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FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



87
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1951

APRIL

Vol. 20 No. 4

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

APRIL 1951

Vol. 20 No. 4

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Published by the **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, D. C.**

Director J. Edgar Hoover

*Prepared for the Associated Press
for Release February 27, 1951¹*

The internal security of the United States can be maintained only with the full cooperation of all patriotic Americans. As our mobilization program becomes a reality, we must expect that those who would like to weaken America will move into action. The Communist Party, U. S. A., has become more and more an underground organization. It is imperative that the public understand the present program of security and know the duties of the various agencies which have been designated to guard the Nation's military and economic secrets from foreign agents and its vital industrial facilities and critical areas from potential saboteurs and subversive groups within the country.

Every loyal citizen has a share in this responsibility and if he knows and understands the importance of his role as it relates to the general program the task ahead will be approached with national unity and full confidence. The plan is cast on a nation-wide basis. Certain investigative responsibilities have been delegated to various agencies of the Federal Government.

Responsibilities Outlined

The public is aware that the FBI has been given the general responsibility for the investigation of espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities within the United States under the security program as defined by Executive orders and congressional enactments. Other phases of the responsibility have been assigned to various other agencies of the Government, for instance:

The United States Coast Guard has the primary responsibility for the security and safety of the Nation's harbors and waterfronts.

The prevention of the illegal entry of aliens into the United States is the responsibility of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The United States Customs Service of the Treasury Department has the responsibility for detecting the entry of contraband into the country as well as the export of restricted materials from the United States. This includes the exporting of arms, ammunition, and implements of war which require an export license.

The exportation of critical materials from the United States is prohibited by the Export Control Act unless such shipments are licensed by the Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce. Such shipments are policed by the Bureau of Customs, and the Office of International Trade investigates violations of the Export Control Act. Also in the Department of Commerce, the Office of Technical Services acts as a clearing house for businessmen, scientists, public officials, and private citizens who would like to get the views of appropriate Government agencies regarding the advisability of releasing or withholding specific technical information in their possession. The Federal Communications Commission has the responsibility for detecting the operation of unauthorized and clandestine radio transmitting stations within the confines of the United States and the territorial possessions.

The issuance of visas for aliens to visit this country and passports for Americans going abroad is strictly a function of the State Department.

The Atomic Energy Commission has the responsibility for the physical security of all atomic installations; it is also responsible for the security of classified documents and records within the confines of these installations, and for personnel security.

The security of military and naval reservations as well as the investigation of civilian personnel for employment on these reservations is the duty of the intelligence and security agencies of the armed services.

¹ Reprinted through courtesy of the Associated Press.

The physical protection of the Nation's industrial plants engaged in the manufacture of materials vital to the defense effort is handled by the Munitions Board under the Office of Secretary of Defense. The Munitions Board is responsible for formulating the policies, procedures, and standards from a security standpoint in those plants manufacturing defense materials.

Espionage and Related Matters

The general responsibility for coordinating the investigations of espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, subversive, and other related intelligence matters within United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico is a specific responsibility of the FBI.

Intelligence operations outside the continental limits of the United States and its territories and possessions are handled by the Central Intelligence Agency and not by the FBI.

Through established channels of liaison there is a free flow of information between the various agencies which have designated responsibilities in the various fields pertaining to our national security.

In the Presidential Directives of 1939, 1943, and July 24, 1950, which established the FBI's basic responsibilities in the internal security field, each individual citizen was requested by the President to assist in carrying out these duties by promptly reporting directly to the FBI all information which relates to espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities. This is a responsibility placed on all loyal citizens and patriotic organizations and a role which is vital to the successful operation of the Nation's general security program.

The FBI's function in the security field is purely investigative in nature. It does not grant clearances of any type, nor does it classify any individual or organization as subversive.

Espionage may be generally defined as the obtaining of confidential information regarding the national defense and furnishing it to unauthorized persons to the detriment of the United States or the advantage of a foreign power.

Sabotage is any act designed to destroy or damage national defense materials—to impede production, injure plant premises, to destroy public utilities, or to produce defective national defense goods.

Under the term "subversive activities" would be activities on the part of any individual or organization which are intended to forcibly over-

throw the American Government or to give aid to its enemies.

Public Alerted

While these are only general definitions, the public should be alert to report all information directly to the FBI which relates to the following specific matters:

1. Allegations of espionage, sabotage, or subversive activities.
2. Foreign submarine landings.
3. Suspicious parachute landings.
4. Possession and distribution of foreign-inspired propaganda.
5. Theft or unauthorized possession or purchase of large quantities of firearms, ammunition or explosives, or short-wave transmitters and receivers.
6. Poisoning of public water supplies.
7. Chartering of airplanes for flights over restricted areas.
8. Fires and explosions of an unusual nature affecting any phase of the defense program.
9. Suspicious individuals loitering near restricted areas.
10. Possession of radioactive materials.

The protection of the Nation's internal security is a twofold responsibility. It must encompass not only the safeguarding of the Nation's secrets and vital areas, but also guarantee that the civil liberties of the citizen himself will not be violated.

Private citizens are warned against attempting to conduct their own investigations or engage in the circulation of malicious gossip or idle rumor. Vigilante action and "witch-hunts" only contribute to hysteria. The task at hand must be carried out in a calm and organized manner if the results are to be effective.

Local, county, and State police agencies since the inception of the emergency have been lending their assistance to the FBI and plans have been worked out to meet any eventuality which might arise.

By making their information available to the FBI and the other interested agencies of the Government, without attempts at evaluation or to draw conclusions, private citizens, law enforcement agencies, and patriotic organizations will not only be safeguarding the rights of the innocent but will also be making their own important contribution to the Nation's general security program.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Streamlining Traffic Bureau Administration

by COL. MATTHEW C. KIRKPATRICK,
Chief of Police, Dayton, Ohio

Police administrators continually face the problem of streamlining the clerical functions of the record divisions of the department in view of the increasing importance of the statistics of law enforcement. This is particularly true in the field of traffic records. The search for added efficiency through the use of time-saving and labor-saving devices is a challenge to those holding the responsibility of accounting for the stewardship of the taxpayer's dollar allocated to the police department.

The Dayton, Ohio, Police Department has adopted the use of machine punch cards in its traffic section to a greater extent perhaps than has any law enforcement agency in the country. The cards, I know, are in use in other departments, but Dayton is now using them in more ways and to record more information.

The Traffic Section, under the direction of Capt. T. R. Heywood, uses the punch cards in all cases handled in his section, including accident, moving violations, and parking and pedestrian violations. The following is the procedure used in each of these types of violations:

Accident Cases

In this type of case, the investigating officer at the scene, as is the practice in most cities, prepares his report on a form approved by the National Safety Council bearing the usual diagram and required information. This report is then routed to the machine operator in the traffic section who transposes the information into its code form and onto the punch card. This card then contains all the information in the report except the diagram. A green punch card is used for all accident cases, thus giving the traffic section a "quick glance" sight control as well.

The use of this system on accident cases has already facilitated the preparation of monthly and annual reports prepared for the FBI, the submission of information to the National Safety

Council, and the American Automobile Association pedestrian safety program. Further, it has improved the selective enforcement program now in effect in Dayton, Ohio. One of the items which appears in code on the green punch card is the location of the accident. To ascertain the frequency with which accidents occur at any location in the city, a master card is punched to reflect any location desired, and is used to select the cards reflecting all accidents occurring at that location. To illustrate the efficiency of this method, it now takes only 2 hours to do the work which formerly took 16 hours. Not only is time saved, thus freeing personnel for other duties, but also the results have been found to be more accurate.



Chief of Police Matthew C. Kirkpatrick.

