• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

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TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

One of the quickest ways for any law enforcement officer to bring public disrepute upon himself, his organization and the entire profession is to be found guilty of a violation of civil rights. Our people may tolerate many mistakes of both intent and performance, but, with unerring instinct, they know that when any person is intentionally deprived of his constitutional rights those responsible have committed no ordinary offense. A crime of this nature, if subtly encouraged by failure to condemn and punish, certainly leads down the road to totalitarianism.

Civil rights violations are all the more regrettable because they are so unnecessary. Professional standards in law enforcement provide for fighting crime with intelligence rather than force. Laboratory science has produced scores of new techniques for use in the development of evidence, and those methods are constantly being taught through modern police schools. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, for example, the FBI participated in 2,350 schools at the request of police departments, sheriffs' offices and other governmental agencies, not counting those for our own personnel. In matters of scientific crime detection, the services of our FBI Laboratory are available to every duly constituted law enforcement officer in the nation. Full use of these and other facilities should make it entirely unnecessary for any officer to feel the need to use dishonorable methods.

Complete protection of civil rights should be a primary concern of every officer. These rights are basic in the law and our obligation to uphold it leaves no room for any other course of action. Although the great majority in our profession have long since adopted that policy, we cannot yet be entirely proud of our record. Incidents which give justification to charges of civil rights violations by law

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enforcement officers still occur. In many instances, shyster lawyers, subversives and others who fish in troubled waters seek to exploit the situation for their own selfish purposes. And, on some occasions, there have been sufficient facts and circumstances to give color to their charges. This state of affairs ought to be taken as a challenge to all of us. Every progressive police administrator and officer must do everything in his power to bring about such an improvement that our conduct and our record will conclusively prove each of these charges to be false.

It is also regrettable that among some officers there have been unwarranted outbursts of resentment over the investigation of complaints alleging a violation of civil rights. They have failed to realize that the protection of civil rights is based on the Constitution, that Acts of Congress require the FBI to investigate alleged violations and that in each case investigated our only concern is to comply with our sworn duty to present the facts fairly and objectively. If the facts prove the charges to be without foundation there certainly is no just cause for resentment. On the other hand, if the facts prove that a violation of civil rights has occurred, the police executive and his civic-minded officers should be the first to realize that a full and impartial investigation may provide an excellent opportunity to rid themselves of an evil which threatens both themselves and every other person, whether citizen or alien, in this nation.

Inasmuch as we find ourselves in a situation where charges of improper conduct have been given credence by the facts in a number of cases, it is more important than ever that the members of our own profession take the initiative in correcting defects, satisfying wrongs and separating the malefactors from police work. I have said time and again that all real and lasting advances toward making law enforcement a true profession must come from within our own ranks.

It is to the everlasting credit of any police administrator when he takes the initiative in preventing our profession from being slandered by the acts of a few which reflect upon the many fine, loyal and law-abiding Americans who serve their community and their country so well as protectors and public servants.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tourist Traffic Creates Problems for State Police

by Joseph A. Childs, *Commissioner, Michigan State Police*

When summer comes to Michigan, so does the problem of a tremendous increase in highway traffic. As millions of vacationing motorists swarm the highways, State police troopers on patrol duty have their busiest season.

Michigan, a two peninsula State, comprises nearly 97,000 square miles of land and inland waters. There are more than 6,000 inland lakes and rivers. The shore line along the Great Lakes is more than 2,000 miles long.

A network of more than 100,000 miles of streets and highways takes vacationing motorists to the lakes, rivers, parks, and other recreation areas. Many of the main arteries also carry a heavy volume of commercial traffic because Michigan is a highly industrial State as well as a year-round vacation land.

Last year motor vehicle travel in Michigan reached an all-time high of 23½ billion miles. Motor vehicle registrations and the number of licensed drivers were higher than in any previous year.

The Traffic Toll

The 1951 traffic toll was the worst in the history of the State. Total casualties, deaths and injuries combined, exceeded 50,000, and the 176,587 accidents were the highest number ever recorded. Despite these increases, the death rate dipped to a new low of 6.98 per 100 million miles of travel because of the increase in travel.

During June, July, and August travel totaled nearly 7½ billion miles. Total casualties during these 3 summer months were higher than in any other 3-month period.

Last year there were 1,640 traffic deaths in the State. Of this number 470 were recorded during June, July, and August.

About 68 percent of all fatalities occurred on rural highways. During the summer months rural highways accounted for 75 percent of the deaths.

The 8,308 miles of rural trunk lines present the most serious traffic control problem for the State police. More than 40 percent of all fatalities occur on this heavily traveled system. Furthermore, an extensive study shows that nearly half of the rural trunk line fatalities take place on about 12 percent of the entire system or in 29 high accident sections. All except two of the sections are in the southern portion of the lower peninsula. Each averages about 35 miles in length and includes 2-, 3- and 4-lane divided and undivided highways.

Detailed information regarding accidents on these sections is compiled periodically and furnished to State police post commanders in whose areas the sections are located. This information covers location, number and types of accidents, re-

Commissioner Joseph A. Childs.

The post commander points out a stretch of rural trunk line highway where special traffic control will be necessary throughout the summer.

ported violations, severity, types of vehicles involved, time of day, and day of week the accident occurred. The post commanders use the information as a guide in assigning officers to patrol duty. The sections with high accident histories are given priority attention.

Since the State police have general police power and are not limited to handling traffic offenses, their duties and responsibilities are many and varied aside from policing the highways. It is estimated that 30 percent of an officer's time is spent on matters other than traffic.

Caution and common sense on the part of motorists are the main weapons against unnecessary traffic accidents. During any emergency which takes patrols off the road safe actions of individual drivers are even more important.

Maximum public support is essential to keep accidents at a minimum. Therefore, every effort is made to convey to the general public the need for care and caution when walking and driving. Through excellent cooperation with the press and radio, information on the number and causes of accidents, special warnings and safety hints are published and broadcast regularly.

The Speed Problem

Speed control is the big headache of the traffic problem. The survey of the 29 high-accident sections showed that a third of all violations reported involved speeding or driving too fast for conditions.

Many out-of-State motorists who come to Michigan are under the impression that there is no legal speed limit on the open highways, except those areas where a speed limit is posted. This is not correct. Although the law sets no exact speed maximum, the legal limit on the open highway is a reasonable speed considering all conditions.

Posted speed limits in certain zones do not indicate how fast a motorist may drive at any time. Rather they indicate speeds allowed under normal conditions. If conditions of the road, weather, visibility, or volume of traffic are such that a driver should travel slower than the posted speed limit indicates, he is obliged to reduce his speed. Failure to do so is a violation.

The summer season brings tourist trade to a peak. The Michigan Tourist Council estimates that the State does more than $500,000,000 worth of tourist business annually. Michigan is among the top four States of the nation in volume of tourist trade. Tourists and recreational businesses represent one of the leading sources of income for residents of the State.

The traffic problems brought about by summer vacation activities in the vicinity of lake fronts is of real concern. Most of these areas, which are usually unoccupied during the remainder of the year, take on the appearance of populous villages during the summer. There also is a serious pedestrian problem because many lake front resorts are situated only short distances from main highways. These areas require considerable policing which must be fitted in with regular selected patrol assignments.

State police, county road commissions, and the State highway department work together on such problems and special controls are put into effect. Speed limits are posted and appropriate warning signs erected. It is also necessary to enforce parking restrictions along some of the highways.

Houghton Lake is an example of one of the areas where such controls are necessary. Two main highways, US–27 on the west side of the lake and M–55 on the south side, carry a tremendous volume of traffic for at least 15 miles along the shore, which is lined with summer homes and business and recreational establishments.

The pedestrian problem at Houghton Lake and similar resort areas during the summer is especially serious because most of the cottages are on

one side of the highway and most of the stores and other business establishments are on the other side.

Point Control

During the peak of the summer travel period, and during high travel periods in other seasons as well, it is necessary to establish point control to relieve traffic congestion, especially at key intersections where traffic converges.

New Buffalo, located a few miles from the Michigan-Indiana border on the shoreline of Lake Michigan, has a typical problem of this kind. Heavy traffic out of the Chicago, South Bend, and other Illinois and Indiana cities travels on US–12 along the lake shore. At New Buffalo, where M–60 runs into US–12, point control is necessary. Traffic is frequently so heavy on US–12 that the cars on M–60 are unable to enter the highway.

Another area of congestion, particularly on summer holiday week ends and during the opening days of the fall deer hunting season, is at the Straits of Mackinac. Serious congestion is caused by traffic which funnels in on major highways leading to the Straits, US–31 which carries traffic in from the Lake Michigan side and US–23 and US–27 which join at Cheboygan on the Lake Huron side.

In the past it has been a common occurrence to have cars lined bumper to bumper for a mile or two waiting to make the crossing. On a few occasions, the line has stretched out 10 or 15 miles. However, this situation has been greatly relieved now with the addition of a new large ferry boat which is appropriately named "Vacationland."

Parks and Picnic Sites

After the first few warm days in the spring, numerous parks and recreation facilities are being put to use. Drive-in theaters and roadside refreshment stands also begin operation early.

There are 59 State parks used by an estimated 12,000,000 persons annually. Most of the parks are situated on or near the rural State trunk line system and some, particularly those conveniently located to metropolitan areas, are frequently filled to a point that officers must regulate traffic entering and leaving.

