made a 6-month study of all calls being dispatched in an effort to determine how best to divide the city and the number of cars to assign to each district for the greatest efficiency. As a result of this study we found that patrol calls were heaviest between the hours of 4 p. m. to midnight and our cars have been placed accordingly. The city was divided into 18 districts and a traffic car covers each district along with a patrol car. The patrol officers are trained to take care of the call when the traffic car is busy. We feel that a trained officer can take care of any call in his district when the need arises, but we let the traffic cars handle their own calls whenever possible. Complete harmony exists between these officers, who realize that they must have the help of others to have a good department.

The Record Department

All officers are urged to use the Record Department. We are proud of the fact that we can give, in 3 minutes, any record to any car in the field. Many "wanted" persons are picked up because some officer decided to check on the subject instead of merely believing a story being handed him. Patrolmen are required to check burglary reports so they may know who belongs in their districts and thus have a better chance of stopping burglaries. Officers can, by working and staying alert, control the burglaries and a simple request to the merchants in his district to cooperate with the police by leaving a light on in their stores will aid in that control since a completely darkened building is merely an invitation to the burglar.

We are proud of our patrol division. The division helps in keeping Tulsa, Okla., one of the cleanest cities in the Nation—where an officer can arrest *anyone* violating *any law* and not be criticized by his superiors. This, I believe, makes for a better police department.

☆ ☆ ☆

BANK ROBBERY

The robbery or burglary of, or larceny from, any member bank of the Federal Reserve System, member bank of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, banking institution organized or operated under laws of the United States, or savings and loan associations insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation is a Federal offense under the FBI's jurisdiction. The statute also covers "receivers."

JULY 1954

Patrolmen Are the Keystone of Police Efficiency

by JAMES F. HARTNESS, *Superintendent of Police, Haverford Township, Haverford, Pa.*

Despite the many plans and suggestions which have been advanced to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of a police department, we must always come back to the most basic element of law enforcement business, and that is the ability, morale, and integrity of its man on the street.

Since such a fact is elementary, it, therefore, follows that in order for the patrolman to function in the prescribed manner he must receive the necessary consideration, training and equipment. It is incumbent upon those in charge of police departments to make certain that they secure the best type of applicant available. He should then be trained in carrying out the various functions of his department, that is, to prevent crime, protect lives and property, arrest violators of the law, and to properly enforce all laws and ordinances applicable to the police department.

The above should be accomplished with good judgment, thorough comprehension, and an impartial attitude. He should immediately begin to learn the various rules and regulations of his de-



Superintendent Hartness.

partment and know the why and wherefore for the same. When he is assigned to a certain section for foot or car patrol, he should be accompanied by an experienced officer in order that he might begin to know and recognize the possible danger spots on his beat, such as banks, jewelry stores, hazardous intersections, or hoodlum hang-outs.

Teach him cooperation and team spirit so that he will be willing to assist not only his brother officers, but also members of other police departments who encounter mutual problems and need assistance. He should be taught to be alert, conscientious, and thorough inasmuch as all persons residing in his patrolled area are dependent upon him for protection.

A good officer will anticipate trouble before it occurs, and will recognize the dangers attendant on faulty sidewalks, damaged streets, fire hazards, careless pedestrian habits, and others too numerous to mention.

He must observe and recognize persons whose behavior is suspicious, not only from their manner but also the localities which they frequent. This is particularly true in the case of those degenerates who frequent playgrounds, moving picture houses, and other places where children congregate. Every patrolman must be imbued with the feeling of ambition. He must be taught that training never ends; that there is always an op-

The Man on the Beat

The man on the beat can be without doubt the best public relations officer in the service. Equally he can be the worst. He is in constant contact with individual members of the public. When a visitor to this country says "I think your police are wonderful" he usually means "I think 'P. C. 176 'C' ' who spoke to me so courteously when I enquired the way to the Ritz Hotel, is wonderful." Because his only direct contact with the British police was through "P. C. 176 'C' " his whole conception of the service is based on that one contact. The reputation of the force can be made or marred by the way in which police officers deal with individual members of the public. This can never be overemphasized to recruits and young policemen generally.

—*The Police College Magazine,
Warwickshire, England.*

portunity for advancement; and, in the police profession, one never ceases to learn. Once a man feels that it is impossible for him to learn anything new, he might as well quit and start looking for a new position because in every line of endeavor, and notably the police profession, there are constantly new techniques and procedures which must be learned and applied in order to maintain your effectiveness.

A patrolman should possess a high morale. For him, his police department should be the best. He must be inspired with the confidence in his superiors and in the leaders who administer to the locality in which he works. Loyalty is essential, but it must be given as well as received.

If you, as a police administrator, can establish all of these attributes in a new patrolman, you will find that your task is made that much easier and that you are building an efficient police force for the future.

(From the proceedings of the 40th annual convention, Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, held at Reading, Pa., July 27-29, 1953.)

Plaster Casts Identify Suspect

Police officers investigating the scene where a 15-year-old girl had been accosted by an individual who threatened her with a knife and attempted to rape her before being frightened off, located several impressions made by tennis shoes. The following day a man answering to the description furnished by the victim was located and apprehended.

Plaster casts of the shoe impressions found at the scene and a pair of tennis shoes which witnesses said belonged to the suspect were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination. On the basis of individual peculiarities which occur during the manufacture of this type shoe, it was determined that the shoe impressions had been made by the tennis shoes allegedly belonging to the suspect.

An additional laboratory examination of some green fibers removed from the shoes indicated that they were similar in all respects to green fibers of a pair of socks the suspect wore at the time of his arrest, proving that the shoes did belong to the suspect. This evidence, together with the testimony of two FBI Laboratory technicians, was instrumental in the conviction of the suspect.

IDENTIFICATION

Thirty Years of Fingerprint Identification

July 1954 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Identification Division of the FBI. From 810,000 records in 1924, when a merger of the IACP and Leavenworth Penitentiary fingerprint collections was effected, the files have expanded until they currently contain in excess of 131,000,000 sets of imprints.

Over the 30-year span of its existence, the Identification Division has maintained pace with far-reaching advances in the science of fingerprint identification. During that interval, man has achieved unparalleled progress in allied and contemporary fields of scientific endeavor. The FBI has liberally drawn upon all branches of science and ingeniously adapted many salient features as aids incident to fingerprint identification. Today, speed-photo equipment can transmit or receive fingerprint evidence throughout the North American continent, wherever there are telephone lines available.

Functioning as a service agency, the Identification Division has created a closely knit coalition at all levels of the law enforcement hierarchy.

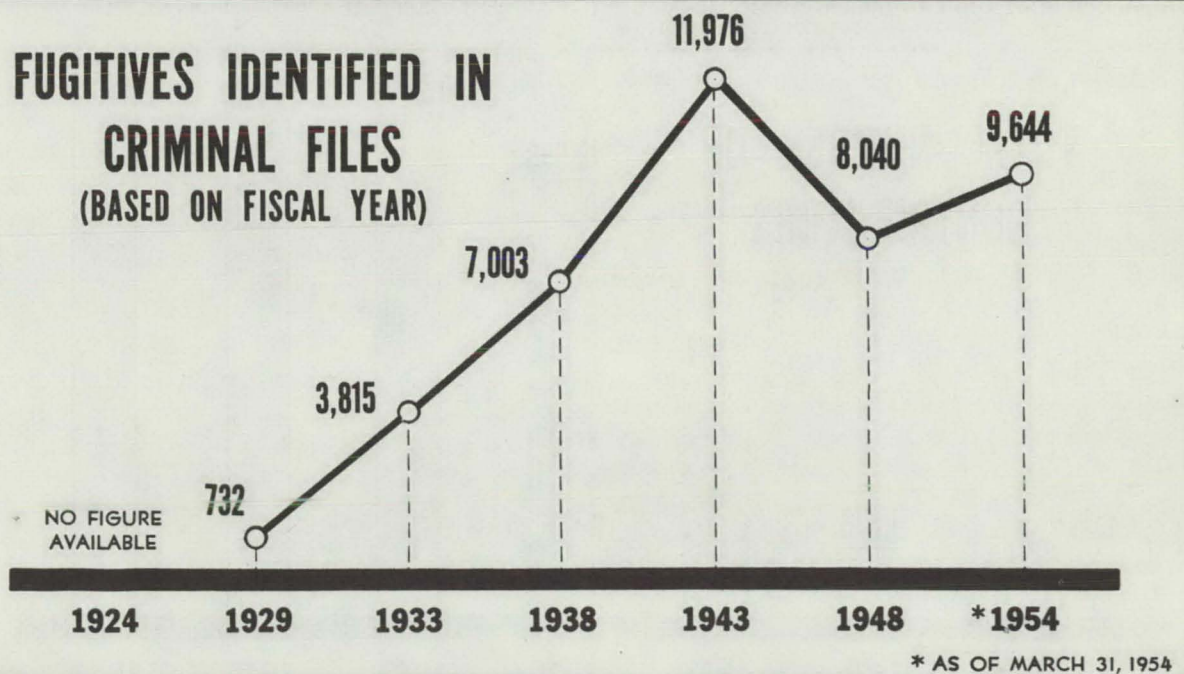
Fingerprints forwarded by a peace officer in Utah may, after examination by FBI technicians, disclose that the subject of inquiry is presently a fugitive from justice in New Jersey.