Moving Violations

In connection with this type of violation, it is pointed out that it has been the practice of the Dayton, Ohio, Police Department to use separate tickets for moving violations and parking violations. The type of ticket used for moving violations, blue in color, is printed in the form of a summons and is referred to in the department as a "B" ticket (fig. 1). This ticket is printed in triplicate. The original is given to the violator by the officer; the second copy, an onion skin, is filed in the traffic section office. The third copy is sent to police court where an affidavit is prepared. Before this copy of the ticket is sent to police court, the machine operator transfers the information to a yellow punch card (fig. 2).

A record of arrest form is also prepared from the information on the "B" ticket. This form also is prepared in triplicate, with the original going to the records section, the duplicate serving as

drivers' record in the traffic section, and the triplicate going to the court sergeant so that he can follow the case through police court. The court sergeant, upon obtaining the disposition, enters it upon the punch card prepared from the triplicate of the "B" ticket and the entire record of the violation is thus consolidated upon one card.

Adaptability

Experience has shown that time and labor savings gained in the early stages of this type of system are only a small portion of the gains involved. Increased familiarity with the adaptability of the system brought about by its use and careful study is constantly indicating additional savings. The method of handling moving violations is a case in point. Changes are now being made in this method to utilize more completely the punch cards. Under the contemplated method a new type of "moving" violation ticket will be issued to all officers. This ticket is slightly larger than a regular punch card so that officers need carry only one size of notebook. One copy of the ticket will be given to the violator. The original, which goes to the police court, will be an affidavit in itself. The sergeant, to whom the officer turns in the original, will be a notary public. The third copy is to be a prepunched and numbered card. The numbers on the card will correspond with the "moving" violation ticket number. This prepunched card will be inserted instead of the usual triplicate copy when the record of arrest form is prepared by a clerk in the traffic section. The court sergeant will then use this prepunched card to follow the case through the court. When the officer turns in his original of the "moving" violation ticket, the machine operator will also copy the information from this form to a yellow punch card as is done under the present system. Under the contemplated system, the court sergeant will note the disposition of the case directly on the triplicate copy and the completed card will be given to the machine operator to match with the corresponding yellow card.

To illustrate the savings to be effected by this one change which, in itself, will require no additional clerical work or handling, it now takes approximately 2 hours each day locating the yellow punch cards to record the dispositions obtained. This estimate is based on the handling of approximately 50 cases per day. Under the new method,

DAYTON, OHIO		B 56619	
Department of Police			
Date of Violation _____		19____	
Name _____			
Address _____			
(RESIDENCE)		(EMPLOYED AT)	
Age _____	M W N	Male	
S C F	Female		
(OCCUPATION)			
You are hereby commanded to appear before the Judge of the Criminal Division—Municipal Court, 2nd floor, Jefferson Street entrance of the City Building on _____			
(DAY)		(MONTH)	(DAY)
19		at	AM PM
to answer to the charge of _____			
Auto License No. _____		Make of Car _____	
DRIVER'S LICENSE No. _____			
Owner of Car _____			
(NAME)		(ADDRESS)	
Place of violation _____		Time _____ AM PM	
Between _____			
Alleged speed of above named motor vehicle at time of violation: _____ MPH.			
Maximum Prima facie lawful speed at time and place of above violations _____ MPH or less.			
By Order of CHIEF OF POLICE			
By Officer _____		No. _____	
By Officer _____		No. _____	

Figure 1.

[illegible]

it will be possible to use the collator to search out the desired yellow cards and the Traffic Section will thereby be able to process an entire week's accumulation of pending arrest cards in less time than it now takes for one day's accumulation.

Parking and Pedestrian Violations

It is in the processing of this type of violation that the system used by the Dayton, Ohio, Police Department promotes the greatest savings in time and personnel, the greatest increase in efficiency, and, most important, the greatest educational and psychological effect on the public.

The ticket issued in this type of violation was formerly a white paper ticket and has been referred to as an "A" ticket in Dayton. Under the present system, tickets are issued to the officer in books containing ten sets of tickets. All of these tickets are punch cards and each set consists of a white original and a yellow duplicate. Each set bears its distinguishing serial number. Triplicates, prenumbered and prepunched with serial numbers corresponding to each set of tickets (fig. 3) are separate and are furnished to the Dayton Police Department in boxes of 2,000. These triplicates are furnished to the police court bail clerk

IBM 507E36		
1		1
2		2
3		3
4		4
5		5
6		6
7		7
8		8
9		9

Figure 3.

before the ticket books containing the corresponding serial numbers are issued to the officers. This insures the bail clerk's having a copy of every ticket issued and precludes the possibility of "fixing" a ticket.

The tickets furnished to the officer have appropriate blanks in which to record the data regarding the violation, a portion in which this information is punched in by the machine operator, and, on the reverse side, a blank wherein the amount of bail for each violation may be indicated. Upon observing a violation, the officer completes the card in writing and issues the duplicate to the violator. The original is turned into the traffic section where the machine operator transposes the information into the appropriate punch code and then files the original in numerical sequence.

The violator takes his duplicate with the amount of bail required to the bail clerk. This individual, who maintains his triplicate copies in a tub-type file so that the serial numbers are readily visible, matches and removes his copy from his file. He inserts his triplicate into the cash register which stamps it paid and which also ejects a paper tape receipt for the violator. The bail clerk's triplicates are then returned to the Traffic Section where they are run through the collator against the unpaid tickets.

Time Saved

Formerly, it took four persons 6 hours a day to handle the processing of these tickets. Incredible as it may seem, this same amount of work is done by the machine operator in 20 minutes.

The savings obtained through the use of this

system have now allowed the Dayton, Ohio, Police Department to apply its personnel thus released to the following up of unpaid tickets rather than to the processing of paid tickets.

This follow-up also utilizes the machine punch cards. The city traffic ordinance requires that bail be posted on tickets within 48 hours.

After a reasonable time, a master punch card is prepared so that it will "pull" all the unpaid tickets issued on a particular date when placed in the collator. A citation, the final notice, is mailed to the violator. If this is ignored, the master card is again used to pull out the unpaid tickets for that date and warrants are then issued for the arrest of such violators. The date of the mailing of the citation is stamped on the original punch card in file. Prior to the obtaining of a warrant, the sergeant of the traffic section examines this card and the bail clerk's copy is rechecked as a necessary precaution to avoid embarrassing any violator who in fact has taken care of the violation.

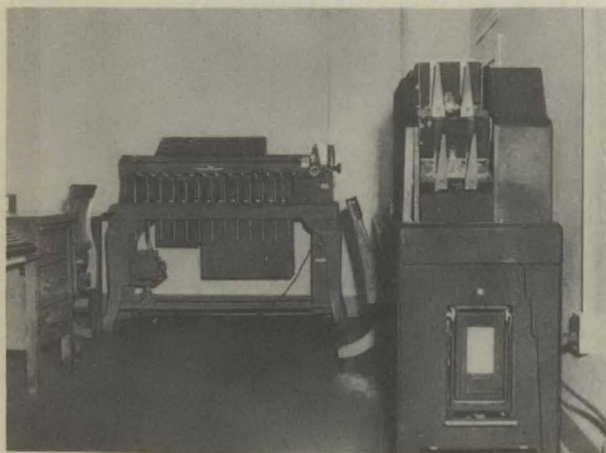
Another value of the system is seen in the location of lost tickets. A violator, having lost a ticket, can by furnishing his license number to the traffic section give sufficient information to locate the ticket within a maximum of 30 minutes. This previously was practically an impossible task.