Along Michigan's highways there are more than 2,500 picnic sites with tables and other facilities. These are maintained by the State highway department. Ample parking is provided off the highways, but cars pulling in and out do present a potentially hazardous situation.

The two Michigan State police airplanes are essential pieces of equipment. Elimination of hazardous traffic congestion through aerial observation is one of their many missions. Through two-way radio, officers in the planes can communicate with posts, patrol cars or officers on foot using handie-talkie radios. Numbers are painted on the tops of all State Police-patrol cars so that they can be identified and directed from the air. Shown here is Plane One, stationed at Lansing.

There are more than 75 drive-in theaters and many thousands of roadside refreshment establishments which cater to summer motorists. These create special traffic problems. Not only is the normal flow of traffic affected but much of the business takes place during periods of darkness when walking and driving hazards are greatest.

Among other summertime traffic problems are practices of roadside vending of seasonal fruit and vegetables, fishing off bridges, and haphazard parking along highways by sightseers.

Week Ends Are Worst

Summer week ends are the worst from the standpoint of traffic control. Travel over the Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Labor Day week ends is exceptionally heavy. Many southern Michigan residents own cottages along the lakes in the northern part of the State. On Friday afternoons when the shops and offices close, there is an exodus north-

This State police trooper is investigating one of the 176,587 traffic accidents which occurred on Michigan streets and highways last year. It was the highest number during a single year in the history of the state. More than 50,000 casualties—deaths and injuries combined—resulted also in an all-time high record.

ward. Sunday afternoons and evenings this flow of traffic is reversed.

Generally, the heavy summer traffic begins with the first holiday week end, Memorial Day, and continues until Labor Day. A considerable drop in volume is noticed after Labor Day when most summer cottages are closed and families return home so that children can attend school.

The coming of September does not mean that there are no more special traffic problems. As far as the State police are concerned it means getting set for two of the biggest traffic details of the year—football and deer hunting.

The annual football game between Michigan State College and the University of Michigan, usually held in September and attended by 100,000 persons, requires about 90 State police officers and 30 patrol cars. Officers are drawn from various posts throughout the State for this detail. Local police and sheriffs' departments in the two school areas also assign all available officers.

Special traffic control plans have been worked out for the East Lansing area to be used to handle home game traffic to and from Michigan State College stadium and for the Ann Arbor area when University of Michigan home games are held.

Actually there is still considerable traffic between southern cities and the lake areas of the north in September and October, depending on the weather. Football games add to the congestion. Then there are county fairs and the opening of schools when more than a million Michigan children return to the classrooms.

When the deer hunting season begins in November, another large detail of officers is needed to handle traffic at the Mackinac Straits and on highways leading to hunting areas of both the lower and upper peninsulas.

Unmarked Cars

In recent years a limited number of plain patrol cars have been used to supplement the work of regular patrol cars. In one survey it was found that officers in unmarked cars observed eight times as many traffic violations as those in marked cars. This shows the presence of marked cars influences motorists to take it easy and observe traffic regulations. Unmarked cars are used only during the daylight hours. They are always driven by uniformed officers.

An important phase of traffic control in Michigan, and any other State for that matter, is the traffic signs, signals, and pavement markings. The State police and the State highway department work together constantly determining the need for special regulatory measures.

Recommendations made by officers in submitting accident reports result in many traffic engineering surveys each year which are aimed at eliminating hazards through establishing necessary control measures and construction improvements.

Every spring, State highway department crews paint lane lines, no passing zone lines and other pavement markings on 8,036 miles of urban and rural roads. The State police assist with special patrols to protect the crews and prevent motorists from cutting across the fresh paint.

At the present time the highway department is erecting new traffic control signs on 2,742 miles of 13 major rural trunk lines. Construction work and improvements under way or scheduled to be undertaken in 1952 represent the biggest program ever set up.

Detours in connection with rerouting traffic mean more special traffic-control problems. Proper signs must be erected to direct motorists over substitute routes and point control must often be established.

Other Equipment

Speed and efficiency in handling traffic patrol and other assignments are accomplished largely through a modern police radio system. In 1929, the Michigan State Police established the first State police radio system in the world.

This network covers the entire State and, through radio telegraph, the entire Nation. Department headquarters at East Lansing is in continuous communication with the eight State police districts. Each district headquarters is within "talking distance" of outposts under its jurisdiction. Each of the 45 posts communicates with its patrol cars, which also are equipped with two-way radio equipment.

The two airplanes owned by the department, fully equipped with radio, are always busy when weather is favorable. The many essential missions of the planes include elimination of traffic congestion through aerial observation.

On special details the work of the planes, patrol cars, and officers on foot using handie-talkie radios is coordinated through radio communication. Numbers are painted on the tops of all patrol cars so they can be readily identified and directed from the air.

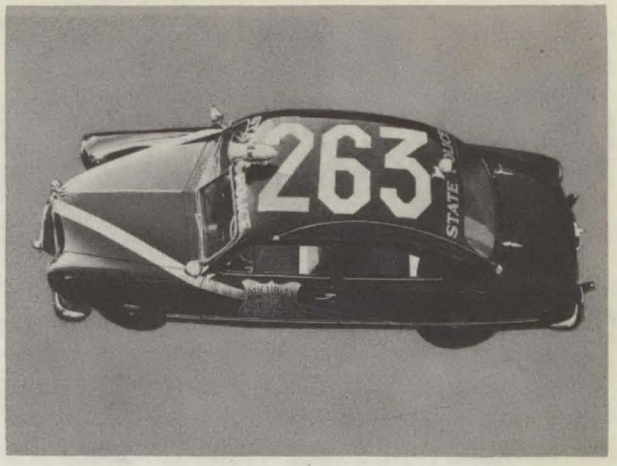
A Constant Problem

Actually, there is never any time of the year when there is no traffic-control problem in Michigan. In the summer the big problem is the heavy volume. In the winter it is the hazardous driving conditions caused by unfavorable weather and longer periods of darkness. Carelessness continues to be the principal cause of accidents at all times and under all conditions.

The growth of the traffic problem can be realized by comparing some of the activities of the department during its early days.

In 1919, the year the former State troops were reorganized as the State police, total mileage patrolled was 28,000. Last year the officers covered 4,691,939 miles on highway patrol and an additional 3,570,568 miles handling all types of complaints.

In 1919 the State police made 1,200 arrests, about half of them for violations of the prohibition law. During 1951 there were 85,349 arrests, of which 76,597 were for traffic offenses. In addition, there were 4,962 juvenile offenders, about 2,000 of them involved in traffic offenses.



Numbers are painted on the tops of all Michigan State Police patrol cars for identification from the air. The first two numbers indicate the district and post to which a car is assigned. Car 263, shown here, is assigned to the Ypsilanti post, in the second district, which is post 26.

During the entire year of 1919 the force policed six automobile accidents. Last year they handled more than 18,000.

Despite the many other tasks to be performed by the limited number of officers, traffic is the number one job of the Michigan State police. But their efforts alone will not keep accidents at a minimum. That is also the job of every motorist and pedestrian.

IACP Conference

The Fifty-ninth Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police will be held September 21–25 in Los Angeles, Calif. Chief William H. Parker of Los Angeles will be the host during the event. Headquarters are in the Biltmore Hotel.

Reports and reservations indicate a large attendance from all sections of the United States and from Canada and other foreign countries. President Emile Bugnon and Executive Secretary Edward J. Kelly have planned a full program of speakers and subjects of wide interest to both the delegates and law enforcement in general. Every effort has been made to incorporate program material suggested by members of the Association.

Delegates arriving on September 21 are invited to attend a reception which will be held that evening in The Biltmore. The programs for subsequent days will include the annual banquet, a stage show, sightseeing trips, and a fashion show for the ladies attending the conference.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Toxicological and Pharmacological Examination Data

The purpose of this article is to point out to investigating officers, in suspected poisoning and related cases, the type of information which must necessarily be available to the chemist at the time toxicological and pharmacological examinations are conducted of the evidence secured in their investigations. Complete toxicological examinations can usually be made only after receiving both autopsy reports and investigative reports indicating the type of poisons suspected and other information which is invaluable to the toxicologist. Utilization and correlation of all information developed by the pathologist, toxicologist, and investigating officer are, of course, essential to a proper and complete conclusion of the case. It has been our policy to make the facilities in the FBI Laboratory available to all duly authorized law enforcement agencies when they submit evidence secured in the investigations of criminal matters. Because many sections of the country do not have laboratories with the expensive equipment and specially trained chemists necessary to conduct toxicological examinations, it has been found that our laboratory assistance is particularly helpful in suspected homicidal and suicidal poisoning cases. Unfortunately, however, some of the submissions of evidence to the FBI Laboratory in the past have not included sufficient samples or information to permit the maximum benefits to be derived from the chemical examinations for poisons. Although efforts have been made to secure the additional specimens, because of embalming, burial, or other reasons, it is often impossible to secure further samples for analysis. In order for the investigator to properly understand the various procedures which are necessary for submitting evidence in a toxicological case, there are set forth some of the difficulties usually encountered in poisoning cases and suggestions as to how the examinations can be made more effective.