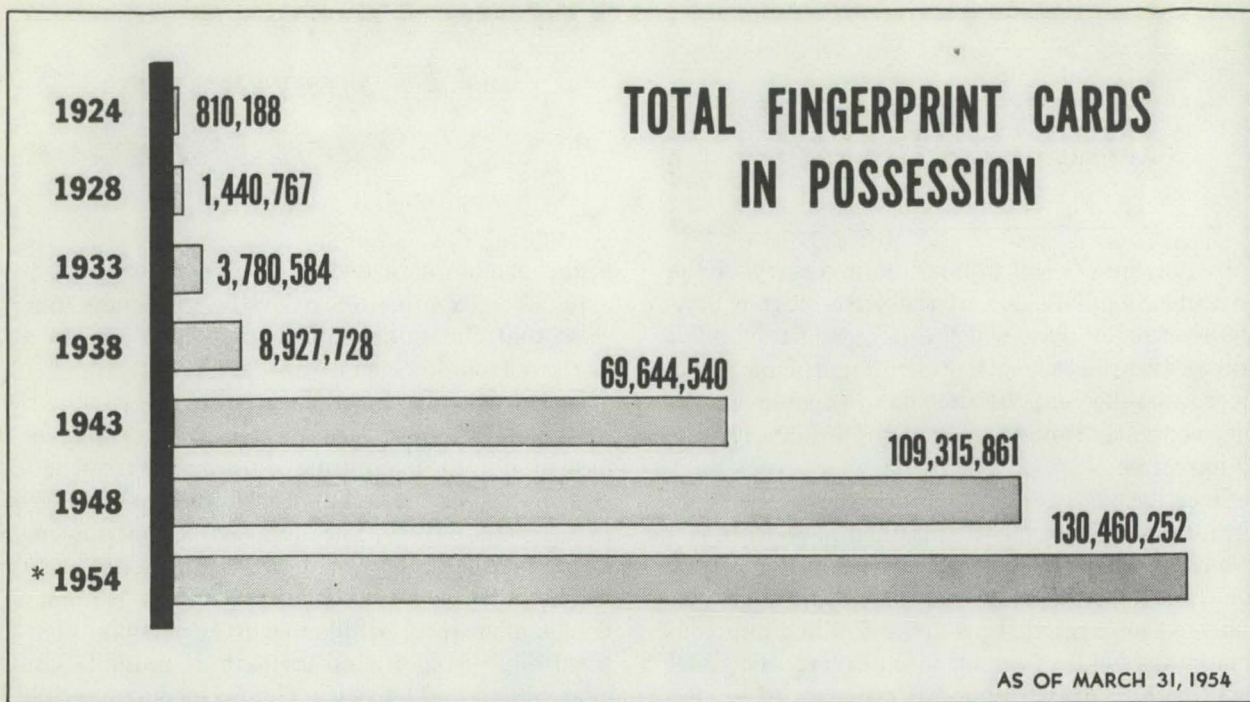
Evaluation of its crusade to enlist the assistance of the Nation's law enforcement officers may be measured in the magnitude of the main files, where receipts are at the rate of 15,000 to 20,000 fingerprint cards daily. The number of contributing agencies exceeds 12,000.

The indelible markings on the fingers of human beings offer an infallible means of personal identification. Fingerprints remain immutable, ineffaceable, and fixed. Their incontrovertible nature has resolved a centuries-old quest for a positive method of identification. Earlier civilizations had resorted to such barbaric means as maiming, branding, and tattooing. Photography has merit as an adjunct to identification, but is vulnerable as a sole source, since personal appearances change and may be altered.

On the threshold of the twentieth century the French anthropologist, Alphonse Bertillon, lent

FUGITIVES IDENTIFIED IN CRIMINAL FILES (BASED ON FISCAL YEAR)





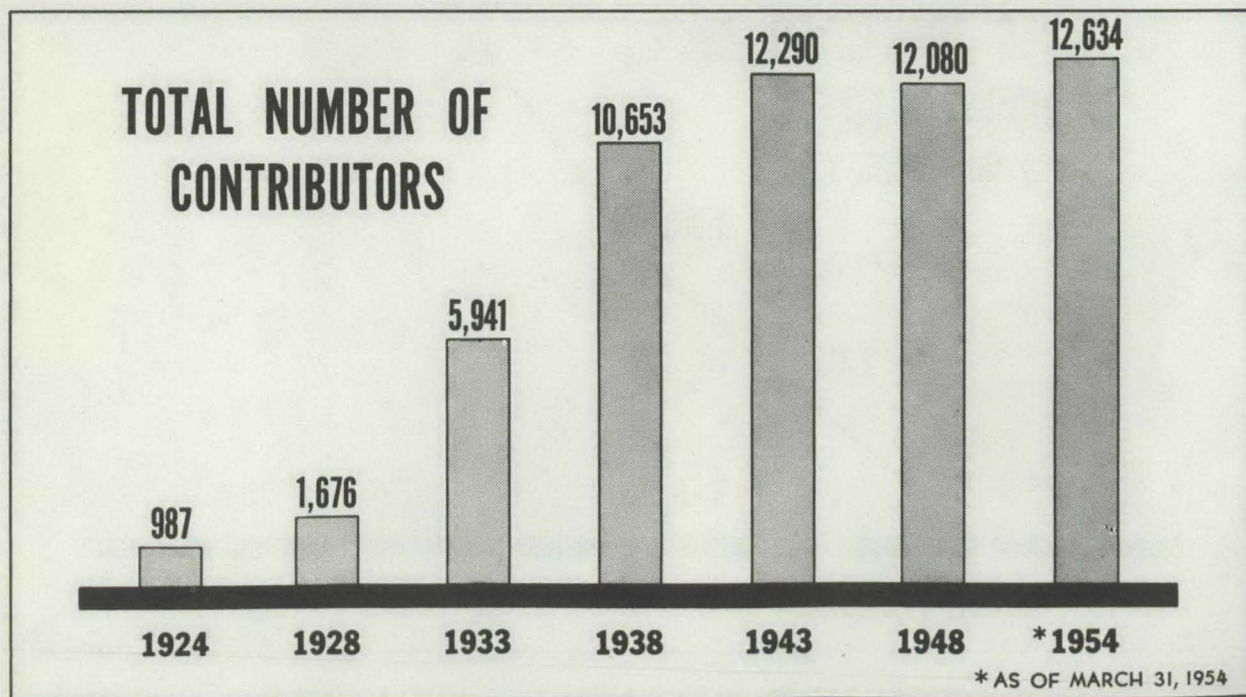
his name to a system of identification which recorded the dimensions of designated bone structures of the body. The system was discarded after 30 years, following a highly publicized incident of mistaken identity, the case of "Will West."

In 1903 at Leavenworth Penitentiary, a record check revealed that two unrelated inmates with practically identical Bertillon measurements bore startling facial likenesses and similarity of names. Fingerprints of the two men were impressed and

compared. The patterns held no resemblance.

In the wake of the "Will West" case, other methods of identification fell by the wayside; the value and prestige of fingerprints became more firmly entrenched. Fifty years later the superiority of fingerprints continues unchallenged.

Of the millions of fingerprint records examined by FBI experts, no two impressions have ever been found exactly alike in all details unless they were both made by the same finger.



Efforts of confirmed criminals to confound documented evidence in the files by self-inflicted mutilation of pattern detail have proved futile. Fingerprints subsequently submitted and subjected to comparison posed no problem in the determination of ownership.

The classification system utilized by the FBI has been patterned after the system devised by Sir Edward Henry, a pioneer in fingerprints, and later Commissioner of London's Scotland Yard. Modification, innovation, and expansion in the equation have ensued, as FBI technicians sought to accommodate the tremendous influx of prints.

Henry divides fingerprint patterns into eight basic types. The 10 fingers are considered as a unit to obtain the classification. By translating patterns in all fingers into numeric and lettered symbols, a feasible formula is derived.

Multiple Expansion

A files system susceptible to multiple expansion segregates prints into groups and smaller subdivisions, on the basis of similar pattern characteristics in corresponding fingers. As a result, a technician can locate a record within a few minutes by examining a limited number of the millions of individual cards on file.

The FBI maintains two basic files. These are the single fingerprint file and that in which all 10 fingers are impressed on the card.

The single-fingerprint file consists of the finger-

print impressions of a selected group of notorious criminals. Each fingerprint is considered as a unit without reference to the other nine fingers.

The "10 finger" files constitute the main files of the Identification Division. They are labeled criminal or noncriminal according to content.

Prints filed in the criminal files represent individuals charged or convicted of criminal activities. The noncriminal or civil identification files contain impressions transmitted by widely diversified sources, but having in common a singularity of purpose—permanent recording of fingerprints for personal identification only.