These punch cards have received considerable publicity in the Dayton, Ohio, newspapers as the "no fix" ticket. This has given the department an outstanding psychological weapon against traffic violators. Statistics show that approximately 85 percent of the citations, or final notices, are paid prior to the filing of a warrant.

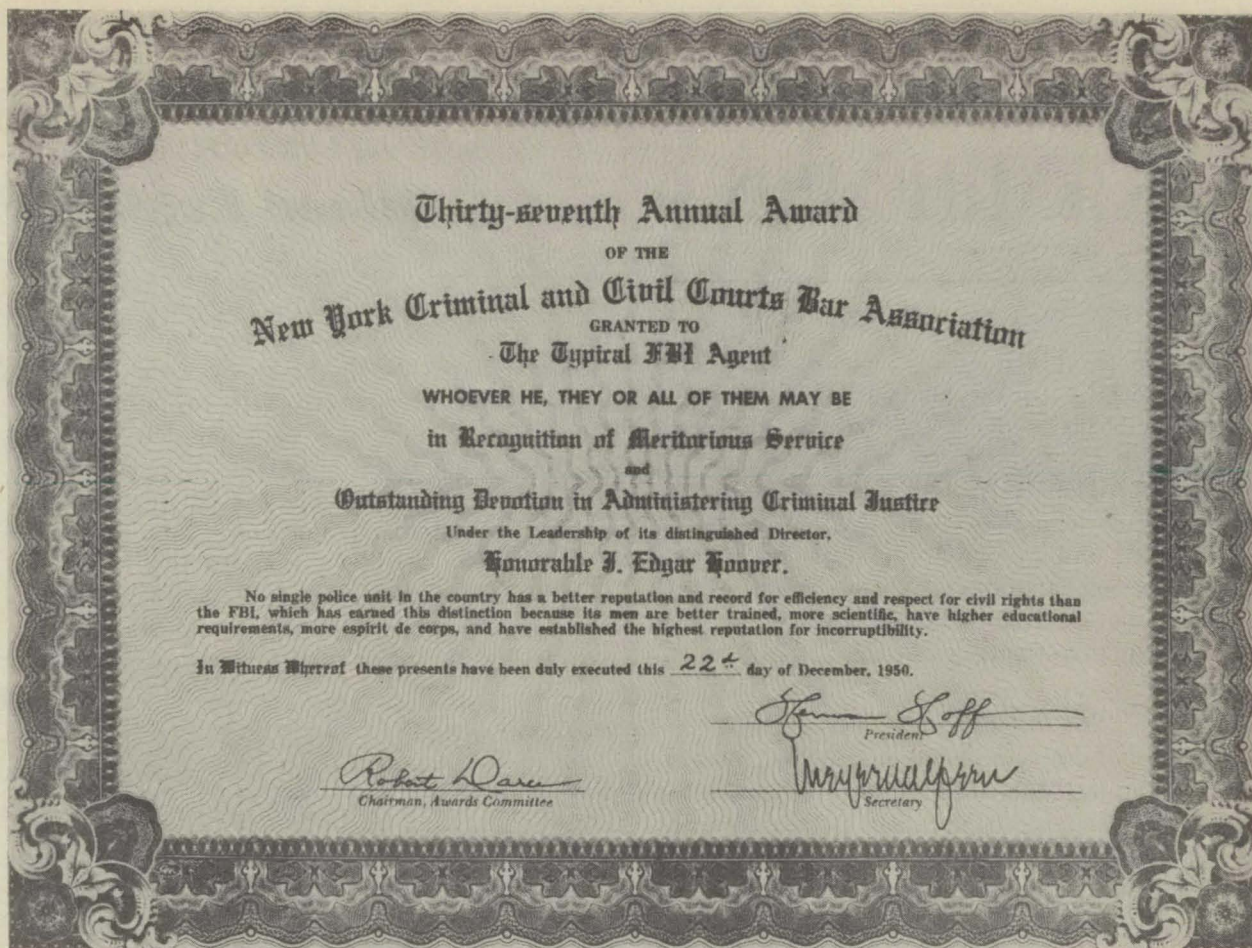
Issuance of Tickets

Another important aspect of the Dayton method is the manner in which traffic tickets are issued to each officer. A receipt is signed by the officer when he receives a book. When he turns in the completed book, the officer must also execute a card reflecting the license numbers and names of offenders, if available, to whom each ticket was issued. The completed book is not accepted without the list of violators. A constant check is made of the bail clerk's tub-file and when it appears that there is an unusual lag between some of the triplicates on file there, the triplicate is checked against the unpaid tickets. If there is no ticket

(Continued on p. 10)



Sorter and collator.



NEW YORK CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS BAR ASSOCIATION AWARD

Acceptance Remarks of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, December 22, 1950

It is with deep appreciation that I accept the Thirty-Seventh Annual Award of the New York Criminal and Civil Courts Bar Association on behalf of the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and their associates. It is particularly gratifying to us that an organization such as yours has chosen the FBI to receive this signal honor. As lawyers, you are in the unique position to objectively examine and intelligently judge the fruits of our work which on a day-to-day basis is brought under the scrutiny of the judicial process where fact is separated from fancy and the truth and truth alone is the test of investigative efficiency. Some of you have sat in judgment on evidence collected through our investigations. Many of you have represented individuals brought before the bar of justice as a result of FBI investigations. Most of you have had an intimate contact with the Special Agents of the FBI at some time and it is with a deep sense of humility that we now receive your appraisal of our stewardship of the grave responsi-

bilities entrusted to us by the American people.

It is the purpose of American justice to protect the innocent with the same degree of determination that it seeks to convict the guilty. This is the fundamental objective of all FBI operations. It is our responsibility to collect impartially the facts which establish the truth. The basic premise of the American bar is to give validity to the concepts of justice, tolerance, and fair play. The eternal vigilance of the members of the bar has made justice a living reality and has given unceasing assistance and encouragement to all of us in the FBI in the discharge of our own responsibilities.

It is indeed heartening that you have chosen to recognize the efforts of the FBI agents at this time as they go forward to assume even greater responsibilities in protecting the internal security of our Nation during the troubled days ahead. This symbol of your approval of their purpose and confidence in their sincerity is no small encouragement to each one of them.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Objective

Investigations of crimes of violence often are aided materially by the analysis of bloodstains present on such evidence exhibits as clothing, weapons, car seats, soil, etc. The evidentiary value of blood analysis may be augmented very frequently by the manner in which the specimens are collected and prepared for shipment to the crime detection laboratory. Proper handling of evidence is, of course, one of the most important duties of the investigating officer.

Liquid Blood Samples

It is always advisable, whenever possible, to obtain a liquid sample of the victim's blood in those cases in which a grouping comparison is desired with dried bloodstains appearing on suspect clothing or other exhibits. The grouping of liquid blood is a simple matter, and is decidedly preferable to the establishment of a victim's blood group by the analysis of dried blood on his clothing. Too often garments received in the laboratory in connection with violent crimes are too soiled for conclusive grouping determinations of the victim's blood, a sample of which could have been obtained in liquid form.

Containers

Liquid blood samples should always be taken by a physician or competent technician. The samples should consist of at least 5 cubic centimeters (about one-sixth fluid ounce) of blood and should be placed in a sterile container. A vacuum container such as a Sheppard tube is preferable, but a sterile test tube or vial which can be tightly sealed is satisfactory. The glass tube or vial should be wrapped in cotton for insulation against breakage and then placed in a cylindrical metal or cardboard mailing tube. (See fig. 1.) These mailing tubes are generally available at doctors' offices or at hospitals. If mailing tubes are not available, any rigid box of appropriate size is suitable for the purpose.