It is sometimes believed that toxicologists have a test by which it is possible to add some mysterious chemical to unknown specimens and determine at once whether poisons are present. Nothing could be further from the truth. Toxicological examinations necessarily are long and detailed, requiring large expenditures of time and expensive chemicals. There is a large and increasing number of drugs available for treatment of various diseases which, although they have been effective in saving many lives, are also toxic if taken in excess. These new therapeutic drugs have increased the responsibilities and difficulties encountered by toxicologists in isolating and identifying the materials which may have caused a person's death. Such examinations are no longer limited to the analysis of body organs and fluids for the presence of the classic poisons but now deal with the identification of a multitude of organic compounds which are extremely complex and often defy the usual chemical methods. In order to make complete examinations, it is now necessary to have available expensive instruments for making spectrographic, X-ray diffraction, and spectrophotometric analyses. Another major factor which contributes to the limitations necessarily placed upon a toxicologist is the small amount of sample which is usually available for analysis. Many of the more toxic poisons require such a small amount of the material to produce death that only a very limited quantity is available for examination. Such a poison usually will be absorbed into the body, if taken orally, from the gastro-intestinal tract and then distributed to the various body fluids and organs. This distribution of the poison over the body causes a dilution of the toxic materials so that in many instances only a very small amount will be found in a particular body organ. The poisons ordinarily will not be distributed evenly throughout the various organs but will be concentrated more in certain organs depending upon the type of poison. If the specimens containing most of the poison are not submitted for analysis or there has been decomposition or the addition of foreign

chemicals such as embalming fluids, the chances are lessened that any significant amount of poison will be found in the evidence submitted.

Poisoning Symptoms

In acute poisonings the symptoms exhibited by an individual prior to death are indicative of the type of poison involved. Such information may enable the toxicologist to determine rapidly and with minimum expense the actual poisonous substance causing death. The symptoms which may be obtained from the victim's friends and family or the attending physician should include all information concerning the victim's actions immediately prior to death. Symptoms include such actions as vomiting, abdominal pains, convulsions, coma, dilation or contraction of the pupils of the eyes, slow or rapid respiration, cyanosis, and delirium. A chance remark by an acquaintance describing the actions of a victim prior to death may be the information needed to permit the toxicologist a calculated guess as the first step in determining the type of poison involved. It is even possible that some seemingly inconsequential bit of information may be the link which is necessary to solve the case.

Because the problems for the investigator vary according to the type of poison involved, suggestions for the handling of evidence secured in the investigation of different types of poisonings will be outlined.

Volatile Poisons

Volatile poisons are those which may be isolated from the tissues by means of steam distillation. Actual separation of these poisons is usually made by steam distillation both in acid and alkaline media. These poisons include such material as hydrocyanic acid, ethers, aldehydes, alcohols, chlorinated hydrocarbons, nitrobenzene, phosphorus and many other similar toxic substances. A large percentage of poisonings involving volatile poisons is caused by individuals drinking alcoholic beverages accidentally or purposely poisoned by the addition of foreign substances. Some such mixtures, which are believed to have caused a person's death, often received in the FBI Laboratory include materials such as window washing compounds, radiator antifreezes, and similar commercial preparations. Many times these mixtures contain organic liquids having rather close boiling points so that separation is difficult. Separation of the liquids is then necessary by using a fractionation apparatus such as shown in figure 1.

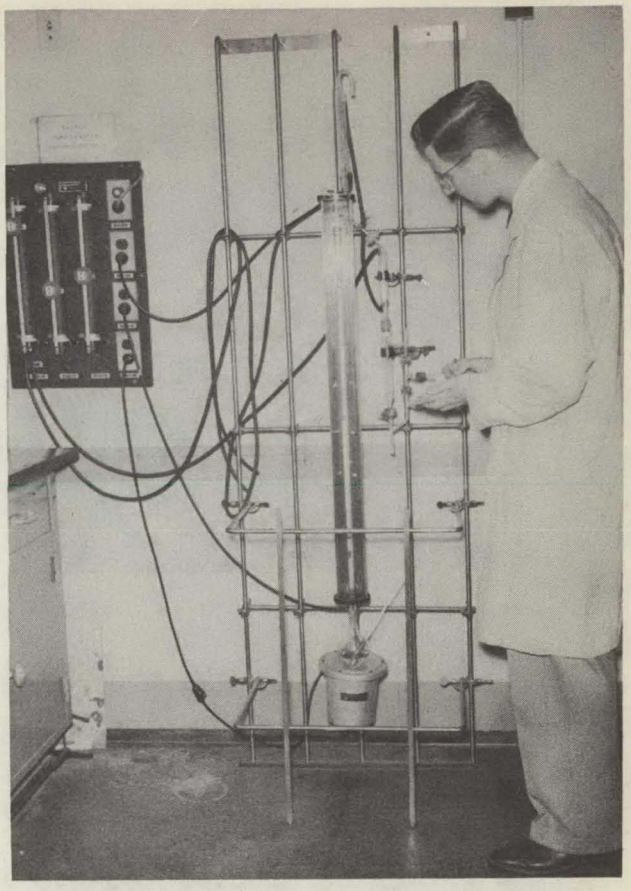


Figure 1.—Fractional distillation of volatile organic liquids.

In submitting toxicological specimens when volatile poisons are suspected, the investigating officer should keep in mind the following suggestions: Poisonous substances which are volatile will evaporate if exposed to the air. All precautions should be taken to see that the specimens are enclosed in clean containers which are tightly stoppered. These materials are usually found in the brain, blood, and urine. In cases of this nature, postmortem examination should be made of the brain and approximately one-half of the organ submitted for toxicological analyses. At least 4 ounces of blood and all of the urine available should also be included. All suspicious liquids which might contain volatile poisons should be forwarded for comparison. Information concerning the possible identity or use of the suspected materials should always accompany the specimens. Poisons classed as volatile substances do not necessarily have to

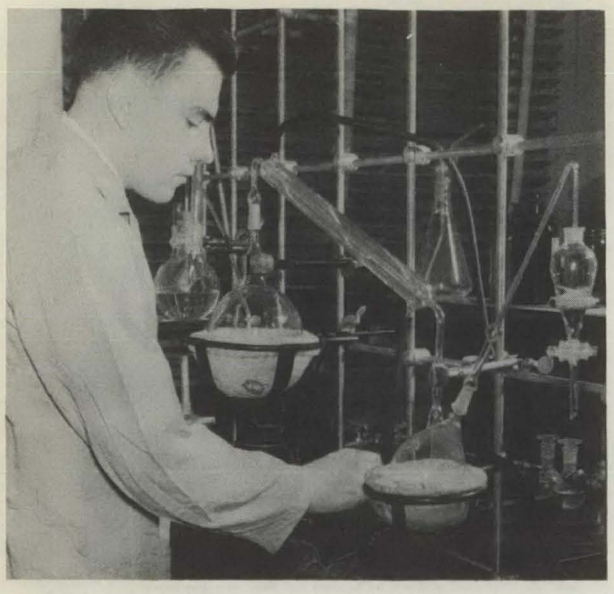


Figure 2.—Steam distillation of volatile liquids.

be liquids. Cyanides in the form of salts such as sodium and calcium cyanide are white powders, but they are separated from tissues by means of steam distillation. Figure 2 shows a steam distillation being conducted for the presence of volatile poisons.

Figure 3.—Photomicrograph of pentobarbital crystals.

Metal Poisons

The metals were for many years the most common materials used for poisoning and include such substances as arsenic, mercury, lead, antimony, thallium, et cetera. Arsenic was the favorite means of suicide by poisoning and was also used extensively to poison others as was shown by the many infamous homicides in which arsenic has been the poison of choice. Although some of the old reliable metal poisons are still used, because of their presence in commercial insecticides and similar products, there are available today many other metallic materials of a poisonous nature which have been developed because of their particular physical properties. One of these which was encountered for some time was that of beryllium. Poisonings were chiefly due to the accidental breakage of fluorescent light tubes and similar fixtures containing beryllium salts. The identification of poisonous inorganic substances, including metals, is now chiefly made by the use of spectrographic equipment. It is possible by ignition or by chemical decomposition of tissues to collect the metallic residues and identify them much more quickly by using a spectrograph.

Barbiturates

The rapidly expanding and sometimes promiscuous use of barbituric-acid derivates, commonly known as sleeping pills, seems to be one of the characteristics of the twentieth century. Identification of these materials in suspected suicides is complicated by the large number of derivates now available. In order to determine the cause of death, it is usually necessary in these cases to show that an individual actually died from taking a lethal amount of barbiturate. Toxicological examinations of urine and gastric contents together with analyses of various body organs including the liver, kidneys, and brain are usually necessary. The isolation and identification of the barbiturates from body fluids and organs are extremely difficult because of the close structural relationship and similar chemical properties which exist between the various barbiturates. Various extraction methods for barbiturates are necessary dependent upon the body fluids or organs which are available for analysis. Identification procedures usually involve different chemical tests and use of instruments such as the X-ray diffraction spectrometer. Figure 3 is a photo-

micrograph showing pentobarbital crystals obtained by extraction and sublimation from body organs in a poisoning case. Figure 4 shows an X-ray diffraction pattern of the pentobarbital crystals in figure 3.