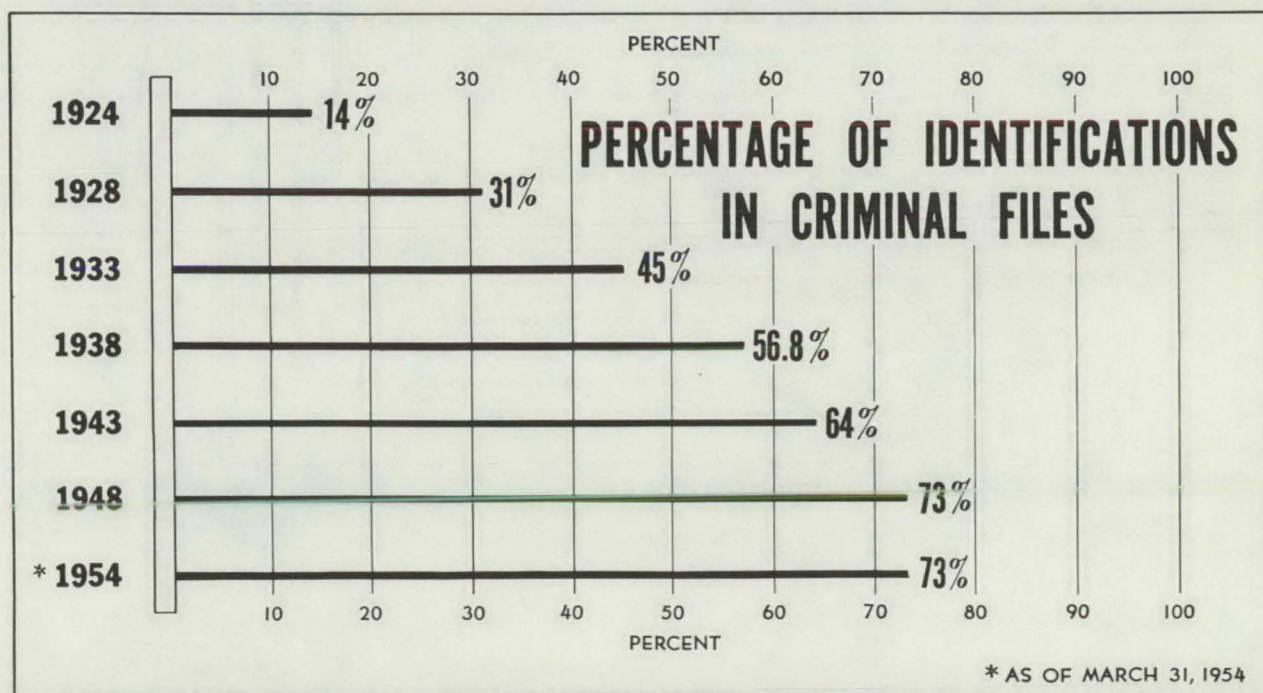
The criminal files are the most active identification files in the FBI, although they represent less than 20 percent of the total of the "10 finger" files. They apprise the police officer of prior arrests; guide the judiciary in imposing sentence; aid probation or parole authorities; and assist in locating fugitives.

Flags for Fugitives

Special flags affixed to fingerprint cards denote fugitive status. Custody is obtained in more than 1,000 such cases each month.

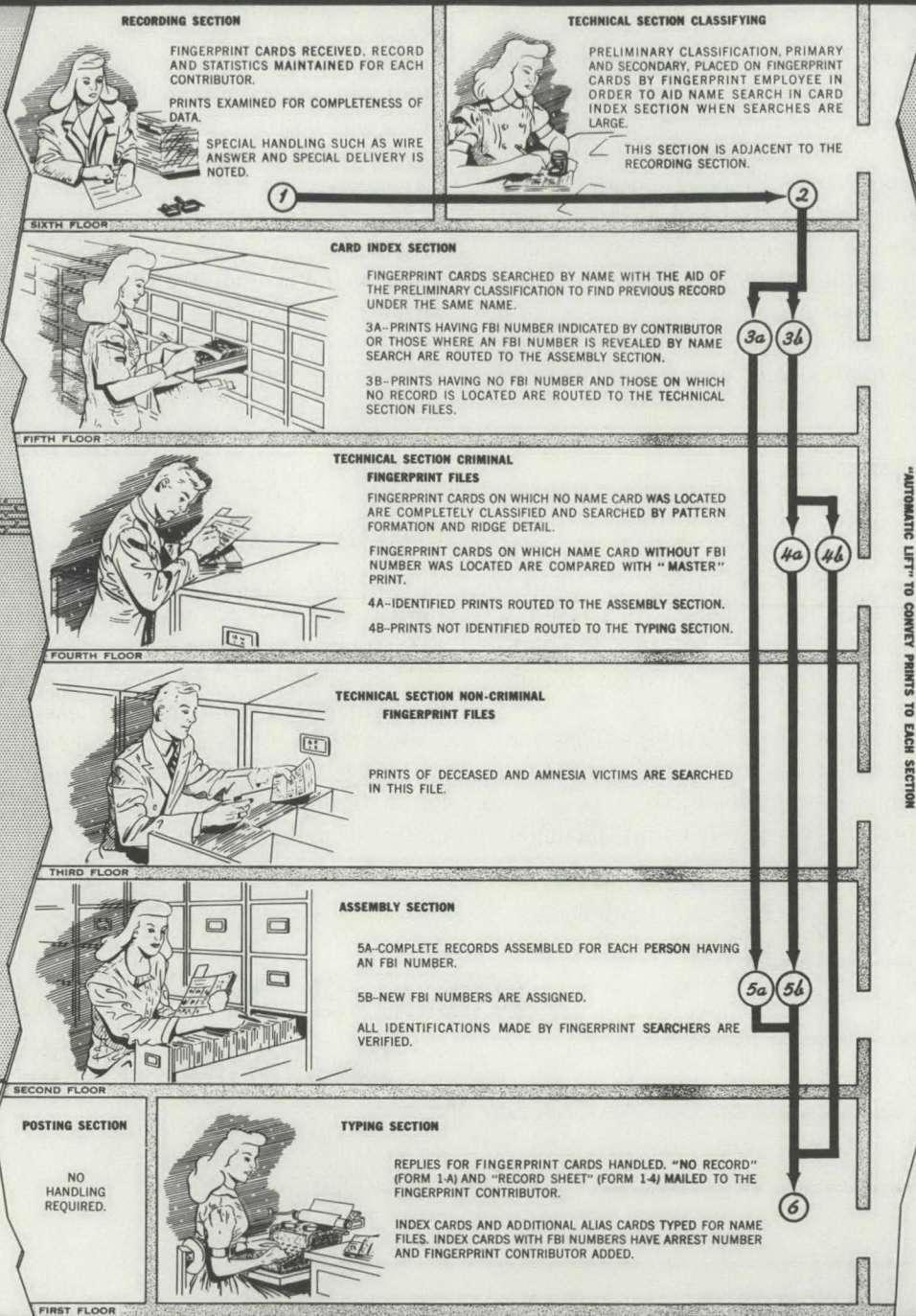
A mere fragment of an imprint has often established identity beyond any reasonable doubt.

Over the past 30 years, the impact of the fingerprint files of the FBI's Identification Division has had a telling effect on the lawless forces of the underworld.



THE HANDLING OF A FINGERPRINT CARD IN THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FBI IDENTIFICATION BUILDING





SCIENTIFIC AIDS

This article is a discussion of the mechanics of identification, preservation, submission, laboratory examination, and court presentation of physical evidence in criminal matters. Physical evidence may be defined as any article or material found during an investigation which may assist in the solution of the case and the prosecution of the guilty.

Purpose

Our purpose here is to outline in general the various procedures which experience has proved to be sound with respect to the successive steps involved in handling physical evidence from the time of its collection to court presentation. Most law enforcement officers will be familiar with some of the points to be covered but others may never have come to their attention.

Identification

Much of the material collected during the investigation may prove to be of little value as the case approaches the trial stage. Nevertheless, the same care and attention must prevail with respect to each and every item no matter how large or small or seemingly unimportant it may appear at the time. It is essential that every piece of material collected be properly identified and placed in an adequate container by the person who recovers it. These containers may take the form of pill boxes, powder boxes, test tubes, cellophane envelopes or any other form of closure.

There is no one method by which all items can be marked for future identification. Where possible, personal identification marks should be placed on each item prior to sealing it in its container. When not practical to mark the evidence itself, the container should be appropriately identified. For detailed instructions on how to identify, preserve, wrap and transmit physical evidence to the FBI Laboratory the investigator may refer to "Suggestions for Handling of Physical Evi-

An Outline of the Rules for Handling Physical Evidence

dence," a copy of which will be forwarded upon request made to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

Preservation

Since physical evidence may consist of such a variety of material, it can be readily understood that a complete and detailed discussion is not possible here. This matter is specifically discussed in the publication just mentioned and remarks are contained therein with respect to nearly all items of physical evidence which might be encountered during an investigation.

The problem of preservation, however, is basic in the investigative field and one can ill afford to overlook its importance to the overall structure of the case under investigation.

FBI Laboratory Examinations

In many cases physical evidence collected during the investigation of the case will require laboratory examination. The facilities of the FBI Laboratory are made available without charge to all duly constituted Federal, State, county, and municipal agencies of the United States and its Territorial possessions in connection with their official investigations of criminal matters.

In offering these facilities, the limitations on their use have been kept to a minimum in an effort to be of as much assistance as possible in the proper administration of justice; however, experience has demonstrated the desirability of the policy that these facilities not be used to duplicate the work which has been or is to be done by others. This policy is desirable not only to eliminate duplication of effort but also to insure the examination of evidence in the condition at the time of recovery, enabling the proper interpretation to be placed on the examiner's findings and the subsequent court presentation and testimony.