Collection and Submission of Blood Evidence

As soon as possible after the withdrawal of blood from the individual, the sample should be forwarded to the laboratory by airmail special delivery unless the contributor's proximity to the laboratory would make personal delivery more feasible. Time is all important in the submission of liquid blood. Blood is a substance which is readily subject to putrefaction. Liquid samples should always be forwarded to the laboratory separately. They should never be included in a package with other exhibits which are being forwarded by registered mail or railway express.

Refrigerants

Refrigerants are not necessary in submitting liquid blood samples and, in fact, their use is undesirable. On many occasions, the FBI Laboratory has received liquid blood samples packed in dry ice and usually the glass containers have broken in transit as a result of freezing. On the other hand, a number of samples have been received by regular mail from distant contributors in which no preservatives or refrigerants were used, and yet, due to the use of sterile containers, the blood was received in a condition satisfactory for grouping purposes.



Figure 1.

Autopsy

In the initial stages of the investigation of violent crimes, before suspects have been developed, there generally are no suspect exhibits in the possession of the investigator which require blood analysis. Under these circumstances the victims, in fatality cases, very often are buried without a sample of their blood having been obtained at the time of autopsy. If the victim has no hospital transfusion record or no military service record, there usually are no means of ascertaining his or her blood group in the event bloodstained suspect articles are subsequently found which require a blood grouping comparison. To avoid the possibility of such an occurrence, it is advisable to obtain a blood sample of the victim at the time of autopsy. The victim's group can then be ascertained and made a matter of record for possible future use.

The length of time after death during which the blood of a deceased person can be successfully grouped is, of course, dependent on many factors. Rapid body decomposition and blood putrefaction occur when the body is exposed to high degrees of temperature and humidity. In some cases, however, grouping determinations have been made of blood samples from the brain and abdominal cavity as late as 2 weeks after death.

Moist Stains on Clothing

The FBI Laboratory has on many occasions received shipments of clothing bearing bloodstains which were completely putrefied and thus unsuitable for grouping analysis. This condition was due to the garments having been wrapped for shipment while the stains were still moist. Bacterial action caused rapid putrefaction of the stains prior to their drying.

Before wrapping, a moist garment should be dried thoroughly by normal exposure to the atmosphere inside a room. Hastening of the drying process by exposure of the blood to heat or to sunlight should be avoided. Heat and sunlight may cause chemical changes in the blood which might prevent a complete analysis of the stains. Exposure of the clothing to a fan for the purpose of expediting the drying is also undesirable. Some of the dried crusts of blood adhering to the surface of the fabric may be blown away by the air stream. After the bloodstains on the clothing exhibits have been properly dried, they will remain in a condition satisfactory for analysis for

a long period of time. Each article of clothing should be wrapped separately to avoid possible contamination.

Dried Scrapings

When dried stains are located on smooth surfaces, such as finished floors, table tops, walls, or automobile fenders, the material may be scraped off by using a clean knife or razor blade. If at all possible, these scrapings should then be placed in a pillbox, of which there are many types now available. (See fig. 2.) A pillbox sealed with tape makes an ideal container for small bits of evidence, such as scrapings. The box itself can easily be identified by appropriate data written thereon. Quite frequently, blood scrapings are received in the FBI Laboratory contained in paper packets or envelopes. Very often the contents are lost during shipment as a result of sifting through unsealed corners or open edges of the paper containers. In the event that it is necessary to use a container other than a pillbox, precaution must be taken to insure that the container is completely sealed with tape to avoid loss of contents. The grouping of dried blood stains in the FBI Laboratory is illustrated in figure 3.

Protection of Stains on Hard Surfaces

In those instances in which dried stains appear on hard surfaces, such as axes, hammers, knives, stones, etc., a protective cover should be employed directly over the stained area or over the entire article if the staining is general. (See fig. 4.)



Figure 2.

Streamlining Traffic

(Continued from p. 6)

in file for that number, the license number of the violator as well as the name of the officer issuing the ticket, is nevertheless available.

Another enforcement technique in use by the Dayton, Ohio, Police Department is the "Not in File" card. Prior to the adoption of the punch machines, the traffic section personnel had to spend most of its time processing paid tickets. Now men are available to run down the delinquent violators who try to evade the paying of tickets because of out-of-state registrations. This is the function of the "N. I. F." card. When an out-of-State vehicle or one from a distant Ohio city is in violation, ordinarily only a warning ticket is issued. For flagrant violations or under unusual circumstances, the officer will issue a ticket. The license tag is searched and the name of the violator is obtained. His name is searched through available local directories and if not found, a "N. I. F." or "Not in File" card is prepared. These are filed by license number so that the frequency of violations can be ascertained. Constant violations by the same individual indicate that although his vehicle bears a foreign registration, the driver is either a resident or habitant of Dayton, Ohio. His license number is furnished to officers and eventually the violator is brought to justice. One interesting facet of this "N. I. F." card file which has aided the enforcement of the traffic program in Dayton, Ohio, is its disclosure on the part of a violator of a set parking pattern. The accumulation of these "N. I. F." cards usually shows habitual parking in certain locations in the city which often indicates clearly where the violator is employed or where he resides.

By the use of this "parking pattern" officers on specific beats are alerted and this process has already effected the location of habitual offenders.

Police problems in connection with the handling of vehicular traffic promise to become more aggravated and complicated in days to come. The Dayton Police Department is constantly striving to improve its procedures to meet these increased problems. The machine punch system and its operations discussed in this article have gone far to enable the department to increase its efficiency in the handling of one of local law enforcement's greatest responsibilities, that of enforcement of laws relating to traffic.

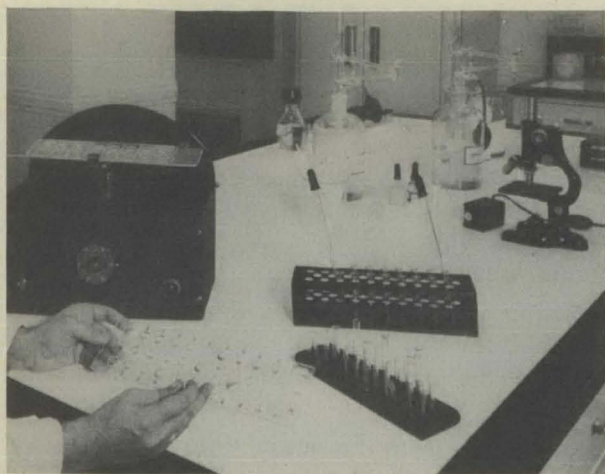


Figure 3.

In this manner, loss of material by frictional contact and peeling, may to a large extent be prevented. A piece of clean paper, a piece of cellophane, or a cellophane envelope may be taped over the area of the stain for protection.

It is also wise, when shipping heavy metallic objects to the laboratory, to enclose them separately in a wooden box and to fasten them securely therein by means of wires or wooden cleats. In the jostling to which the box is subjected during transit, the stains will not be rubbed off the exhibits by contact with the sides of the box.

Conclusion

As suggested in this article, the law enforcement officer, once his investigation has produced evidence involving bloodstains, must insure its preservation by using utmost care in its collection and preparation for submission to the laboratory.



Figure 4.

MISCELLANEOUS

Introduction

Members of the Oklahoma City Police Department and the Oklahoma Highway Patrol have found an interesting and highly effective way to catch and hold the attention of Oklahoma City school children on matters of safety. It started when the city's two daily newspapers, the Daily Oklahoman and the Oklahoma City Times, advanced the idea of the Green Banner Safety Program.