In this type of poisoning case, it is particularly necessary that samples of the barbiturates which may have been available to the victim be submitted for comparison purposes. Many times suspects are arrested and it is found that they have in their possession different pills, tablets, and capsules which may be indicative that the individual is a drug addict. In such instances there are often submitted to the FBI Laboratory large numbers of different types of these drugs with the request that they be analyzed to determine their identity. Prescription numbers and other identification markings on pillboxes are often available to the investigator and should always be included with the evidence that is submitted. A check of the pharmacy from which the prescription was obtained should always be made as this is a quick lead for the chemist as to the type of material which may be present and may save much time in the analyses.

Alkaloidal Poisons

The alkaloids are plant materials which have been extracted for use in medicine, but which have toxic properties when taken in an overdose. They include many of the so-called narcotic substances, and for this reason their identification is often necessary both in suspected suicides, homicides, and when suspicious materials are found on the person of individuals believed to be "dope" addicts. Identification of alkaloids is usually difficult because of the extremely complex nature of their composition. Most of these materials are extremely poisonous so that only a small amount may be sufficient to produce death. They are separated from tissues using different methods such as variations of the Stas-Otto process in which the materials are extracted with alcohol of varying concentrations in acid solution. In order to purify the alcoholic extracts, it is necessary to conduct purification procedures which naturally involve the loss of some of the poisonous substance. Identifications of the purified residues are made using chemical, infrared, spectrophotometric, and optical crystallographic examinations.

There are a large number of other poisonous substances which cannot be placed in any of the previously mentioned classifications. In order to detect these materials in body fluids and tissues, it is usually necessary to conduct specific tests for the particular poison. These materials include such substances as fluorides, carbon monoxide, phosphorus, radioactive materials, and many of the newly developed insecticides and rodenticides. If the results of the investigation together with the autopsy report are not available to the toxicologist, it is readily apparent that poisonings by some of the more uncommon poisons might not be detected in the ordinary toxicological examination.

Submission of Evidence

If toxicological evidence including body organs and fluids is being submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination, the following suggestions are made concerning the identification and packing of the materials:

1. Containers made of glass only should be used so that the materials cannot come in contact with any metal.
2. Each container should be sealed, identified as to name of victim, organ or fluid submitted, date of autopsy, and initials of investigator, and name of the autopsy surgeon.
3. Each container should have only one organ or body fluid and no preservatives should be added.
4. If possible, the containers should be packed in dry ice and placed in a box with insulating material such as rock wool or a similar substance.

(continued on page 14)

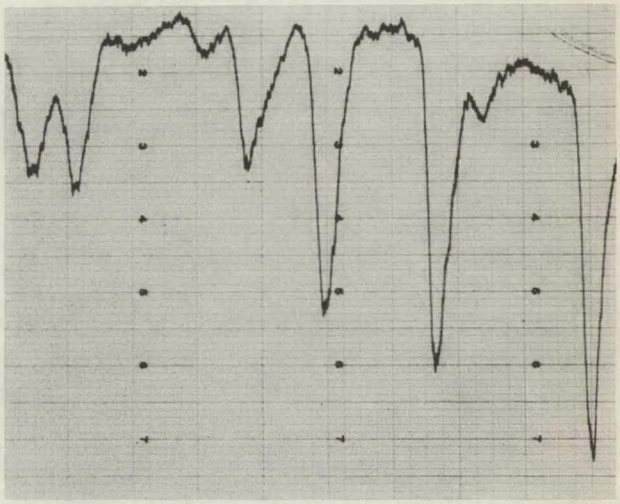


Figure 4.—X-ray diffraction pattern of pentobarbital crystals.

IDENTIFICATION

Using the Formula in Fingerprint Classification

The Secondary

The August 1952 issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* discussed the primary and illustrated the method used in determining it. In arriving at the primary the even numbered fingerblocks (2–4–6–8–10) determine the numerator while the odd numbered fingerblocks (1–3–5–7–9) determine the denominator. The following arbitrary values were assigned: fingerblocks 1 and 2 have a value of 16, fingerblocks 3 and 4 a value of 8, 5 and 6 have a value of 4, 7 and 8 a value of 2, and 9 and 10 have a value of 1. If whorls appear in any of the even numbered fingerblocks the summation of the numerical values of those fingerblocks, plus one, determines the numerator. The summation of the numerical values of the odd numbered fingerblocks in which whorls appear, plus one, determines the denominator.

The one which is added to the summation of the numerical values of both the even numbered and odd numbered fingerblocks is used to prevent having a primary of 0 over 0 on those prints in which no whorls appear and is necessarily added in all other cases for consistency.

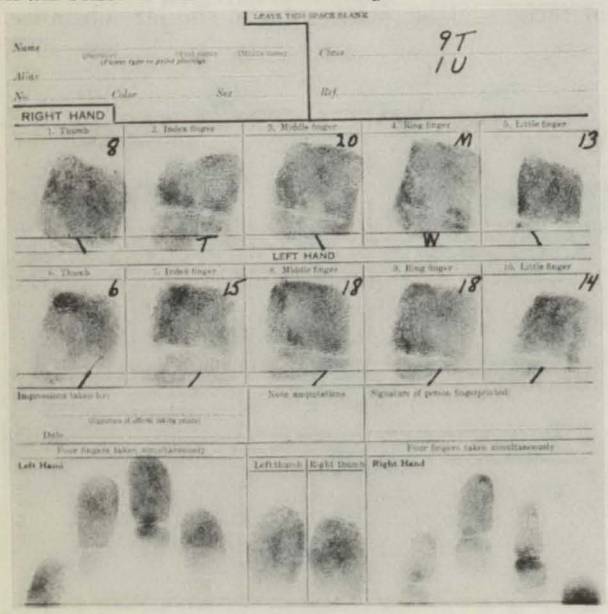


Figure 1.

Figure 2.

It must be remembered that the arbitrary values are added together only when a whorl appears in the corresponding fingerblocks.

As pointed out in the previous article the primary does not provide an even distribution of

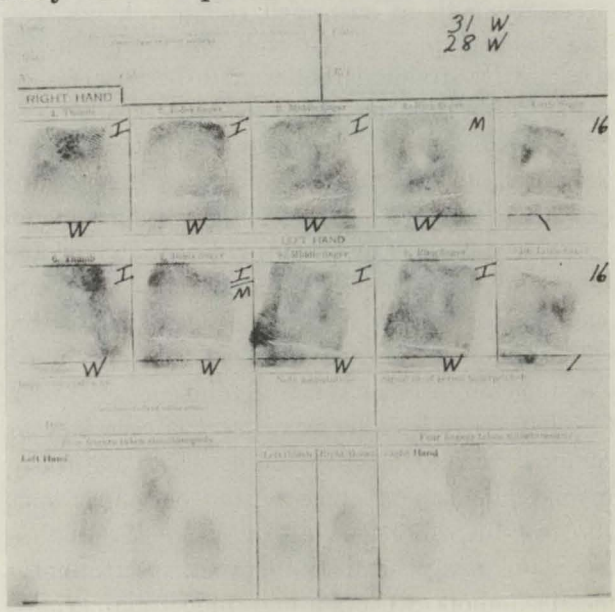


Figure 3.

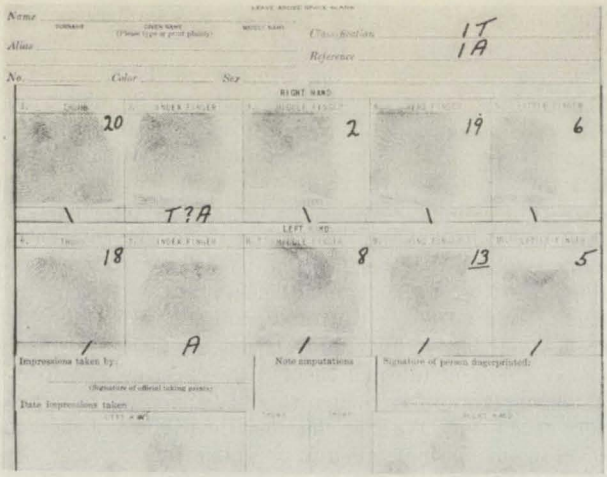


Figure 4.

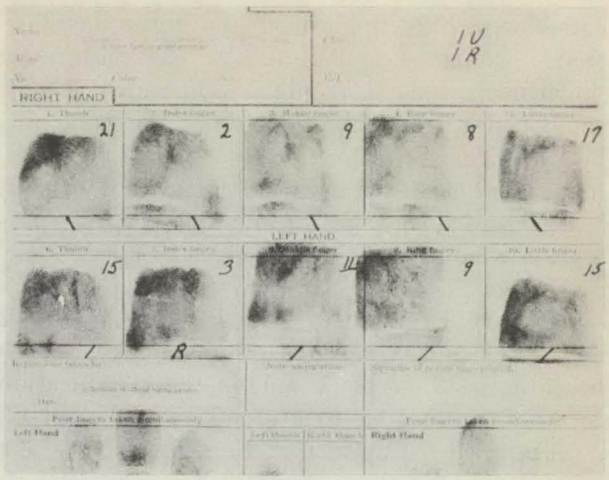


Figure 6.

prints throughout and it is necessary to further subdivide the groups by the secondary.