Evidence for examination must be submitted by

a duly constituted Federal, State, county or municipal agency in connection with the official investigation of a criminal matter. The evidence to be examined, as well as any other evidence in the same case, shall not have been previously subjected to the same type of technical examination and will not be so subjected on behalf of such agency or related agency. If it is known that there has been or is to be an examination on behalf of the defendant, details should be set forth where known. Since in making examinations it is necessary to know that these policies are being followed, certain pertinent information should be included in the letter of transmittal.

Letter of Transmittal

Unnecessary correspondence may be avoided in connection with a request for Laboratory study of the physical evidence and the examination will be expedited if the following information is incorporated in each letter of request:

(1) Letters should be prepared on the letterhead of the organization requesting the examination.

(2) The letter should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: FBI Laboratory.

(3) The letter should be prepared in duplicate, one copy to be included in each package of evidence forwarded.

(4) Set out the full name or names of the subject and the victim, including the offense and the date and place where it occurred.

(5) Set forth a brief statement concerning the circumstances of the case.

(6) Individually list the various items of evidence being forwarded and how shipment is being made.

(7) Set forth what should be sought in examination with respect to each specimen submitted.

(8) State whether any evidence in this case has been subjected to the same type of technical examination as that requested.

(9) Set forth any special instructions concerning return of the evidence, extra copies of the report or any other special consideration not covered elsewhere.

Transmittal of Evidence

As can be appreciated, it is not possible in this limited space to describe in detail the methods

employed in the packing of all types and kinds of evidence which will be encountered during case investigations. In general it can be stated that each item of evidence should be separately wrapped and identified in such a way that the person responsible for the identification can properly make identification whenever required to do so.

Evidence is ordinarily received in the laboratory in one of the following manners:

(1) *Included with or attached to the letter of transmittal.*—When this method is utilized the material being submitted is not large or bulky and can be included conveniently with the letter of transmittal. In each case the specimens should be securely sealed in an envelope and marked as an enclosure in order that the contents are not disturbed in opening the envelope to obtain the letter of transmittal.

(2) *Evidence may be shipped separately and apart from the letter of transmittal.*—When this method is followed, a copy of the letter of transmittal should be attached to the outside of the inner wrapper of the package containing the evidence. In this connection it is pointed out that it is extremely desirable to individually wrap and identify each item of evidence being forwarded and these individual items should be included in a package which is wrapped and sealed. To the outside of this wrapping should be affixed a copy of the letter of transmittal. Thereafter, the entire package should be again wrapped with a shipping wrapper and the necessary labels for shipment attached to this package. The use of registered mail or registered air mail is appropriate for most items weighing less than four pounds. Such items as live ammunition, explosives, bottles of corrosive liquids and acids may not be shipped by this method. Firearms, however, may be shipped by this manner provided the package is labeled, "Firearms, Official Law Enforcement Shipment."

Items which cannot be economically, or by reason of shipping restrictions, shipped by regular methods may be forwarded Railway Express or Air Express marked, "Special Handling" to insure safe transit. The "Special Handling" service is comparable to the security afforded by the use of registered mail in the postal service. In all cases live ammunition, explosives, inflammables, acids, and other corrosive chemicals must be shipped in this manner. It is pointed out, however, that under no circumstances should explosive materials be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory without prior instructions from this Bureau as to the proper method of packing and shipping. Instructions concerning the shipment of this material may be obtained by telephone, telegraph, or letter, depending upon the circumstances.

(3) *Personal delivery.*—In emergency situations evidence will be accepted in the FBI Laboratory when delivered personally by a law enforcement officer. When this method is used it is helpful if a letter outlining the circumstances of the case and following in general the outline form set forth under the heading "Letter of Transmittal" accompanies the evidence.

Return shipments from the FBI Laboratory are

made by registered mail when possible. All other shipments are made by railway or air express collect.

FBI Laboratory Procedure

The following information is set forth as of possible assistance in understanding the administrative procedure followed in the FBI Laboratory in the assignment, examination and return of evidence specimens:

When a letter of transmittal is received a determination is made from this letter as to what examinations will be required and an examiner is assigned to make the examination. If the shipment has been made "under separate cover," the package is delivered to the FBI Laboratory unopened and the letter of transmittal is associated with this package. The association of the package with the original letter of transmittal is speeded by incorporation of a copy of the letter inside the wrapper of the package as outlined above. When the letter and package are associated with each other they are then delivered to the examiner who will make the examinations. It is his responsibility to check the contents of the package against the contents as listed in the letter of transmittal. When this check has been completed, a letter of acknowledgment is prepared advising the contributing agency that the evidence has been received and a report will be forthcoming. In the event certain essential information required in the proper indexing or examination of the case has been overlooked in the letter of transmittal, this additional information will be requested in the letter of acknowledgment. The information asked for in this letter is essential and the investigator's cooperation in promptly furnishing the additional information required is helpful.

At the time the items of evidence are checked against those listed in the letter of transmittal, specimen numbers are assigned for ease in future reference. The FBI Laboratory uses a system of "Q" and "K" numbers for this purpose. It is suggested that contributors not attempt to assign "Q" or "K" numbers to the items of evidence being submitted. This will avoid conflict and confusion between the numbers assigned by the contributor and those assigned in the Laboratory. It has been found most desirable for the contributor to identify his evidence simply by items numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

Following the verification of the evidence with the letter of transmittal a work sheet is prepared listing the various items of evidence submitted and setting forth the other administrative details required in the proper handling of the case. Upon this sheet are placed the technical findings of the examiner. This sheet, therefore, contains the original notes of the examination performed and will later be used by the examiner during future examinations in this case or when testifying.

Upon completion of the examination, the examiner prepares a report setting forth results of the various examinations conducted. Following the preparation of the report, the evidence specimens are wrapped for shipment. The evidence return is effected by one of the methods set forth above.

Bulky Evidence and Test Specimens

Where large pieces of evidence are submitted for examination, such as safe doors, much time may be saved if the submitting agency will grant permission for removal of portions of the evidence bearing significant areas for study. Many times examinations under the microscope are necessary but due to the bulky nature of the material, such examinations are not possible unless the bulky items can be reduced to convenient size.

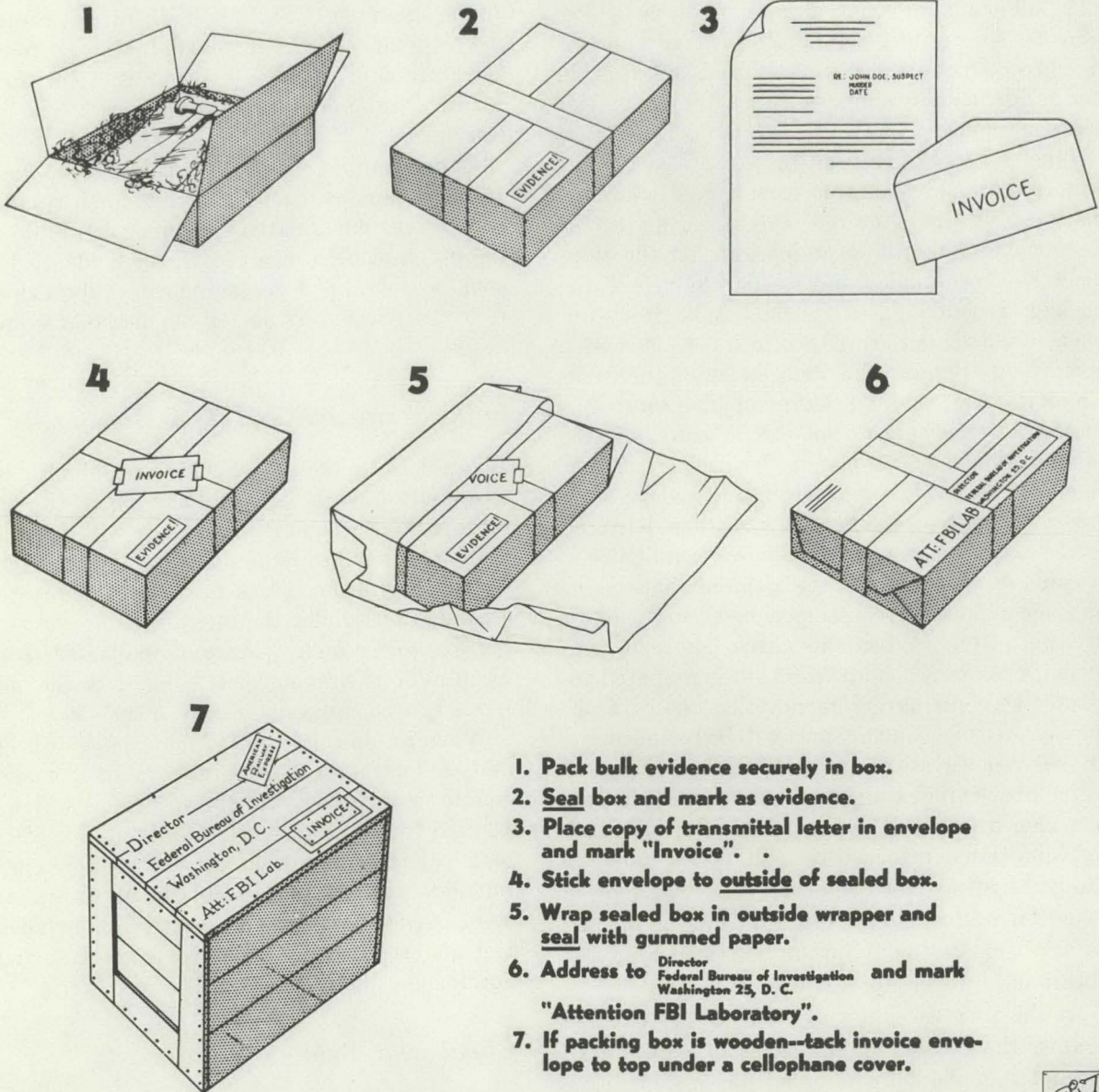
When an unusual type of material is recovered and comparative tests are requested, material should be included with the specimens which can be used for test purposes. Occasionally sufficient material is available on the evidence specimens, but here again it is desirable to include a statement to the effect that test material is included or test material may be obtained from the evidence specimens submitted.