Oklahoma City has been outstanding in the traffic safety field. For the third consecutive year it has achieved a place at the top among the larger American cities. The Green Banner Safety Campaign gives every evidence of helping the city continue the fine record. While the public schools have contributed their fair share of work in build-



Lt. Robert R. Lester, Oklahoma Highway Patrol, and Chief of Police L. J. Hilbert, Oklahoma City, Okla., presenting plaques to youngsters whose schools achieved perfect safety records. (Photograph courtesy Daily Oklahoman.)

APRIL 1951

Oklahoma City's Green Banner Safety Program

ing Oklahoma City into one of the safest cities in the Nation with their already existing safety education program, the Daily Oklahoman and the Oklahoma City Times believed the program could be further improved and expanded by an over-all safety project which would create an aggressive and continuing interest on the part of everyone in the community.

The program was started in a series of informal meetings among the newspapers' representatives, school officials, the Oklahoma City Police Department, the Highway Patrol, and the Oklahoma City Safety Council.

Sponsors

Out of these meetings came the Green Banner Safety Program with the two newspapers serving as the sponsoring agency. All other agencies participating in these meetings helped formulate the regulations to govern the Green Banner program. With this ground work accomplished, each school in the city was contacted and the plans were outlined for those school officials who were to be in charge of the program in their schools.

The Safety Flag

The green banner safety flag, adopted by the originators of the program, was to play an important part in the success of the program in each school. For it was through this flag that school children were to be made conscious of whether their school possessed a "good" or "not so good" rating.

The green banner safety flag may be flown from the school flagpole when the school has accumulated 10,000 consecutive pupil days, accident-free. The number of pupils in the school, divided into 10,000 will determine the number of calendar days required to earn the right to fly the green banner flag and to participate in other phases of the program. For example, a school with an enrollment of 500 pupils needs 20 accident-free days to qual-

ify. Schools not having an enrollment that will qualify them in 30 days are eligible to fly the green banner on the thirty-first accident-free day, this provision being made to accommodate smaller schools. Under the program 7 days a week and 24 hours a day are included and accidents occurring outside Oklahoma City are counted if they involve an Oklahoma City pupil.

Placards and Buttons

In addition to being given the green banner by the sponsoring agencies, the secondary schools are given placards to display in the home rooms and in the elementary schools each pupil is given a green banner button. One section of the regulations provides that pupils must take off their buttons if one of them is injured. The flag then comes down. A daily report is then started on days needed to fly the banner again.

Naturally, no school children want to see their green banner flag come down. For this reason, the green banner program has stimulated intense interest and a spirit of competition among all city school youngsters. The program might be likened to an athletic contest in which great enthusiasm of, and support for, the "home" team is mustered in an effort to win.

When a school becomes eligible to fly the green banner flag, the sponsoring agency, the police and the highway patrol, and representatives of other participating agencies, conduct an impressive ceremony before the student body at the time the flag is presented the school.

This is where the police and highway patrol officers have been most active in the green banner program. At every presentation ceremony at the schools, both a uniformed highway patrol officer and a uniformed police officer appear before the group of pupils and talk on the subject of safety and the green banner.

Outline for Speeches

The policeman or patrol officer who presents the banner to the school is given an outline to follow so that he makes the ceremony one of dignity and ease. He, of course, does not have such an outline in evidence. It serves, rather, as a guide and he ad libs and changes the form to suit the situation. Two paragraphs from the extensive guide are as follows:



Oklahoma Highway Patrol officer presiding at a Green Banner Award program.

"This banner means more than a piece of cloth around which a ceremony is held as it is raised. It means that you, all of you, every student in this school, has learned to walk, work, drive, and play without getting hurt.

"This banner means that the pupils in this school have learned, and learned well, a basic lesson in good citizenship—that of living with, and using, what we have—and doing the things we like to do—and what we want to do—and doing these things pleasantly, efficiently and safely!"

This affords these officers an excellent opportunity to work closely with the pupils, to win their confidence. All this boils down to the fact that the Green Banner Program is an excellent public relations tool for the police and the highway patrol and provides a continuous vehicle for police contacts under most favorable conditions.

Conclusion

The green banner program does not end at the ceremony when the flag is presented to a school. The program has kindled a lively interest in safety in the entire community, and safety has been brought closer to the pupils and through them it



An Oklahoma City school youngster displays one of the hundreds of posters used to promote the Green Banner Safety Program. Buttons attached are those which pupils were permitted to wear after their school had won a Green Banner safety award.

has been taken into the homes of the community. Obviously, this is an aid to law enforcement work in the field of safety.

In May 1950, 41 of the city's 67 safety-conscious schools received plaques for their efforts in keeping accidents at a minimum.

Through this type of program, the Oklahoma City Police Department and Oklahoma Highway Patrol feel they have made friends of school children. One objective is to keep them from looking upon safety as a stuffy, uninteresting subject. Another goal is to develop better citizens of tomorrow by impressing upon school children that the law enforcement officer is a friendly, human part of their lives.

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NOTICE

The Thirty-sixth annual conference of the International Association for Identification will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., for 4 days, beginning July 30 and continuing through August 2, 1951. Convention headquarters will be in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

Questions relative to the Convention should be addressed to Mr. Edwin A. Hoffman, III, 729 City Hall, Philadelphia 7, Pa., general chairman of the convention.

APRIL 1951

Quick Action Saves Life

Genial Cyril J. Donnelly, chief of the Smithtown, N. Y., Police Department, had a major share in a quick-thinking performance which saved the life of a 6-month-old baby girl.

Little Robin Mason of Smithtown had been ill for 3 weeks from whooping cough. On the night of January 5, 1951, after a coughing paroxysm, she stopped breathing and started to turn blue. The child's mother could feel no pulse beat and believed that the baby was dead. She called a relative who, in turn, immediately notified Chief Donnelly.

Chief Donnelly left word for the fire department to come out with a respirator and rushed to the Mason home where he found the stricken child being given artificial respiration by her 13-year-old brother, Billy. The chief began blowing his own breath into the baby's lungs. The respirator was delivered in approximately 15 minutes, but by that time the little girl had begun breathing again. Firemen used the respirator to give the baby oxygen until a doctor arrived and pronounced the child out of danger.

The doctor praised the quick action of Chief Donnelly. He also commended Billy Mason who had learned to administer artificial respiration through his membership in the Boy Scouts and by attending PAL (Police Athletic League) classes in life saving methods in Long Beach, N. Y.



Robin Mason makes friends with the man who saved her life, Chief Cyril Donnelly. (Photo courtesy "Newsday," Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.)



MISCELLANEOUS

Riding along in the late afternoon of May 4, 1950, after rounding up cattle, a rancher living near Wickenburg, Ariz., noted some bleached and scattered bones. Among them was a human skull. Carefully marking the location, the rancher reported the matter to Clyde Hall, a deputy sheriff of Maricopa County stationed at Wickenburg. Deputy Hall radioed the information to the Maricopa County sheriff's office, Phoenix, and requested assistance.

Sheriff Cal Boies and Identification Officer D. L. McGovney joined Deputy Hall.

Sheriff Boies and Officer McGovney searched the area. They located various human bones in addition to the skull. Some of the bones were found in an abandoned pack rat's nest. Others were almost covered over with blown sand. In addition to the bones, a pair of badly faded overall pants were found, in poor condition due to weather and insects.

The inside waist measurement of the overall pants was 26½ inches. Allowing 1½ inches for shrinkage, it was concluded that the overalls were originally size 28 waist. The length of the outside seam was 36 inches, and the inside seam was 24 inches. These measurements, coupled with the fact that the right femur bone measured 15¼ inches in length, led the officers to believe that the unknown deceased was between 5 feet 2 inches and 5 feet 5 inches in height. They estimated that he had weighed approximately 115 to 125 pounds.