The secondary is determined by the type of pattern appearing in No. 2 and No. 7 fingerblocks, the index fingers, and is indicated in capital letters just to the right of the primary. The capital letter representing the type of pattern in No. 2 fingerblock is the numerator while the capital letter representing the type of pattern in No. 7 is the denominator.

It is necessary to point out at this time that the classification formula, with the exception of the primary, is determined by using the classification of the right hand fingerprint impressions as the numerator and the classification of the left hand fingerprint impressions as the denominator.

There are five types of patterns which can appear.

1. Arch	A
2. Tented Arch	T
3. Radial Loop	R
4. Ulnar Loop	U
5. Whorl	W

There are 25 possible combinations of the secondary which are listed below in the correct sequence.

$$\frac{A}{A}\ \frac{T}{A}\ \frac{R}{A}\ \frac{U}{A}\ \frac{W}{A} \quad \frac{A}{T}\ \frac{T}{T}\ \frac{R}{T}\ \frac{U}{T}\ \frac{W}{T} \quad \frac{A}{R}\ \frac{T}{R}\ \frac{R}{R}\ \frac{U}{R}\ \frac{W}{R}$$

$$\frac{A}{U}\ \frac{T}{U}\ \frac{R}{U}\ \frac{U}{U}\ \frac{W}{U} \quad \frac{A}{W}\ \frac{T}{W}\ \frac{R}{W}\ \frac{U}{W}\ \frac{W}{W}$$

In examining figure 1 we find that the pattern in No. 2 fingerblock is a tented arch which is indi-

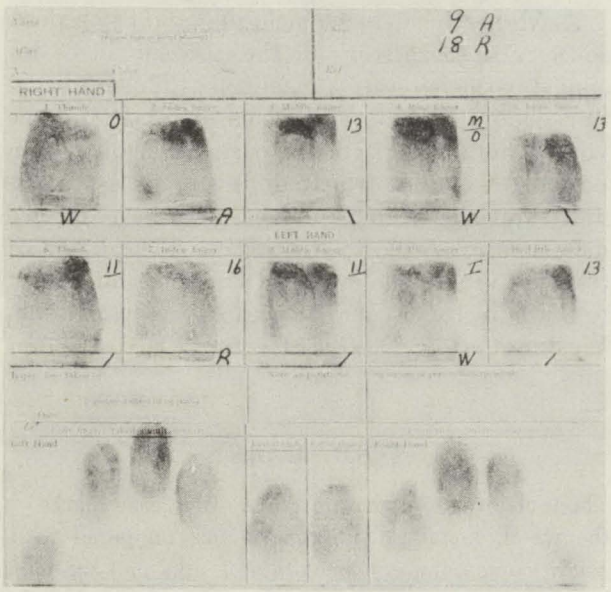


Figure 5.

Figure 7.

cated beneath the fingerblock and in the classification formula as a capital T. The pattern in fingerblock No. 7 is an ulnar loop which is indicated beneath the fingerblock as a slanting line, but in the classification formula as a U. On this fingerprint card we have a secondary of T over U.

In figure 2 both Nos. 2 and 7 fingerprint patterns are ulnar loops which gives us a secondary of U over U.

In figure 3 the patterns in fingerblocks Nos. 2 and 7 are whorls which are designated as W's both beneath the fingerblock and in the classification formula. This gives us a secondary of W over W.

In figure 4 the pattern in No. 2 fingerblock is a tented arch and the pattern in No. 7 fingerblock is an arch which gives us a secondary of T over A.

Figure 5 has a secondary of A over R which is derived from the type of pattern in fingerblock No. 2 as the numerator and the type of pattern in fingerblock No. 7 as the denominator.

In figure 6 the pattern in No. 2 fingerblock is an ulnar loop and the pattern in No. 7 fingerblock is a radial loop which gives us a secondary of U over R.

In figure 7 the pattern in No. 2 fingerblock is an ulnar loop and the pattern in No. 7 fingerblock is a tented arch which gives us a secondary of U over T.

This article has discussed the secondary as it pertains to those fingerprint cards on which no arches, tented arches, or radial loops are present except in fingerblocks Nos. 2 and 7. Further discussion of the secondary will be made in a subsequent issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.*

Taking Fingerprints Under Adverse Conditions

On March 28, 1952, the body of an unknown man was recovered from a creek east of Waukesha, Wis. The body had been immersed from 1 week to a month, making identification difficult at best.

Coroner Alvin Johnson of Waukesha County, Wis., asked Chief Robert H. Race, of the Oconomowoc, Wisconsin police department to attempt to take a set of fingerprints from the body.

Chief Race sets forth, below, the method he used in obtaining a set of prints:

. . . The hands wore gloves and were very badly shrivelled. The outer layer of skin was entirely loose from the lower layer. I injected glycerine between the two layers of skin but could not keep it from running out, but it did give me a chance to massage the glycerine into the outer layer so that I could smooth out some of the wrinkles. I then pulled the skin toward the back of the finger and with my rubber glove put a small amount of ink on the finger being very careful not to have too much. I then tried to take the impression on a stiff card but this failed. I kept trying thinner cards until I used a very thin wrapping paper. After inking the finger, I laid the wrapping paper on the finger and with my rubber glove I rubbed the paper on the inked finger thereby getting a good print which could be classified. After getting prints from all fingers in this manner, I peeled the skin from a number of fingers and dried the fingers as much as possible and injected them with glycerine and formaldehyde, and after doing this, I was able to get a very good print. We then classified the prints and checked them in our files but failed to find his prints. . . .

The fingerprints were then sent to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., where an identification was made.

POISON EXAMINATIONS

(*continued from page 11*)

5. If tests are requested for all types of poisons, at least one-half of each organ should be submitted for examination.

6. An original letter of transmittal should be forwarded, preferably by air mail, in order that the laboratory may be advised in advance of the shipment. A carbon copy of the letter should be enclosed with the evidence in order that it may be properly identified upon arrival.

7. All pertinent facts, including autopsy report, concerning the history of the case should be included in the letter of transmittal. This information should include symptoms exhibited by the victim, duration of illness, occupation of victim, poisons available, drugs administered as a treatment and any suspicious medicines or unlabeled materials available to the victim. The letter of transmittal and the evidence should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: FBI Laboratory.

TOOL MARKS

The tools used to commit a crime often leave marks on the wood, metal or other substance tampered with. Microscopic comparison of these marks and the tools suspected of being used is often of assistance to the investigating officer.

Newark's Academy Trains Officers and New Recruits

by PAUL V. CAFFREY, *Captain in Charge, Newark Police Academy*

The Newark, N. J., Police Department has maintained a police training school since 1921 but the present Newark Police Academy, complete with building and equipment, was not set up until nearly 15 years later.

The academy building was acquired during the early 1930's when police executives throughout the Nation were stressing the need for a larger number of adequately equipped and staffed police training academies. The building was modern in design, three stories high, and had originally been designed as a firehouse. It was converted to serve as both a police and fire academy, with the equipment necessary to each function. Included in the facilities are two modern lecture halls, a laboratory, a completely equipped gymnasium and steam bath equipment.

Since its formal dedication on October 6, 1936, by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, the Newark Police and Fire Academy has made rapid strides in the field of police training. The Newark Police Department is one of the few law enforcement agencies in the country which has taken advantage of the GI Bill of Rights to operate a promotional training school, now in its third and final year.

G. I. Bill

In the spring of 1949, John B. Keenan, Director of the Department of Public Safety, realized the advantage which might be obtained from the U. S. Veterans' Administration program for the rehabilitation of returning veterans. He therefore

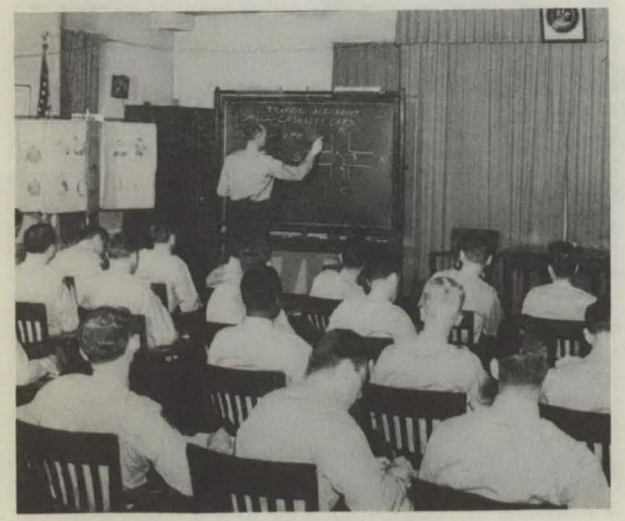
Members of the Newark Police Academy staff. Left to right: Sgt. Richard J. Foley, Sgt. Floyd E. Harle, Sgt. Edward V. Weber, Capt. Paul V. Caffrey, Detective Ford Weiss, and Sgt. Oliver Kelly.

New recruits entering Newark Police Academy

Laboratory techniques demonstrated by Sergeant Foley.

Recruits in military formation being inspected by Capt. Paul V. Caffrey and Sgt. Oliver Kelly.