Check the Evidence Returned

When the evidence is returned to the contributor, the package should be opened and the individual items contained therein compared with the listing contained in the letter of transmittal, as well as those items listed in the laboratory report. It is desirable that the opening and checking of these specimens be handled by the officer who prepared the material for shipment to the FBI Laboratory. This procedure will reduce the number of persons required to testify at the trial concerning the custody of the items introduced as evidence.

Proper Sealing of Evidence

The method shown below permits access to the invoice letter without breaking the inner seal. This allows the person entitled to receive the evidence to receive it in a sealed condition just as it was packed by the sender.



1. Pack bulk evidence securely in box.
2. Seal box and mark as evidence.
3. Place copy of transmittal letter in envelope and mark "Invoice".
4. Stick envelope to outside of sealed box.
5. Wrap sealed box in outside wrapper and seal with gummed paper.
6. Address to Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C. and mark "Attention FBI Laboratory".
7. If packing box is wooden--tack invoice envelope to top under a cellophane cover.

CHARTED
December 17, 1945



The FBI Laboratory should be advised immediately of any discrepancies between the items forwarded for examination and the items returned. Where differences occur, extreme care should be exercised in examining all of the packing material utilized in the shipment in order that the missing

items will not be inadvertently disposed of with this material.

After a complete accounting of each item has been made, the box should be resealed and thereafter retained in a safe and secure place to insure against tampering or unauthorized handling.

Testimony at the Trial

At the time of the trial the items of physical evidence to be introduced will be decided upon by the prosecuting attorney. He is responsible for the proper introduction of the various items of physical evidence. During the trial procedure any mistakes or errors in the collection and preservation of the items of evidence may be greatly emphasized by the defense counsel.

The witness, however, should not become unduly concerned in this connection if the proper procedures have been followed in the identification and preservation of each item of evidence. If these procedures have been adhered to, the testimony of each witness will assist in the welding of an unbroken chain of evidence.

Witnesses should never be hasty in the identification of the various items of evidence presented to them on the witness stand. The identification marks placed on each item should be carefully observed and positively identified before the identification of the specimen is established. Faulty identifications and ambiguous answers nullify the effects of otherwise pertinent and important testimony.

During this testimony the identity marks used by the investigator prove their worth. Fortified with notes prepared during the course of his investigation, the witness is prepared to describe in detail what was found, where it was found and the conditions surrounding the recovery. Here as in no other situation the value of complete and well organized notes is demonstrated.

The testimony concerning the physical evidence in many cases forms the very heart of a successful prosecution. Unquestionably facts developed from the examination of these items demand and receive the profound attention of all jurors provided the presentation and interpretation of the facts are properly and fairly made.

There should be no "fumbling" or guesswork during the investigator's testimony. Each must provide his link to complete the "chain of evidence." In the absence of one link in the chain or some "slip up" in the ground work preparatory to offering an exhibit in evidence, the court has no alternative but to exclude that item of physical evidence. The result of such a ruling is plain to see. Measures to prevent such happenings lie in proper training and in the acceptance by the investigator of the tremendous responsibilities which attach themselves to law enforcement work.

Expert Testimony

Special agents of the FBI Laboratory will be made available to testify in those cases where examinations have been performed provided no other expert in the same scientific field will be used by the prosecution. This policy is in harmony with the restrictions placed upon FBI Laboratory examinations concerning duplication of effort. This testimony is given at no cost to the State, county or municipal governments.

In those cases where FBI Laboratory examinations have been performed essential testimony may be obtained by addressing a letter to "Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C." In view of the circumstances surrounding the testimony, it can be appreciated that every effort should be made to utilize the services of these witnesses as quickly as possible, consistent with good trial procedures, and to arrange for their immediate release following court appearance.

In most cases the presence of an expert witness is not required by the court during the jury selection and, consequently, he need not be present when the case is called. It is usually possible to anticipate when the expert testimony will be required and arrangements can be made to have the witness present at that time.

In order to complete the case file in those cases where testimony has been given by FBI Laboratory personnel, a letter from the investigating agency or the attorney representing the people, setting forth the findings of the court together with the sentence imposed, will be appreciated.

Conclusion

A review of the essential elements of identification, preservation, examination, and court presentation with respect to physical evidence as brought together here graphically demonstrates the relationship of one step to the other. One can readily appreciate that each step in this procedure has a direct bearing on the conviction of the guilty or the acquittal of the innocent. That achievement is the ultimate goal of every criminal investigation. The deftness with which each step has been executed can be directly correlated with the thoroughness of the basic training provided the new police officer as well as the experienced investigator. These problems present a challenge to every member of the profession.



Progressive Law Enforcement in Anchorage, Alaska

*by T. H. MILLER, Chief of Police,
Anchorage, Alaska*

The city of Anchorage was at one time known as the "Buckle of the Rail Belt" from Seward to Fairbanks. Today, it is the largest and one of the most promising of all of Alaska's growing cities and proudly labels itself the "Crossroads of the World." Anchorage's claim to the title of "World Crossroads" is inspired by the frequent stopovers by military officials, dignitaries and business executives commuting between the United States and Japan or the Far East.

Anchorage has developed as a city of modern homes, well laid streets, modern law enforcement and city management as the result of the recognition by the United States Government of the strategic importance of Alaska as a defense outpost.

The city of Anchorage has had a phenomenal development, having increased its population from 3,488 in 1940 to over 40,000 in 1953. This rapid development was the result of over 40 Federal agencies making their headquarters in the city, in addition to the development of various military bases in the vicinity. This rapid development brought many problems in law enforce-

ment in view of the influx of itinerant construction workers, camp followers, gamblers and petty hoodlums who prey on military personnel and high salaried individuals. The police department of the city of Anchorage has constantly endeavored to develop an efficient law enforcement agency in order to meet this challenge.

Administration

In August 1946, the Anchorage Police Department was composed of 13 employees. The police department was located in a poorly constructed and inadequate building with limited jail facilities. Today, the Anchorage Police Department has 43 employees, including 40 policemen and 3 policewomen. In place of the old building, a new police department building has been built and was occupied in the fall of 1953. In addition, a rehabilitation center has been built outside of the city limits where prisoners serving sentences of more than a few days are given the opportunity to rehabilitate themselves. On December 4, 1951, the *Anchorage Daily News* quoted Fred Wilkin-



Chief of Police T. H. Miller.



Capt. Everett E. Gillette.



The Anchorage Prison Farm.

son, warden of the Federal Penitentiary at McNeil Island, as stating, "Your city is to be complimented on its advanced thinking. It shows great aggressiveness along the lines of the most advanced social reform."

Organizational Setup

As you enter the new police department quarters, you meet the police department dispatcher who handles complaints and is in constant touch with the seven patrol cars and motorcycle. The chief's secretary and the chief of police occupy the first office, and the next office is occupied by the police captain. Other offices are occupied by the detective division, interview rooms, records division, laboratory, property room and drill room.

Personnel

It has been a basic principle of the Anchorage Police Department that efficient law enforcement is obtained only through constant personnel training. During 1953, two special courses consisting of 10 days each were held during which lectures and instruction were given by Special Agents of the FBI, city officials, and representatives of other agencies. A system of daily instruction was inaugurated, and prepared training bulletins were discussed during 15-minute preshift briefing periods. All officers

were required to qualify monthly in a pistol training course. In addition, all officers were required, upon completion of their probationary period, to qualify in first-aid.

A number of administrative improvements were made during 1953 for the purpose of increasing efficiency and promoting the general welfare and morale of the force. Greater cooperation between the administrative and enforcement branches of the department helped to foster a spirit of mutual respect and good will. In addition to the morale benefits received as a result of the occupation of the new police department quarters, there was an increase in base pay, together with the inauguration of a system of in-grade pay increases. Prompt action was taken with regard to disciplinary matters, resulting in prompt determinations.

Basic Operations

During 1953, the detective division, consisting of 5 men and 1 woman, investigated 235 felonies and all misdemeanors requiring follow-up investigations. The detective division maintains close liaison with law enforcement offices such as the United States Marshal's Office, Air Police, Territorial Police, and other Federal law enforcement agencies. During 1953, the detective division recovered \$6,856.56 in stolen property, exclusive of automobiles and bicycles. The detective division also

maintains pawnshop records and made investigations of 265 missing or lost persons reports in 1953.