Five United States 1-cent pieces, minted in the years 1938, 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1946, were found in the watch pocket of the dead man's overalls. From these it was concluded that death had occurred during or after 1946. A plug of chewing tobacco and a white handkerchief bearing the initial "J" were recovered from the left hip pocket of the overalls.

The bones were examined by a doctor who found what appeared to be an old fracture of the humerus bone of the left arm. The skull also disclosed what could have been a fracture. This was not conclusive inasmuch as the skull showed considerable evidence of deterioration due to exposure.

Skeletal Remains Provide Means of Identification

No teeth were found in the skull. This, coupled with the fact that the upper jaw was unusually small, led to the belief that the unknown probably wore dentures.

On May 5, 1950, a newspaper carried the story, reporting in brief the conclusions reached as a result of the examination. In response to this article, 20 individuals telephonically contacted the sheriff's office, relating details concerning individuals who had been missing, and endeavoring to ascertain if any of the missing persons could be identical with the unknown deceased.

On the morning of May 6, 1950, a resident of Phoenix telephoned the sheriff's office, informing that an old-age pensioner who had been living on her premises had left August 1, 1946, to go on a prospecting trip in the vicinity of Salome, Ariz. He had stated that he would return in a month's time. He did not return. The woman further related that the individual in question received a monthly pension check of \$50 from the State department of social security and welfare. He received his August pension check, and, when he left, he had \$44 in cash on his person.

The September, October, and November pension checks were mailed to the man. Inasmuch as he did not return, the checks were sent back to the State department of social security and welfare on November 5, 1946, with information as to the reason that they were being returned. In June 1947, that agency marked the man's file "closed," as no further information was received.

A suitcase containing papers and personal effects of the man in question was examined. From a baptismal record dated March 24, 1882, it was ascertained that the man's given name was John, that he was white, male, born in Austin, Tex., February 14, 1869, and that at the age of 13 he had been baptized at a certain church in Austin.

A receipt for payment of a hospital bill at St. Monica's Hospital, Phoenix, led to an inquiry at the hospital where records disclosed that the man had been injured in an automobile accident at Fillmore Street and North Central Avenue, Phoenix, March 1, 1945, at 7:30 p. m., as a result of

which he was treated at the hospital for a fracture of the second and third top humerus bone, left arm, with a two centimeter overlap. The break in the humerus bone of the skeleton was declared to be identical with that in the X-ray report submitted at the time he was treated.

Another receipt disclosed this man was hospitalized at St. Joseph's Hospital, Phoenix. Inquiry revealed that he had been in the hospital from August 15, 1945, to November 5, 1945, for a skull fracture on the right side as a result of an automobile-pedestrian accident. X-rays taken at the time of his hospitalization were compared with the human skull found near Wickenburg. The examining doctor found that the skull bore a fracture identical to that appearing in the X-rays.

A set of dentures was found in the pensioner's personal effects. These disclosed that the missing man had an unusually small jaw. The dentures were placed in the upper and lower jaws of the skull. They fitted perfectly.

As a result of the several fractures and X-ray comparisons, as well as the set of dentures, officers arrived at a positive identification of the deceased man.

NOTICE

Submission of Fingerprints

A survey made of arrest fingerprint cards recently received in the FBI disclosed a tendency on the part of some law enforcement agencies to hold arrest fingerprint cards for several days until a group had accumulated before submission to the FBI for processing.

Approximately 4 percent of all arrest fingerprint cards submitted must be returned to the contributor because of illegible impressions or missing data.

It is possible that by delaying submission of fingerprint cards or submitting incomplete or illegible fingerprint cards one of the primary purposes of having a central clearing house for arrest information will be defeated in that fugitives may be released prior to notifying the law enforcement agency having a wanted notice.

If legible fingerprints are taken and all the necessary descriptive data are submitted promptly by all law enforcement agencies, the FBI will be able to render more efficient and expeditious service. Your cooperation in these matters will be greatly appreciated.

Thorough

Investigation Nets

Death Car Driver

Hit-and-Run

At approximately 2:30 in the afternoon of September 16, 1949, an automobile, traveling at a high rate of speed, attempted to pass a car on the road to Boulder Dam some 26 miles northwest of Kingman, Ariz. The driver of the speeding machine, noting a car approaching from the opposite direction, tried to cut back into the right lane. In doing so, he collided with the car which he was passing, causing the latter car to overturn.

One of the occupants of the wrecked car was killed. The other two were seriously injured.

The driver of the vehicle which caused the accident stopped, got out, and surveyed the damage. He walked to one of the victims, rolled the latter over and saw that the man was seriously injured, then returned to his car and drove away at a high rate of speed.

Officers Cooperate

A warrant was procured, charging the unknown driver of the speeding vehicle with manslaughter and leaving the scene of an accident. An investigation was immediately begun under the joint direction of Mohave County Sheriff Frank L. Porter, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, and Arizona Highway Patrolman Floyd L. Cisney.

Scene Studied

A motorist who had stopped at the scene of the wreck gave a description of the subject. The witness stated that he believed the vehicle which the subject was driving was a 1949 Plymouth coupe or sedanette. He added that the vehicle in question had passed him a short time before the wreck occurred and that the subject was traveling at a rate of 80 to 90 miles per hour.

Marks on the highway revealed that the subject's car had skidded 186 feet before striking the victim's automobile, and that after striking it, the machine skidded an additional 81 feet before stopping. The skid marks were 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide. They appeared to be marks made by Goodyear tires.

The victim's automobile was thrown 60 feet. It made three complete turns and stopped on its wheels, facing a direction opposite to that in which it had been traveling.

Witness Located

There was a filling station several miles from the scene of the accident in the direction taken by the speeding motorist. At about 2:45 p. m. a man stopped at the station, stated that there had been an accident down the highway, and said he wished to use the telephone. Advised that there was no phone nearer than Boulder Dam, the driver re-entered his automobile and drove rapidly away. This man fitted the description of the subject. The right rear fender and bumper of his automobile (described as a 1948 or 1949 Plymouth, Dodge, or Chrysler, with California plates) was damaged. The car was covered with reddish mud.

The investigating officers checked with dealers in Chrysler-built automobiles. They learned that new Chrysler-built machines were commonly equipped with Goodyear tires, and that such tires used on the 1949 Plymouths measured 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the tread. This was exactly the width of the skid marks at the scene of the accident.

Because of the reddish mud on the suspect automobile, it was believed that, in all likelihood, the subject had driven into Arizona from the east on Highway 66. There had been no rain in the northwestern part of the State, while it had rained in northeastern Arizona and in New Mexico where reddish earth is found.

Registrations Checked

The State checking station at Holbrook, Ariz., keeps a record of the make and license number of all automobiles entering the State driven westward on Highway 66. A list was secured of all Chrysler-built cars, bearing California licenses, which had traveled through the station in the 24-hour period preceding the wreck. The list, containing 415 such automobiles, was sent to the California State Automobile License Agency at Sacramento, Calif. The year, make, and model of the machines, as well as the names and addresses of the owners of the cars, were secured.

At this point in the investigation all cars except 1949 Plymouths were eliminated as the result of the tire tread investigations and another interview with the witness who had seen the subject and the car at the scene of the wreck. It was

learned that this witness was an automobile salesman. Moreover, he was positive that the car involved was a 1949 Plymouth.

Letters were addressed to police agencies in California requesting further information concerning all 1949 Plymouths on the list. As a result, information was secured by the Los Angeles Police Department that one of the cars, a 1949 Plymouth club coupe, had been abandoned a few days after the accident on the parking lot of an automobile club in Los Angeles. In addition, the owner of the car, had been reported by his wife as missing.