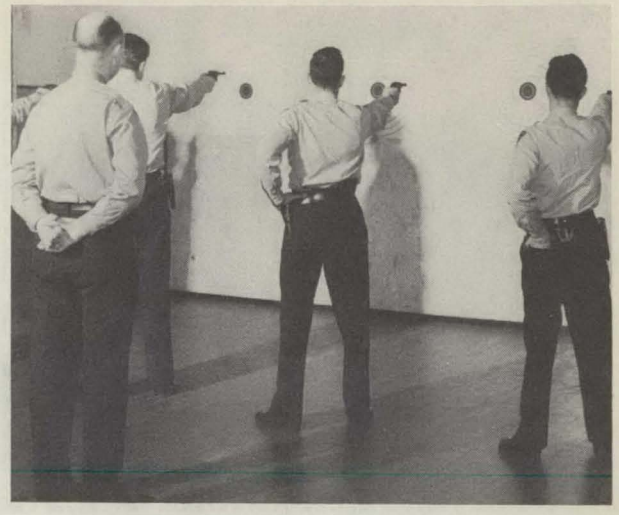
Crime scene search and homicide investigation under instruction of Sergeant Kelly.



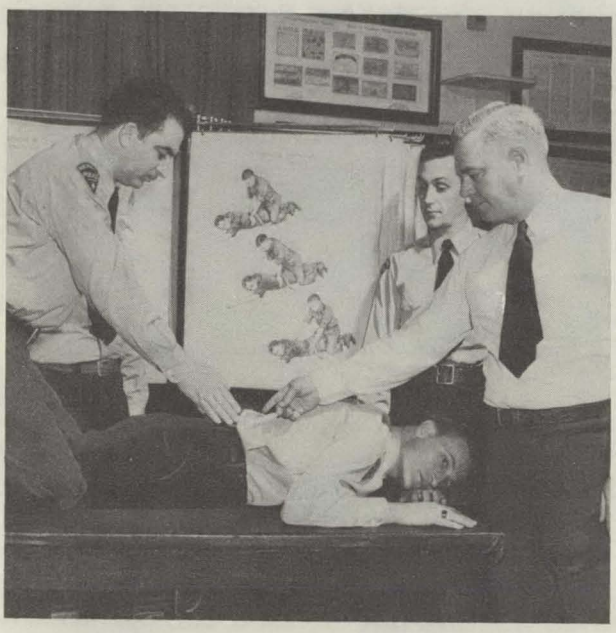
An illustrated lecture on making traffic accident investigations.

Laboratory Technician William Seligman instructs in chemical laboratory procedure.

Traffic control being explained by Sergeant Weber.

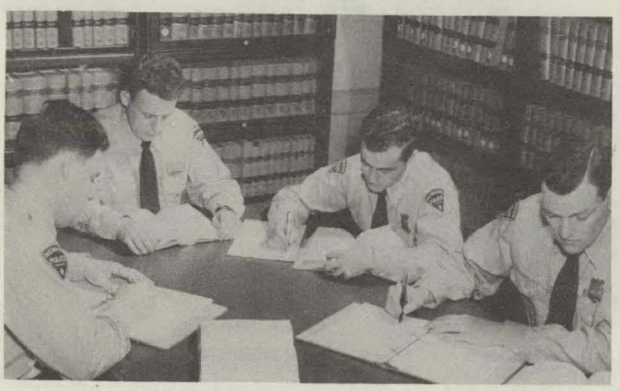


Dry firing under instruction of Sergeant Foley.

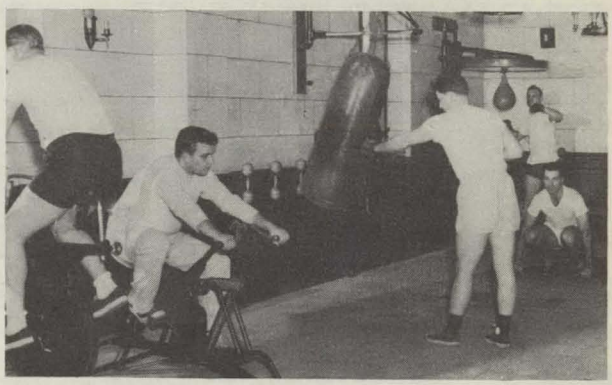


Owen Carroll, former major league pitcher, teaches physical training and first-aid methods.

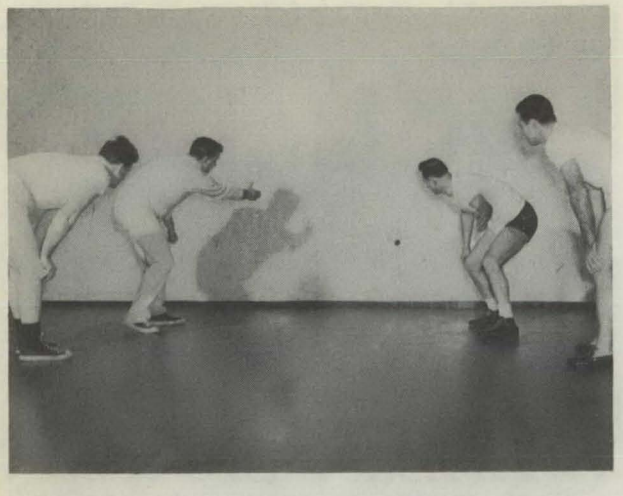
A class in defensive tactics being taught by Sergeant Weber.



Study hour in library at the Newark Police Academy.



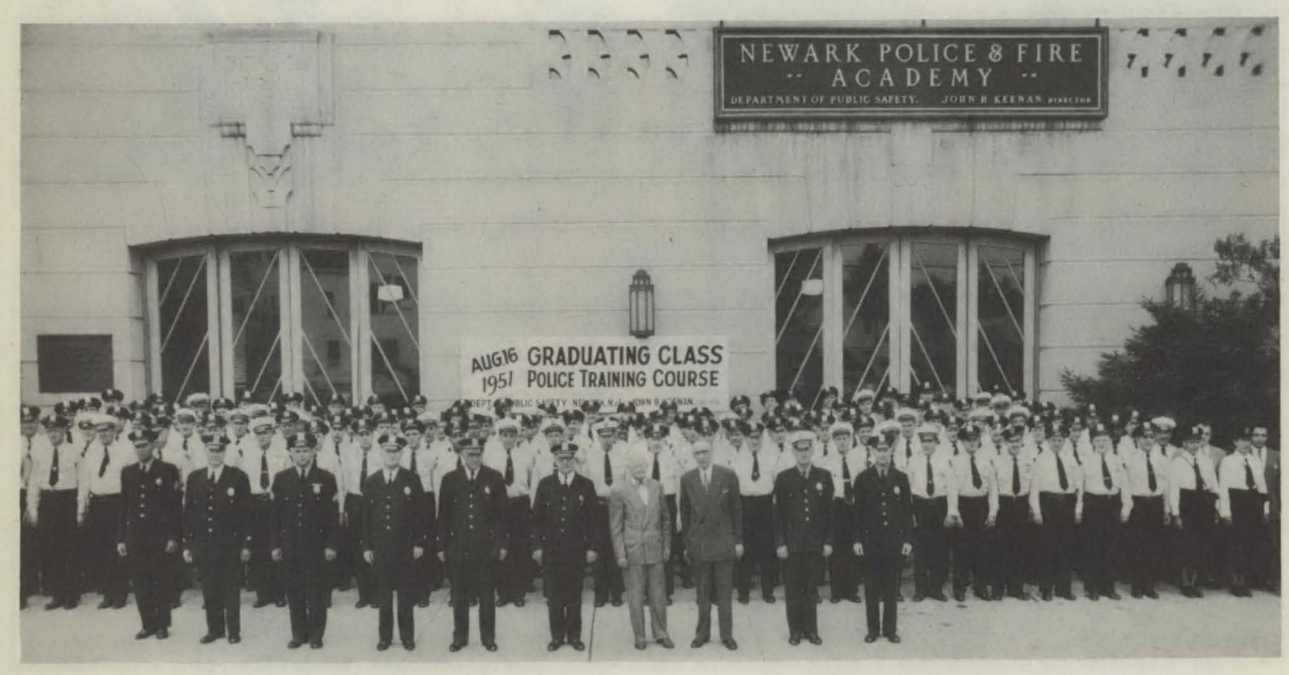
A part of the physical training program.



Handball for relaxation.

A steam bath and a shower.

Day's end!



Police officials and graduates in front of the Academy Building.

established a promotional training course for police officers, veterans of World War II, under provision of Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Congress.

Director Keenan believed the most efficient training could be developed on a two-front basis:

1. Interesting officers in a program which would lead to promotion to upper ranks in the department.

2. Imparting knowledge of modern police service and the relating sciences having to do with law enforcement.

The program was placed on a solid, exacting structure before the first session was ever held. The New Jersey State Board of Education and the U. S. Veterans' Administration approved the program, building, equipment, and staff of instructors, resulting in the institution of the first class on May 2, 1949.

The promotional training program extended over a 27-month period, requiring each police officer to receive 6 hours of instruction each week, consisting of four 1½-hour lectures. Each subject is repeated four times each week, in morning, afternoon, and evening classes. In this manner, the material is made available to every member of the police department, regardless of his hours or tour of duty. To graduate, the student must complete 714 hours on his own off-duty time. The program operates 52 weeks a year, including Christmas.

In addition, this program furnished each veteran trainee with about $35 worth of textbooks. During the year, two progress examinations are conducted, one in May and another in November. In addition, periodic examinations are made of notebooks and a running record is maintained of all examinations, marks, and notebook inspection.