The largest division of the Anchorage Police Department is the uniform patrol which has the bulk of the responsibility for the protection and safeguarding of the lives and property of the citizens of Anchorage. The patrol investigated 501 automobile accidents, 61 of which involved personal injuries. Although the patrol is primarily responsible for crime prevention, it served 398 traffic warrants and a large portion of the 30,799 traffic citations in 1953. The patrol was also responsible for a large proportion of arrests in connection with misdemeanors. The patrol operates on the basis of three 8-hour shifts, each shift having approximately eight men on duty.

The identification division handles fingerprinting, photographing, crime scene investigations and latent fingerprint work, in addition to the maintenance of records of evidence and the recovery of lost or stolen property. This division maintains investigative files and other records of the department.

During 1953, the jail located in the city of Anchorage accommodated 6,536 prisoners (man-days) and served a total of 15,641 meals. Previous overcrowded conditions of the city jail were relieved due to the operation of a rehabilitation farm where prisoners serving a sentence of 10 days or more are incarcerated. Many man-hours of work were provided by prisoners in the care of city parks, playgrounds, city hall, and janitorial work at the city hall and police headquarters. The prison farm accommodated 9,166 prisoners (man-days) and served approximately 27,000 meals. Prisoners participated in the planting and harvesting of vegetables which, in a large part, covered the cost of meals. In addition, prisoners aided in the construction of new buildings and many improvements.

During 1953, 1,539 arrests were made as compared to 3,070 arrests in 1952. This decrease in the number of arrests is believed to be the result of strict law enforcement and more severe penalties invoked by the courts in connection with arrests. A total of 6,164 requests were received for police services, in addition to 219 telegraphic inquiries.

Although only two men are presently assigned exclusively to traffic, plans have been made for the enlargement of the traffic department. A complete traffic survey of the city was made and sta-

tistics are being compiled monthly and submitted to the National Safety Council. A great deal of work has been done with school patrols which has aided in decreasing the incidence of traffic violations as a result of greater understanding on the part of school children and the cooperation of the members of the school patrol.

Cooperative Functions

It is recognized that the two basic problems which are receiving greater attention from law enforcement agencies are organized crime and Civil Defense. Although investigations have failed to disclose organized crime in the Anchorage area, there is an increasing alertness to the responsibilities of the police department in cooperating with other police departments and Federal agencies in order to identify and investigate organized gangs. During 1953, the police department participated in the setting up and maintaining of an auxiliary police unit which will be available in the event of emergency within the city or greater Anchorage area. Civil Defense is being afforded greater attention. Instruction and training are being given to civilian volunteers. Plans and policies are closely coordinated with Territorial Civil Defense organizations.

Crime Prevention Program

One of the primary duties of the police department is to adopt a program of education and enforcement which will prevent crime. In addition to the work which is presently being done in connection with schools and school programs, the police department has taken an active interest in the Boy Scout Program and the Little League, which is a baseball program for grade school and high school boys.

With regard to the problems of law enforcement in Alaska, it is noted that many people who come to this area have an entirely erroneous view of conditions. The problems in Alaska are very similar to those which exist in the northeastern and northwestern parts of the United States. Although during winter months there are considerable traffic hazards in connection with snow and ice, this is not too important a factor. Contrary to the belief of some, the police departments do not operate with dog sleds nor is there any lawlessness of the type frequently depicted in films on frontier areas.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Assistant Director Stanley J. Tracy, head of the Identification Division, retired from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 31, 1954, after completing more than 20 years' service.

Mr. Tracy, a native of Ogden, Utah, entered military service in June 1918, following his graduation from high school. After his discharge in December 1918, Mr. Tracy secured employment with the Federal Government, meanwhile attending The George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Despite a heavy schedule of work and study, he found time for athletics and became a distance runner on the university track team, as well as editor of the university yearbook.

In 1925 Mr. Tracy received an LL. B. degree from The George Washington University Law School, became a member of the District of Columbia Bar in 1926, and of the Utah State Bar the following year. He was admitted to practice in the United States District Court, Utah, in 1933, and admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court on May 12, 1947.

Mr. Tracy began his career in the FBI after broad experience in other agencies. He served with the War and Treasury Departments and became an Assistant Economist of Industrial and Economic Law, United States Department of Labor. For a time he practiced law in the State of Utah, and returned to public service as an Examiner for the Naturalization Service and later in a similar capacity for the Veterans Administration. He entered the Federal Bureau of Investigation on September 11, 1933, and began his training as a Special Agent on October 16, 1933.

Following assignments at the Salt Lake City and San Francisco Field Offices of the FBI, Mr. Tracy was called to the seat of government at Washington, D. C., in 1934, as a supervisor. In December of 1934, Director Hoover chose Mr. Tracy to assist him in his immediate office. For 7 years Mr. Tracy capably discharged the duties of his position and, in September 1941, he was designated Assistant

Assistant Director Stanley J. Tracy Retires From FBI

Director in Charge of the vitally important Identification Division and FBI Laboratory.

The tremendous growth of both the Identification Division and the FBI Laboratory helped to bring about the separation of the two branches and Assistant Director Tracy continued his stewardship of the Identification Division throughout the war period when the tremendous influx of fingerprints of military personnel and industrial workers was swelling the work of that division. There were approximately 22,000,000 fingerprint cards on file when Mr. Tracy was placed in charge of the Identification Division. Today there are more than 130,000,000 such cards on file.

Assistant Director Tracy is a member of the American Legion, Sigma Nu Fraternity, International Association of Chiefs of Police, International Association for Identification, Rotary

(Continued on inside back cover)



Stanley J. Tracy.

Radio-TV Program Honors Orangeburg Officer

In the spring of 1952, Mrs. C. V. Becker of Schenectady, N. Y., went to the Orangeburg, S. C., police department for assistance. She advised Sgt. Benjamin Odell Smoak that she and her husband were returning to their home from a vacation in Florida and that her husband had become quite ill. Sergeant Smoak immediately took Mr. Becker to the hospital and, since Mrs. Becker had no place to stay, the Sergeant took her into his own home, furnishing her with free lodging for a period of 7 weeks. In addition, with the cooperation of Chief of Police T. E. Salley, Sergeant Smoak arranged for Mrs. Becker to be taken to the hospital daily in a police car.

Mr. Becker remained in the hospital for 7 weeks and upon his release was unable to travel by car. At this point, Sergeant Smoak took part of his vacation in order that he and Mrs. Smoak might drive the Becker car to New York while the Beckers traveled by train.

When Mr. Becker passed away in the summer of 1953, unknown to Sergeant Smoak, Mrs. Becker wrote a letter to the radio program, "Welcome Traveler," in Chicago, Ill., furnishing an account of the kindness afforded her in Orangeburg, S. C., and the part played by Sergeant Smoak.

Mrs. Becker was invited to attend this program



Sergeant Smoak.

on December 30, 1953, to tell her story of kindness. At the same time, Sergeant Smoak was contacted and he proceeded to Chicago for the same program. Mrs. Becker appeared on the radio program, which was also televised, and told her story, giving high praise to the city of Orangeburg, the police department, and Sergeant Smoak, as well as all the citizens of the city. Near the end of the program, as a surprise to Mrs. Becker, Sergeant Smoak was called onto the stage.

As a result of his appearance on the program, Sergeant Smoak was presented with a number of valuable gifts for the Boys Club of Orangeburg, which is under his direct supervision. In addition, Sergeant Smoak received a wrist watch for himself. Following the program, Mrs. Becker and the Smoaks attended a party at one of the large hotels in Chicago.

Since his appearance on the "Welcome Traveler" program, Sergeant Smoak has received numerous letters from all over the United States, all highly complimentary to him, the city and the police department. In addition, several persons who had seen Sergeant Smoak on television, and who subsequently traveled through Orangeburg, have stopped to look him up.

Chief Salley has always stressed courtesy to the men in his department and has, in the past, received numerous letters relative to the kindness and courtesies extended to travelers by his officers, but he considers this the most outstanding example of appreciation. Chief Salley believes that courtesy on the part of the men in his department is one of the best ways of advertising his city and he feels that such small courtesies will improve his officers as well as the status of all police officers.

☆ ☆ ☆

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION, CONFINEMENT, OR GIVING TESTIMONY

The interstate flight of a person to avoid prosecution or custody or confinement after conviction for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or an attempt to commit any of these offenses, is a Federal offense. Fugitives apprehended are as a matter of practice released to local authorities for extradition and prosecution. The statute also covers interstate flight of persons to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings charging the commission of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary.



OTHER TOPICS

Mary Lou was 19. A hotel operator called the Colorado Springs police complaining that too many men were visiting her room too late at night. One of our detectives went to the hotel accompanied by an M. P. He watched the girl come in with a soldier.

"The same old story," the clerk said. "She came out here to Colorado Springs with a corporal from back east, and he was shipped out suddenly."

Now, there are lots of ways for a police department to handle this oldest of moral problems. The detective could have spied around until he had enough evidence to send the girl to jail for 90 days or so, and the M. P. could have hauled the soldier off to face a military court.

Instead the detective identified himself to the girl and said, "I think you had better come talk to a friend of mine, miss." The M. P. told the soldier to beat it and watch his step.