The right rear fender and bumper and right front fender of the Plymouth had been badly damaged. It was impossible, however, to observe the damage done to the car in question. The machine had been financed by the automobile club on whose parking lot it was abandoned. In view of the fact that a payment on the automobile was past due, the car had been repossessed and repaired.

The investigating officer secured a photograph of the owner. This was exhibited to witnesses who positively identified him as the driver of the hit-and-run car.

A warrant was secured and the subject was apprehended November 25, 1949, by the police department at Seattle, Wash., as a result of information which Sheriff Porter transmitted to the Seattle Police Department.

The subject was returned to Kingman, Ariz. Admitting his guilt, he stated that after abandoning his car he went from Los Angeles to Alaska by air, stayed there 2 weeks and then took a boat to Seattle, where he secured work shortly before his apprehension.

On pleas of guilty, the subject on December 22, 1949, in the Mohave Superior Court at Kingman, Ariz., received concurrent sentences of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years for leaving the scene of an accident, and 2 to 6 years for manslaughter.



State Highway Patrolman Floyd L. Cisney, left, and Sheriff Frank L. Porter.

CRIME PREVENTION

Industrial Area

River Rouge, a city of 20,000 population, adjoins Detroit on the west. Despite the fact that the area is highly industrialized, juvenile delinquency is not a major problem.

For many years the city has recognized its responsibility relative to youth development and the encouragement of wise use of leisure time. For a long period of time the city and the Board of Education have sponsored a comprehensive, year-round recreation program. Thus, with the boys and girls having a wide variety of leisure-time activities, the juvenile delinquency rate has dropped to one of the lowest in the entire metropolitan area.

In 1947 the police department took a big step in establishing good relations with the citizens of



Chief of Police Ralph Phillips.

Police Sponsor Youth Projects in River Rouge

*by CHIEF OF POLICE RALPH PHILLIPS
River Rouge, Mich.*

the future by forming, in cooperation with the schools, a Crime Prevention Bureau. Representatives from the police department and the school were given responsibilities which included assisting youngsters called to the attention of the police, supervising the school safety patrols and conducting a safety education program. During the time which has elapsed since instigation of the program, the number of youngsters brought to the attention of the police has decreased from 676 in 1947 to 307 in 1950.

Fishing Contest

The police department has sponsored many projects relative to youth activities since the bureau was formed. For the past 2 years the police have sponsored a fishing contest held on Labor Day. Limited to youngsters under 13 years of age, and to the most elementary fishing tackle possible, prizes are offered for items ranging all the way from number, size, and weight of the fish caught, to originality and variety of the Huck Finn and Becky Thatcher costumes which are worn by the small fry.

The fish are purchased from a commercial fishery through the courtesy of local people or service clubs. Prizes are donated by the local merchants who recognize the value of such a program.

The fish are placed in one of the local wading pools, kept without food for a few days, and the stage is set for the event which draws hundreds of spectators to watch some embryo Izaak Walton pull out a fish which may tip the scales at 10 pounds or more.

Last Labor Day approximately 350 children, armed with home-made hooks and poles, collected at Memorial Park to try their luck in the pool which was stocked with 300 fish. More than 100 prizes were awarded in the different age groups and classifications. Those who failed to hook a fish were given a silver dollar. A series of athletic events at the park followed the fishing contest.

Portsmouth Police Chief

Lewis Clifton Warren was appointed chief of police of Portsmouth, Va., on January 1, 1950. The appointment was the culmination of a period of hard work in the field of law enforcement which began on September 17, 1928.

Chief Warren heads a department of 103 men who are responsible for the lives and safety of the 90,000 people living in the area. Such a job could normally be expected to absorb the energy of one man. The chief, however, keeps in mind the citizens of tomorrow by expending time and effort on the youth of today. He himself was a Boy Scout and throughout his years of police work has kept up his interest in youth, sportsmanship, and fair play.

Chief Warren has played on and coached numerous semipro teams in Tidewater, Va. The Portsmouth American Legion Post 37 team which



A 6-year-old lands the big fish. (Photograph courtesy Detroit Free Press)

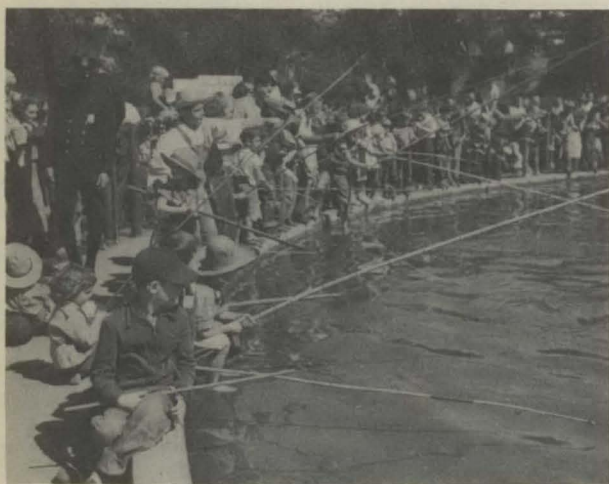
I have seen this good-will program between the police department and the youth of River Rouge develop from its beginning for I was the officer placed in charge of the Crime Prevention Bureau. Therefore, I know from personal experience that youth will return in greater measure all the courtesy, respect, and consideration which is shown them by their community and law enforcement agencies. The fishing contest is one which I have had the pleasure of supervising, and as long as I am able to do so, I plan to make it an annual event.



Chief of Police Lewis C. Warren.

he coached in 1948 won the eastern State championship. His team won the second district championship in 1949, but was beaten in the eastern State championship play-off. In 1948-49, he coached the Portsmouth Eagles Aerie, 558, softball team to the second district championship. His activities were such that he was named sportsman of the year in 1948 by the Portsmouth Sportsman Club.

Chief Warren leads a busy life. He is president of the Portsmouth Police Relief Association, a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, a trustee of the Tidewater Police Association, and a member of the board of directors of the Beazley Foundation Boys' Club.



A park pool becomes the "Ol' Mississipp'" for a day. (Photograph courtesy Detroit Free Press)

POLICE TRAINING

Training Course

The Danville, Va., Police Department desired to conduct a specialized school for the investigation of burglary and at the request of Chief of Police J. C. Garrett, the Richmond office of the FBI made an instructor available.

The school was confined to a 3-day period with both afternoon and evening sessions. The afternoon sessions were attended by officers who were off duty at the time. Those who worked the day shifts attended the evening sessions.

The instructor first lectured on the subject "Burglary Investigations." Thereafter the members of the classes participated in a discussion of investigative suggestions and methods. The last 2 days of the school were devoted to actual case work.

Setting the Scene

Several days prior to the beginning of the school, the instructor and Chief Garrett obtained permission from officials of a coal and wood yard in Danville to actually burglarize their office. On



Lt. Norman Boswell points out to Chief J. C. Garrett chart prepared by investigating officers.

Burglary Case Solved in Police School

the second day of the school, the instructor, to set the scene, "broke into" the office of the coal and wood yard. Once inside the building he "broke" into a desk and from the top drawer took a small tin box which was supposed to contain \$5,000.

Just prior to the time the school was to resume on the second day, the instructor placed a call to the desk sergeant of the Danville Police Department. He stated that he was the owner of the coal and wood yard. He wanted to report that his office had been entered and that \$5,000 had been stolen. The desk sergeant took the facts of the complaint and prepared the necessary complaint form. Just as he finished writing up the complaint, the instructor and Chief Garrett appeared in the office of the desk sergeant. When they were informed of the complaint they told the desk sergeant that they would take the complaint form to the classroom and since the school was studying the investigation of burglary, the case could be investigated by the entire class.