Strict attendance is required at all times.

Course of Study

Subject matter covered in this promotional training course can be summarized as follows:

1. General administration of police departments, 95 hours.
2. Physical training and self-defense, 118 hours.
3. First aid, 35 hours.
4. Firearms training, 81 hours.
5. Administration of criminal justice.
6. Criminal investigations, 102 hours.
7. Preparation for civil-service examinations, 115 hours.

On August 16, 1951, there were graduated 146 of 200 policemen and policewomen who had successfully completed this first course. The second promotional training course has been instituted with an enrollment of 53 police officers, some of whom are from adjoining municipalities.

As an indication of the success of such promotional training, it is pointed out that in a recent examination for the post of court attendant in Essex County, N. J., the top four on the eligible list were graduates of this school, as were seven of the top ten.

In addition to the promotional training program, the Newark Police Academy, since 1941, has been conducting on a regular basis a recruit training program which gives basic instructions in all phases of law enforcement to new appointees of the department. This course is seven weeks in duration and gives the recruit a keen insight into his newly chosen profession. Also held annually is a retraining program for all members of the police department.

Instructors

The academy commander, the firearms technician, chemists, and the first-aid instructor each take part in the lecture hall, the laboratories, the pistol range, and in conducting classes. They are augmented by visiting instructors chosen from outstanding authorities in the field of police work, law and criminology, especially the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Newark, N. J. The faculty of the Newark Police Academy includes six graduates of the FBI National Academy. Included are Capt. Paul V. Caffrey, Academy Commander, Sgts. Richard J. Foley, Edward V. Weber and Oliver Kelly, and Detectives John Boylan and Ford Weiss.

Arthur Weller, newly appointed Commissioner of the Newark Police Department, is a National Academy graduate, and prior to his appointment as Police Commissioner he was a member of the Newark Police Academy faculty.

There is no doubt in the minds of city officials and the citizens of Newark that the training program has helped the men become more proficient police officers. The morale of the men of the Newark police force is high, and the officers have an increased pride in their profession due to the technical knowledge they have acquired through planned police training.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Frank Blackburn Completes Quarter Century as Sheriff

Sheriff Frank Blackburn, Cody, Wyo., on January 1, 1952, completed a quarter century as sheriff of Park County, having first assumed office on January 1, 1927. Prior to becoming a law enforcement officer, he had worked as a cowboy and sheephand, and operated his own ranch. Born at Birkenhead, England, on September 30, 1879, he emigrated to Manitoba, Canada, in 1895, and finished the final leg of his journey to Wyoming by horseback. He was married in Park County, Wyo., in 1909, and had a family of five children, four of whom are still living.

Sheriff Blackburn has seen the population of Park County triple since his arrival from Canada and also a conversion from complete horse transportation to a blend of machines and animals which is necessary in his part of the country. From his office in Cody, Sheriff Blackburn daily copes with problems as varied as are to be found in rural law enforcement work, not the least of which is the job of traveling throughout the 5,217 square miles of range land and mountains. A considerable portion of Park County is composed of mountain ranges and it is here that the all-around "know-how" of Sheriff Blackburn, time and again, has proved to be the difference between life and death for one of the 15,000 residents of Park County and adjoining Yellowstone National Park. Every year the sheriff is called upon to locate lost hunters or rescue injured sportsmen. Vast areas of the county are accessible only by foot or horseback and it is not unusual for even seasoned hunters to become lost in the severe winter storms. These storms are a major problem to the county and the sheriff's office, since the population is approximately three persons per square mile.

Sheriff Frank Blackburn.

The water from the excellent springs and the security of the mountains tempted some persons to try their luck with a copper cooker, and the sheriff can spin many a yarn concerning the operation of stills and disposition of the products. He also likes to recount how times and inflation have changed things from the time he first took office. In those days, a $5 hunting license entitled the holder to two mountain sheep, two elk, and two deer; and it was not a great accomplishment to obtain the bag limit. Bear hunting had no season at that time.

Sheriff Blackburn is very active in law enforcement and he keeps himself in excellent health. He is still regarded as an excellent swimmer and an accomplished horseman; he is very active in civic affairs and is well known for his hobbies of hunting, fishing, swimming and horseback riding, all of which can be enjoyed in Park County. Mountain sheep, moose, elk, deer, and bear are still available to the hunter. Some of the finest fishing streams in Wyoming are located close to Park County.

Any officer en route to Yellowstone National Park who plans to enter at the east entrance will find a cheerful greeting and assistance from Sheriff Frank Blackburn and his Undersheriff Noah Riley, who has been with the sheriff for 15 years.

CRIME PREVENTION

Pulaski County Junior Deputy Sheriffs League

Tom Gulley, sheriff of Pulaski County, Ark., was voted first place as the "Little Rockian of 1948," and second place in the election of "Arkansan of the Year," both as a result of his work with boys in the Junior Deputy Sheriffs organization. Sheriff Gulley has always liked "kids," and his purpose in forming a Junior Deputy Sheriffs League was simple. He desired to give the boys an opportunity to get better acquainted with law enforcement agencies, create a closer understanding between boys and all peace officers, and to prevent young boys from becoming "first offenders" by providing additional playgrounds in Pulaski County where the boys could safely play and develop a wholesome interest in better citizenship.

Back in 1925 and 1927, when he was a first baseman on the Little Rock baseball team, Sheriff Gulley took some of the lads in as bat boys to get them into the game. Later, in about 1933, when operating a drug store in Little Rock, Ark., he sponsored a baseball team in the city league. Then he became sheriff in 1947 and during his first term began at once to put into operation a plan which he had dreamed of—the junior deputy sheriffs organization. At the time when Sheriff Gulley started the league there were very few groups of this type in the Nation.

Tom Gulley's pioneer work in Arkansas was the beginning of an outstanding program in that State. The Arkansas State Legislature passed a bill on February 9, 1951, authorizing each county to employ extra deputy sheriffs to devote full time to junior deputy work. The counties were further authorized to appropriate such funds as they deemed necessary for the purchase of supplies, equipment and property necessary for the proper functioning of the county Junior Deputy Sheriffs League.

Organization

Sheriff Gulley announced the first meeting of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs through the newspapers and in school assemblies. There were over 200 boys in attendance at that first meeting, held on February 22, 1947, at the Pulaski County courthouse. After the purpose of the organization was explained, the boys were read the following pledge:

As a Junior Deputy Sheriff of Pulaski County, I hereby pledge:

That I will never intentionally violate the laws of the Federal, State, county, or city government;

That I will help to reduce crime by fully cooperating with my church, parents, teachers, and law enforcement agencies and will encourage other young boys and girls to do likewise.

In athletics, I will give my best and will always place fair play and honor above victory.

As an American, I recognize that my freedom depends on the impartial administration of justice; therefore, I regard all law enforcement officers as my friends and allies in the cause of liberty and good government.

The boys were then asked if they felt that they could live up to the pledge, and if so, whether or not they wished to join the Junior Deputy Sheriffs League. The entire group stood up and declared that they wished to join.

The boys all take an oath of office. They are given an identification card, a special badge, and are sworn in by the circuit judge, or some other county official, as Sheriff Gulley feels that this ceremony enhances the dignity of the organiza-

Sheriff Gulley demonstrates the proper handling and care of firearms to several of his junior deputies.

tion. The Junior Deputy Sheriffs organization is for the benefit of all boys between the ages of 8 and 15. Each school in Pulaski County has a captain and a lieutenant responsible for the behavior of others in their school.

Activities

Once a month, except during vacation time, the Junior Deputy Sheriffs hold a meeting. Entertainment is afforded in the form of motion pictures and an interesting talk by a prominent citizen, law enforcement officer, or outstanding athlete. Frequently, musical programs are provided, the entertainers donating their talent. Five playgrounds have been secured, some of them equipped with baseball diamonds, basketball courts, swings, barbecue pits, tables, and benches. In 1948, an ideal camp site of 110 acres located 7 miles from Little Rock was donated to the Junior Deputy Sheriffs League. This camp has a large lake, well stocked with fish, and the boys have made fine use of it. They built a large messhall, which can feed 250 people at a time, a dormitory, showers, and an outdoor pavilion where the boys can play ping-pong, basketball, and all indoor games.

Each summer there is supervised entertainment and instruction at the camp and for $7 a week each member is able to attend. Sheriff Gulley has secured the services of 25 businessmen in Little Rock, Ark., who form the Junior Deputy Sheriffs Advisory Board, and these men pass on the policies of the organization. They have helped financially by donating generously to the program and also getting others to do the same.

One of the most recent developments in Pulaski County is a Junior Deputy Sheriffs organization for Negro boys, with an advisory board and a deputy sheriff to supervise the program. Over 400 boys have been enrolled in this group.

Accomplishments

Sheriff Gulley is proud of the results shown by his Junior Deputy Sheriffs program. He feels that it has helped make better boys in the home and school and has made them more civic-minded. The junior deputies have been directly responsible for the recovery of more than 35 bicycles, 8 automobiles, a physician's medical kit and instruments, and they have aided local officers in breaking several other cases. The records of the Pulaski County juvenile court show that delinquency has been greatly reduced since the inception of the Junior Deputy Sheriffs program. Sheriff Gulley does not take the entire credit for this reduction, of course, but believes that the Junior Deputy Sheriffs organization has been a large factor in reducing juvenile crimes.