The girl was treated with courtesy at headquarters and taken to the office of Mrs. Dorothy Heller, a very able, and I'm sure, unique investigator. Mrs. Heller invited everyone else to leave the room—and don't think she hesitates to push the chief out. She can get any girl's confidence, and she never betrays it.

"What Could I Do?"

Mary Lou, as with most women in such a situation, seemed coldly calm, but she was a terrified little girl. Dorothy knew this, and somehow she let the girl know that she was a friend.

Within a few minutes, Mary Lou was spilling the story of her troubles. She hadn't been able to marry the boy she loved, but on an impulse had decided to follow him when he was transferred to Camp Carson. They had had a wonderful 6 weeks together, then suddenly he was gone.

"He could only give me a few dollars," she sobbed. "My folks don't have money, and besides I didn't want to write to them. And suddenly, one day, I had to pay my room rent. Right that very day. I had to have money quick. What else could I do?"

Colorado Springs Police Department Aids The Desperate¹

Mrs. Heller did not use this opportunity to shove a lot of unwanted advice at the girl. Rather, she tactfully brought the girl to talk of her parents and the future. Finally she said, "I'll bet you have nice folks, and they want you home right now."

The girl admitted this.

"Well, let's see what we can do about getting you home where you belong," Dorothy said. "And let's just chalk up what you've done to experience—Mary Lou's own private experience that no one else needs know about. We'll just leave it to you to learn your own lesson without the help of any gossips."

Mary Lou raised her head in hope and pride again.

Next morning, while the girl was undergoing a physical examination, Mrs. Heller contacted her parents by telephone. She said nothing to disturb a troubled situation, but simply indicated that Mary Lou needed help and inquired whether someone could come get her. She learned that the parents couldn't even afford to send the girl's fare home, but Dorothy was assured that she would be welcomed back.

As soon as the girl was cleared medically, she was again brought to Mrs. Heller. "Mary Lou," Dorothy said, "I talked to your mother, and she wants you to come home. I didn't tell her any details of your difficulty."

Mrs. Heller then ushered Mary Lou into the office of Capt. Joseph L. O'Donnell, the police department secretary. "Joe," Mrs. Heller said, "meet Mary Lou. She is stranded out here, and needs train fare home. I think she should have a first-class ticket and money to eat well on the journey, don't you?"

Joe O'Donnell certainly thought so. He called the depot and asked about fare to the girl's home town. Then he reached into a drawer, took out enough money for the ticket plus an ample allow-

¹This article is by Chief I. B. "Dad" Bruce, Police Department, Colorado Springs, Colo., as told to Mr. Lohren Applegate. Reprinted by permission of the Denver Post.

ance for meals, and handed it to Mary Lou without a question other than her name and home address for his account book.

Mrs. Heller saw Mary Lou off that afternoon a girl not beaten down by the mistake she had made, but going home first class. You can imagine how pleased we all were many months later when we received a wedding announcement from this girl, and a note saying that she had truly started over.

Now in this little true story, I call your attention to the part played by Captain O'Donnell. When this girl most needed to be treated with respect and consideration he was able to hand her first-class fare home. He does not, after all, do this out of his own pocket. Among his other duties Captain O'Donnell is custodian of the Police Charity Fund, an institution which I believe is unique.

Harder Than Facing a Gunman

The police charity fund is raised from voluntary contributions made by citizens of Colorado Springs and the Broadmoor area. This fund is used for practical charity. Time after time there comes to the attention of the police department a pitiful condition which could be completely alleviated with a few dollars, immediately available. In the old days we had to turn these urgently needy cases away, often knowing that no other agency could help either. It was a harder duty than facing an armed gunman.

But our little fund has changed this. Take late of a Saturday afternoon. The formal charity agencies are closed. On such an occasion not long ago a minister in our city called me. "Dad," he said, "a young woman in desperation has sought me out. She is driving to New Mexico to meet her husband. She has four young children who are hungry, cross and crying. The car is about out of gas. The woman hasn't a cent, and I have no way to help her."

"Send her down here," I told him.

A few minutes later, one of our patrolmen had the pleasant duty of escorting the woman and children to a nearby restaurant where he fed them all they could eat with money from the fund. He then had the gas tank filled and he sent the family on its way with enough money to reach its destination. This did not cost the fund a great amount of money, but it was worth a million to that little woman and those children. Practical charity is not expensive, but it does a fortune in good.

It Takes Only a Little

Make no mistake about the Colorado Springs police department. It is first of all a law enforcement agency.

But even in a straight criminal case our little charity fund often does more good, it seems to me, than all the enforcement in the world.

Take the case of the man who was picked up here for grand larceny on a fugitive warrant from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The jailer called my attention to the man's wife and children who visited him. He said they seemed desperate.

I called the woman into my office and drew her out. She told me that she was living in 2 rooms with her 6 children, ranging from 3 weeks to 15 years of age. She had an income of only \$13 a month. Her husband was soon to be extradited to Iowa, where he would be tried. The woman had a place to live back there while she got her bearings, but there was no way for her to go to Iowa.

Without filling out any complicated forms, I was able to hand the woman \$15 to buy groceries for the kids and the next day she got \$35 from the fund for bus tickets and meals to return home. I have a feeling that this slight gesture of faith and help from a police department to a suspected criminal's family would set that man straight after he had paid his penalty. A lot of rehabilitation to expect from \$50, but it takes only a little in the right time and place.

Of late the need for the charity fund has become more demanding. We have about 60,000 persons in our city, with another 20,000 in the fringe area. We entertain about 700,000 visitors in a year, most of them between May and October.

Military personnel on the 4 bases in our area fluctuates between 15,000 and 30,000 men, and sometimes as many as 18,000 men will be shipped into Camp Carson overnight. With the service men themselves, we hardly have a problem. The army's cooperation has been outstanding. But the followers of military men are always with us.

Recently Captain O'Donnell informed me the fund was down to \$15. I called in the reporters of both our daily newspapers and the radio stations. "Gentlemen," I said, "our police charity fund is not broke, but it is badly bent."

The stories and newscasts the next day brought an immediate response. Checks ranging from \$2 to \$100 flowed in, and the fund has not been depleted since.

No police department can do its work without

a cooperative citizenry. But here in this city, the people more than cooperate, they contribute. Their support is a terrific boost for us.

Time after time, the quiet, almost anonymous use of our charity fund has given a young officer his greatest moments of satisfaction. Fittingly enough, a distasteful arrest made by a young officer started the fund. It was, I believe, 17 years ago in December. A patrolman was forced to take into custody a raggedy youngster caught shoplifting in the Christmas shopping crowds. It was late on a Saturday afternoon when the tough little underfed kid was brought into headquarters.

A quick investigation showed that the boy had a sick mother and father and a large family of brothers and sisters living in a cold shack. It happened that we were having a shift rotation that day, and most of the force was on hand. These men had their own Christmas financial worries. Nevertheless, we all dug down and provided that family with groceries, coal, and toys.

We received no publicity for this act, but somehow John W. Garrett, who owned a sporting goods store here, heard of what had been done. The next Monday morning he brought in a sizable check, and thus the charity fund was born. Since that time it has been in constant use and has never quite been depleted.

And the youngster whose arrest started the whole thing—well, he turned out all right. The men in the department kind of took him under their wing, and the last I heard he was in the army and doing fine.

Fun Day vs. Juvenile Delinquency

by HAROLD R. McFARLIN, *Chief of Police, Irondequoit, N. Y.*

The Irondequoit, N. Y., Police Department Benevolent Association since 1949 has sponsored a Kiddies Fun Day to aid in combating juvenile delinquency in our city. This annual fun day has proved to be very effective and we believe it has been directly instrumental in curbing juvenile delinquency.

The policemen play host to approximately 7,000 grade-school children. The children receive mimeographed invitations through their school teachers to be signed by their parents. "Fun Day" is held at Sea Breeze Amusement Park, which is



Chief Harold R. McFarlin.

located in the town. In addition to free rides on all park amusements, the children also receive soft drinks, hotdogs, ice cream, crackajacks, and popcorn.

Prizes donated by local business establishments and others purchased by the Police Benevolent Association are awarded to the children for competitive races. The grand prize last year was a bicycle, one for a boy and one for a girl.

Shortly after Christmas the children begin asking, "Are we going to have a fun day this year?" The usual reply by the officer is, "You are, if you deserve it."

To prove they deserve it, the kids could use statistics. Prior to fun day the juvenile delinquency rate in Irondequoit was running about 1.5 to 2.5 children per thousand population. This was considerably lower than the State average. In succeeding years this figure has decreased even further, although the population has increased considerably.

Irondequoit, a suburb of Rochester, N. Y., has a population of about 36,000. At the last school census there were 8,566 children between 7 and 15 years of age. All juvenile delinquency rates are based on this age group.

In 1951 the average State juvenile delinquency rate was 5.31 per thousand children, while the corresponding figure for Irondequoit was 1.2. In

(Continued on inside back cover)

WANTED BY THE FBI



JOSEPH A. CAMUSO, with aliases: **Joseph A. Camelio, Giuseppe Antonio Camuso, Giusseppe Antonio Camuso, Joseph Cauneso.**

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

On May 10, 1952, three children picking flowers in a woods near Freeport, Maine, discovered the badly decomposed corpse of a woman who had been killed by a pistol shot.