Although Sheriff Gulley started this program more or less as an experiment, he believes it has a prominent place in the youth work of Pulaski County, and he feels that his time and efforts spent on the project are well worth while.

The Statute

Following is the Arkansas statute passed to encourage Junior Deputy Sheriff organizations in that State:

ACT 53

AN ACT to Authorize County Quorum Courts to Appropriate Funds for an Additional Deputy Sheriff Whose Primary Duties Will Be Working With the Junior Deputy Sheriffs League; for the Purchase of Supplies, Equipment and Property for County Junior Deputy Sheriffs League; and for Other Purposes. Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:

SECTION 1. Hereafter, the Quorum Courts of the several counties of this State are authorized to employ and pay the salary of, and purchase necessary equipment for an additional deputy sheriff, whose primary duties will be to work with and assist the Junior Deputy Sheriffs League. Said deputy sheriff may be paid any sum not to exceed Three Hundred Dollars ($300.00) per month.

SECTION 2. Said Quorum Courts are further authorized to appropriate such funds as they deem necessary for the purchase of supplies, equipment, property, both real and personal, and other items necessary for the proper function of a County Junior Deputy Sheriffs League.

SECTION 3. Whereas, the General Assembly is cognizant of the fact that in counties having a well equipped and efficiently organized Junior Deputy Sheriffs League, juvenile delinquency is reduced in most cases to approximately 50 to 90 percent; that the youth of this State and Nation is the bulwark of democracy, and when properly trained and educated, is an unsurpassable obstacle to communism, and other subversive anti-American organizations. Therefore, an emergency is declared to exist, and this act being necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety, shall take effect and be in force from the date of its approval.

Approved: February 9, 1951.

FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP

The false representation by an individual that he is an American citizen is a violation of a Federal statute coming under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

OTHER TOPICS

Crash Wagon Used as Ambulance and Routine Patrol Car

A unique combination of ambulance and patrol car, aptly named a "crash wagon," is now being used for law enforcement work handled by the sheriff's office in San Mateo County, Calif. Each vehicle is equipped and used for both patrol duty on routine assignments and ambulance work in emergencies.

San Mateo County encompasses 500 square miles of territory and a population of 300,000 in the San Francisco Peninsula area. When Sheriff Earl B. Whitmore took office in January 1951, he considered the county deficient in both emergency ambulance service and adequate police patrols in the unincorporated areas. As a joint solution to each of the two needs, Sheriff Whitmore devised the crash wagon.

During the past year the county has purchased four of the new vehicles. Each is a sedan de-

Sheriff Whitmore (right) exhibits "crash wagon" equipment to Floyd Griffin and James Heibert of Sharp Park, Calif., a community served by this equipment.

livery truck of standard make. The special equipment added by the sheriff's office makes the vehicle ready to handle calls for police protection, accident investigation, rescues and ambulance service. The equipment is installed in such a manner as to also permit transportation of prisoners.

Two of the wagons patrol the long stretch of coastline by the San Francisco Bay and Pacific Ocean and the mountains which extend the length of San Mateo County; a third is stationed at San Francisco airport in the northern end of the county and the fourth in the south end of the county at Redwood City, the county seat and headquarters for the sheriff's office. An ambulance attendant and a deputy sheriff man each rig on regular shifts, providing around-the-clock emergency ambulance service and patrol protection throughout the county. The ambulance attendants, formerly of the health department, are now assigned to the sheriff's office.

The crash wagons have already proved their value. In March, the Redwood City "crash-wagon" was responsible for the quick arrival of a mother and her newly born baby to the hospital after the stork became impatient. The deputized ambulance attendant safely delivered the child en route.

When nine persons were injured in a spectacular train-truck collision in Redwood City, a "crash-wagon" was immediately on the scene to give first aid and assist the Redwood City Police Department with the policing problem caused by many onlookers gathered at the scene.

On Bayshore Highway, often termed "Bloody Bayshore" because of the alarming increase of fatal accidents on the stretch between San Francisco and San Jose, the "crash-wagons" have spelled the difference between life and death in several instances. Speedy arrival on the scene coupled with the expert knowledge of the ambulance attendant have proved the "crash-wagon" a valuable asset where injury accidents are concerned.

Along the San Mateo County coast, where there have been numerous fishermen drownings and auto crashes, the new "crash-wagons" have proved invaluable. The alertness of a deputy sheriff well equipped with ropes and other rescue apparatus from a "crash-wagon" recently saved the life of a fisherman stranded on steep rocks after he had been marooned by a pounding surf.

During his 18 months in office, Sheriff Whitmore has also reorganized the entire office for greater efficiency. His staff has increased from 51 to 78, including the ambulance attendants who help man the "crash-wagons."

THE LONG ARM

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has arranged with the identification bureaus of foreign countries to exchange criminal identifying data in cases of mutual interest. Fingerprints and arrest records of persons arrested in this country are routed to the appropriate foreign bureaus when the interested agency in the United States has reason to believe an individual in custody may have a record in, or be wanted by, the other nation. Similarly, fingerprints are referred to the FBI by foreign bureaus. Numerous identifications, including a number of fugitives, have been made in this manner.

President Truman Awards Young American Medals

At a White House ceremony on June 24, 1952, President Harry S. Truman presented Young American Medals for Bravery to Margaret Galassi, age 16, of Springfield, Ill., and to Parker Edward Stratt, age 10, of Coral Gables, Fla. A third award, the Young American Medal for Service, was bestowed upon Stuart William Oberg, age 17, of Millinocket, Maine.

These medals, the first of their type to be given, were presented in the name of the President and the Congress. The selections were made under an act of the Eighty-first Congress authorizing the Department of Justice of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding, courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and a medal for service and character known as the Young American Medal for Service. The rules and regulations governing these awards were printed in the January 1952, issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.*

Miss Galassi's award stated that while baby-sitting at a farm house she rescued seven children ranging in age from 14 months to 12 years from the burning home, returning to the burning building twice to effect the rescue. Parker Stratt rescued a 9-year-old girl from a savage 7-foot alligator which had seized her and dragged her into the water. Mr. Oberg was honored for his outstanding school and civil defense activities.

Wanted by the FBI

JOSEPH JAMES BRLETIC, with aliases: Joseph John Brletic, Frank Garfolo, "Zump."

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Robbery)

Joseph James Brletic.

On June 12, 1948, Joseph James Brletic and a companion allegedly stole an automobile at Wilmerding, Pa., and drove from there to St. Louis, Mo., by way of Johnstown, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; and Racine, Wisc. In St. Louis, they were pursued by officers after they had held up a filling station at Robertson, Mo. Fearing a road block, the fugitives abandoned the car and managed to escape temporarily on foot. They were subsequently located and arrested on June 14, 1948.

Following their arrest they were turned over to the St. Louis County sheriff's office at Clayton, Mo., and warrants charging robbery in the first degree and car theft were issued against both men on June 15, 1948.

Escape

On September 6, 1948, Brletic and his companion dug their way out of the county jail at Clayton by using some broken barber's shears. They allegedly "hopped rides" on freight trains, making their way to a point near Pittsburg, Kans., where Brletic's companion left him, heading for Denver, Colo. On March 28, 1949, Brletic's companion was arrested by FBI Agents at Denver, Colo. Brletic is still at large.

The United States attorney at St. Louis, Mo., on November 29, 1948, authorized the filing of a complaint against Brletic and a warrant was issued by the United States commissioner at St. Louis on the same date, charging Brletic with violation of title 18, United States Code, section 1073, in that he fled from the State of Missouri to avoid prosecution for the crime of robbery.

Arrest Record

Brletic's previous arrest record reflects charges of rape, first degree robbery, and auto theft. His education is described as meager and his occupation has been listed as that of a coremaker. He is known as a habitue of race tracks. He allegedly frequents gambling establishments and on occasions works as a pin boy in bowling alleys.

Brletic may be armed and should be considered dangerous.

Description

The fugitive is described as follows:

Age	24, born January 12, 1928, Wilmerding, Pa. (not verified).
Height	5 feet 10½ inches.
Weight	160 pounds.
Eyes	Brown.
Hair	Dark brown.
Complexion	Dark.
Build	Medium.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Coremaker, trucker, munitions worker, bowling alley pin boy, gambling table "shill."
Scars and marks.	Tattoo of ship and skull with dagger on outside of upper right forearm, tattoo of "ZUMP" on left arm, tattoo of bandit's head on right arm muscle, ½ inch scar on right knee, 1 inch scar on left elbow, two pitted scars and a birthmark on upper left shoulder blade.
FBI No.	5,143,356
Fingerprint classification	$\frac{18\ O\ 29\ W\ MOM\ 19}{I\ 20\ W\ OOI}$

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating Joseph James Brletic 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 Federal Bureau of Investigation nearest his city.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS

The reproduced pattern this month gives the impression of having two separate loop formations A and B. Looping ridge B is too pointed to consider as a sufficient recurving ridge. Therefore, A would be the innermost sufficient recurving ridge with the core located at point C. Nineteen ridge counts would be obtained. In the Identification Division of the FBI a reference search would be conducted as a double loop whorl.