Police identified the body as a Boston, Mass., mother who had been reported missing from her home since April 26, 1952. Further investigation revealed that she had last been seen on April 26 in Boston in the company of an acquaintance, one Joseph A. Camuso.

Detailed investigation of the activities of Camuso subsequent to that date resulted in the issuance, on May 14, 1952, of a state warrant charging Camuso with the murder.

In the ensuing investigation of the crime, clues and reported information were pieced together to reconstruct the act. Local investigating officers ascertained that Camuso was said to have been engaged in an argument with the victim on April 26, 1952. Allegedly, the angry dispute ended with the woman prostrate in the car with a fatal bullet wound in her side.

Additional investigation along the route of this car indicated the killer had probably driven for several hours in the State of Maine with the

corpse in the car and had been frustrated in several plans to destroy the body. It appeared that the killer, in desperation, had abandoned the body of the victim in the woods near Freeport, Maine, where it was later uncovered. One mark of this flight was the bloodsoaked automobile, found in a parking lot in Boston, Mass.

Based on this evidence of interstate flight, local authorities requested the assistance of the FBI in locating this fugitive. On May 27, 1952, a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Portland, Maine, charging Joseph A. Camuso with unlawful flight from the State of Maine in order to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder.

Camuso, who has been previously convicted for assault and battery and larceny, is described as a quick-tempered and moody "lone-wolf" type with few personal associates. He allegedly has a habit of flashing rolls of currency to create a favorable impression.

Camuso is believed to be armed and in view of his quick-tempered disposition and the crime with which he is charged he should be considered dangerous.

Camuso is described as follows:

Age-----	50, born June 2, 1904, Italy (not verified).
Height-----	5 feet 10½ inches.
Weight-----	180 to 200 pounds.
Build-----	Stocky.
Hair-----	Black, thinning.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Dark.
Race-----	White.
Occupations-----	Service station attendant, marble setter, longshoreman, bartender.
Remarks-----	Said to be very quick-tempered. Sometimes drinks to excess, favoring wine. Enjoys playing cards.
FBI No-----	90, 579 B.
Fingerprint classification--	<u>14 I 5 R OOI 13</u> I 17 U OII

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating Joseph A. Camuso is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the special agent in charge of the division of the FBI nearest his city.

FUN DAY

(Continued from page 23)

1952 Irondequoit's average was 0.05 as opposed to 5.21 for the State.

One of the better results of fun day has been the drop in malicious mischief. Complaints on broken street lights, Halloween pranks, and damage to houses under construction are running 25 percent lower than before fun day. The public utility company has congratulated the Irondequoit Police Department for their close contact with children of grade school age and attributes the decline in malicious mischief to this factor.

A lot of hard work goes into a successful "Kiddies Fun Day," but the officers of the Irondequoit Police Department will tell you that it is worth it because it makes their duties lighter the other 364 days.

MR. TRACY RETIRES

(Continued from page 19)

International, Free and Accepted Masons, American Federation of Government Employees (A. F. of L.), American Bar Association, Utah State Bar, The General Alumni Association of The George Washington University, Pyramid Honor Society and the Honorary Journalistic Society of The George Washington University.

Active in the Justice Department Lodge of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Mr. Tracy served in the capacity of president for several terms. He also served as vice president of the District Department of the AFGE and as a member of the audit committee. He presently holds the position of assistant secretary of the criminal law section of the American Bar Association. Assistant Director Tracy served as Vice President of the General Alumni Association of The George Washington University in 1950 and again in 1952. He was elevated to the position of president of the organization in 1953.

Mr. Tracy will be missed by his many friends in the FBI as well as by the many law enforcement officers who knew and worked with him during his many years in the FBI and during his participation in the activities of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Association for Identification.

Assistant Director Quinn Tamm, former head of the FBI Laboratory, has been named Mr. Tracy's successor.

Pottery, Paper and Glass

Three ladies of High Point, N. C., on their way to the church at about 7:15 in the evening, were walking single file along the edge of the road since there were no sidewalks for several blocks. The lady in the rear was carrying a pot of flowers wrapped in red tissue paper. Suddenly a car came from the rear, striking two of the ladies who in turn knocked the first lady down. In a fraction of a second the car had disappeared down the street.

Police summoned by a passerby found one lady shaken up and bruised, but unhurt. Another had a broken leg, numerous cuts and abrasions, and a deep gash in her head. The third lady, lying 60 feet away, was dead—her neck broken. Scattered on the street were the contents of the ladies' pocket-books amid broken glass from a headlight and the pieces of the red tissue covered flower pot.

The police notified surrounding towns to check garages and be on the lookout for a car with a broken headlight. All garages in High Point were also checked. In the afternoon of the day following the hit-and-run, police of High Point received a call from a detective in Thomasville advising that a car headlight had been repaired that morning.

Two High Point detectives immediately drove to Thomasville and with a local officer went to the house of the person who had had the car repaired. The suspect denied being in an accident and agreed to an inspection of her automobile. An examination of the car turned up a piece of brick colored pottery between the right fender and hood, a piece of headlight glass on the running board, and, wedged in the hinge of the right door, a tiny quarter-inch square of red tissue paper! Questioned concerning the repair of the headlight the suspect became flustered. She was charged with hit-and-run driving and manslaughter.

The piece of pottery found on the car was sent to the FBI Laboratory with a piece of the broken flower pot found at the scene of the accident. There it was determined that the two pieces of pottery were similar in color, layer structure, and composition and could have come from the same flower pot.

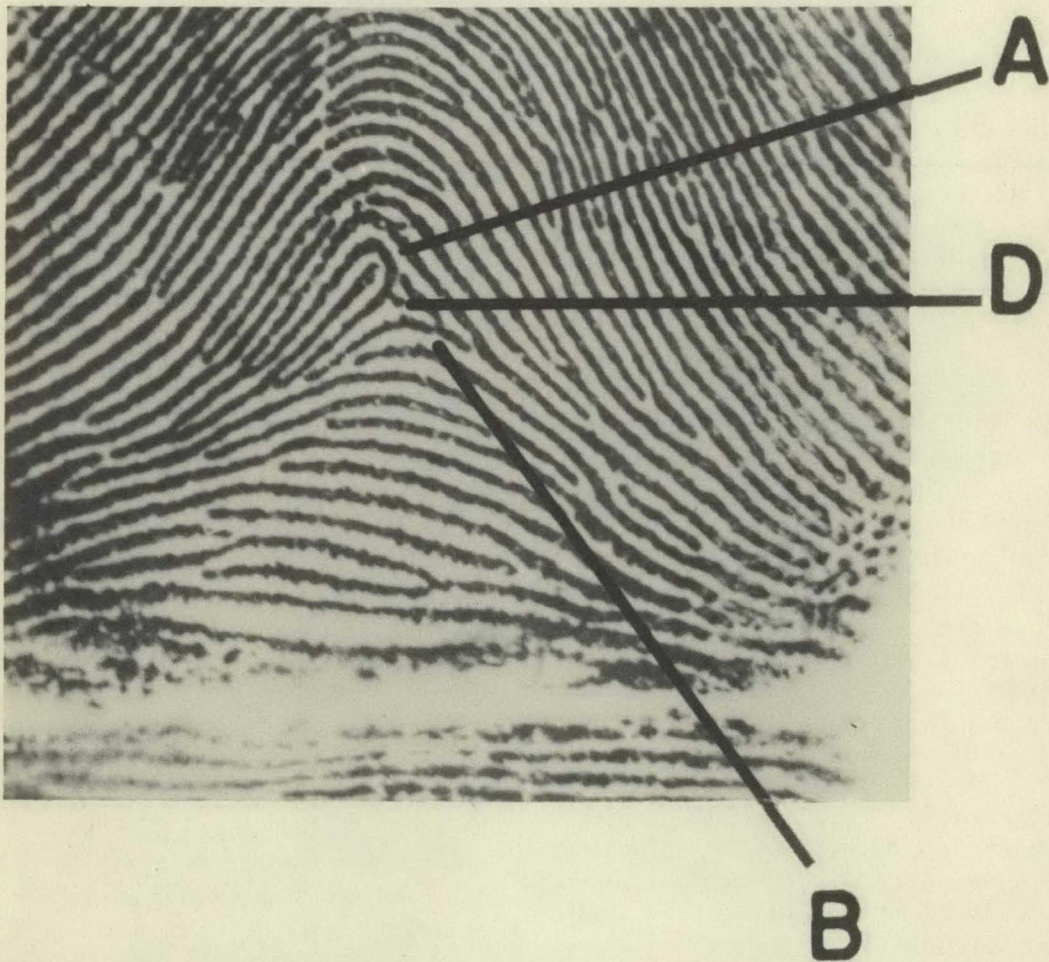
At the trial, the FBI Laboratory technician testified as to his findings. After the prosecution had entered all the testimony on the glass, red tissue paper and pottery, the defense entered a plea of nolo contendere.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

Superintendent
State Police
Salem, Oregon

Questionable Pattern



This pattern is classified as a tented arch and referenced to a loop. Although the pattern appears to be a loop, examination reveals that a ridge count cannot be obtained as there is no intervening white space between delta D and recurring ridge A. The delta cannot be located at bifurcation B since the two arms of the bifurcation run parallel forming the type lines.