The members of the class were informed of the facts in the complaint and the desire of the chief of police to have the entire group go with the investigating officers to the crime scene and assist in the investigation. Three members of the class were designated to make the investigation. The remainder were to act as observers and offer suggestions. The investigators were told that they should explain to the group just what investigative steps they were taking and why. Upon completion of the giving of instructions, the entire group proceeded to the coal and wood yard to either investigate or observe.

Crime Scene Search

The investigators promptly began a crime scene search. They observed that the thief had gained entry by cutting the wire in the rear screen door and then unlatching the screen door. Thereafter he had loosened a part of the facing on the door and forced the lock. Particles of glass were observed outside the rear door. (The broken glass

had no connection with the case and was there only to confuse the investigators.) A footprint was located a few feet from the rear door. The officers made a cast of the footprint and obtained a portion of the screen wire which had been cut. Inside the office they observed papers scattered over the floor. Smudges on several pieces gave evidence that someone had walked on the paper. A good heelprint was found on one sheet of paper which had been taken from the desk drawer. Investigators also found a pocket comb and a small piece of paper with a number written on it (this had no connection with the case) on the floor. They located a latent print on top of a desk. Inside the desk drawer, from which the money box had been taken, they found a small piece of metal which appeared to have been broken from some object. The officers noted that entry had been gained to the desk by the use of some type of pry bar or instrument similar to a screw driver. Small toolmark impressions were observed on the desk drawer.

Preservation of Evidence

All the evidence found was picked up, identified, and preserved. The latent fingerprint was photographed. A chart of the office was prepared showing the furniture and the location of each piece of evidence.

While the investigation was in progress several of the members of the class were informed that the case was a part of the school and each of these officers were to take the part of someone connected with the investigation. One officer acted as the owner of the coal and wood yard, several others were employees of the company, some were neighbors residing in the vicinity or operating a business in the area. One was a taxi driver, one a cafe operator, another a hotel manager. An attempt was made to anticipate just whom the investigators would want to talk to and someone took the part of those persons.

Interviews

The crime scene search completed, the officers began interviews. By this time it became generally known that the burglary was a part of the police school, and much interest was aroused in learning the identity of the burglar or burglars. The investigators began the questioning by talking to the owner of the coal and wood yard.

From what he told them and what they had observed at the crime scene itself, it appeared that someone connected with the coal and wood yard was either in on the burglary or had passed along information to the person who did the job. This fact was made more clear to all when it was ascertained that while the company had a safe in an adjoining room no attempt to enter it was made. The only object entered or on which an attempt to enter was made, was the desk containing the money box. In addition, only the one drawer where the box was kept appeared to have been opened. Then, again, this was the largest amount of money ever kept in the box overnight. The officers questioned each employee and had each account for his time during the period in which the premises might have been entered. Their alibis were checked. Finally, the suspicion of the investigators turned to a fairly new employee who, although he had what appeared to be an airtight alibi, nevertheless, did not care to discuss himself and his past too freely. He claimed to have been in his room all during the night before. He had no one to support this claim except his landlady who stated she saw a light in his room. The police did not believe this story, but no one at the rooming house saw him nor was it unusual for them not to see him. The suspect claimed he was home although he could not prove it nor could police prove otherwise. A search of his room revealed nothing. The footprint outside the rear door proved to be the employee's but that in itself proved nothing. He worked at the place, he had a right to have his footprints there. The latent fingerprint was not that of the employee, but had it been it would have proved of little value since the fingerprints of an employee would naturally be present.

Investigation of the Suspect

After much investigation, the officers located a taxi driver who recalled having seen the employee downtown at about midnight the night the crime was committed. This broke down the alibi the employee had set up and when questioned again and confronted with this, he refused to make any statement or discuss the matter at all. A thorough investigation into his background was made and it was learned that he had a criminal record. He had once been arrested for housebreaking and sentenced to serve a prison term. A complete history of the employee, and details of the previous

offense were received. More information concerning him was secured, including names of friends, relatives, and the identity of the person who was arrested with him in the previous housebreaking case. The "State penitentiary" furnished the complete history and fingerprint impressions of the person who was previously arrested with the employee. His fingerprints were compared with the latent print found on the top of the desk in the coal-yard office. The latent compared favorably with the left thumbprint. Reinterview with the employee, who by this time was in jail, proved useless, but the officers did not give up. Armed with a photograph of the employee and his friend, the officers contacted various persons, rooming houses, taxi drivers, etc., until they located a person who recalled having seen the two together on the night the place was burglarized.

The rest was easy. The second subject was located in a rooming house. The entire loot was recovered and the subject finally confessed. The investigators followed up by having examinations and comparisons made of the physical evidence. For example, an examination of the hair found on the comb indicated that it was of the same color as the hair of one of the subjects. A comparison of the metal, found inside the desk drawer, with a broken screw driver found in the possession of one of the subjects, revealed that the metal was, in fact, the broken tip from the screw driver. The cast of the footprint compared favorably with a shoe of one of the subjects. Metal particles, similar to shavings from the cut screen wire, were on the blade of a knife found in possession of one of the subjects. The heelprint found on the sheet of paper compared favorably with the heel on one of the suspect's shoes.

Conclusions

Chief Garrett stated, after the school was over, that he had never attended or taken part in any police-training school in which as much interest was shown as in this school. The chief was high in his praise of the "case type training." Said Chief Garrett, "I fully believe that by giving the officers attending a school something to do, by letting them take an active part in the school such as assigning them to the investigation or giving them a part as a witness, they not only express more interest in the school, but derive far more benefit from it."

APRIL 1951

Phenix City Firearms Training

The Phenix City, Ala., Police Department is proud of its firearms range, which was completed in September 1950. The new range is equipped to handle almost all phases of the FBI firearms training program, including the practical pistol, submachine gun and shotgun courses. Due to insufficient space, it was not possible to include rifle training. The range is available to all law enforcement agencies in the area.

Chief of Police Pal M. Daniel strives to train the members of his department in up-to-date law enforcement procedures, particularly in the use of firearms. A suitable firearms range was not available and approximately 2½ years ago the chief began looking for a plot of ground on which a range could be constructed. He located a suitable area approximately 2 miles from police headquarters and contacted the officials of the railroad which owned it. Chief Daniel explained his proposed program and the railroad donated approximately 15 acres of land to the police department for the construction of the range.

Building the Range

The plot obtained was the site of an old gravel pit. It was necessary to level the ground in front of a bank approximately 40 feet high. The street commissioner made a bulldozer and a truck available to do the necessary grading and earth moving. Members of the police department volunteered their assistance during off-duty hours in the building of the range which was started during the



Officers of the Phenix City Police Department utilize the new range.

summer of 1949. The last concrete was poured in September 1950.

The funds used in constructing the range were raised by the police department through two dances which were sponsored by the Police and Fireman Association. The range itself is modeled after that of the FBI at Quantico, Va. It now has three concrete paved practical pistol course lanes with paved crosswalks at 7, 15, 25, and 60 yards.

When work on the range was first started, Chief Daniel purchased an automatic reloading machine capable of loading approximately 5,000 rounds of .38 caliber ammunition per day. Patrolman O. S. Smith is in charge of the range and is responsible for the reloading of ammunition.

Sheriff H. Ralph Mathews, Jr., of Russell County, and his officers have participated in firearms training in the past.

Chief Daniel sponsored two firearms schools during 1949 and 1950 and contemplates having two such schools each year. In addition, he plans to hold monthly firearms training for the men in his department.

Texas Chief

Sam Wright Bollinger became chief of police in Jacksonville, Tex., on September 12, 1939. From the beginning he set for himself the goal of making his police department one of the most efficient of its size. He himself attended the thirty-first session of the FBI National Academy.

Chief Bollinger presently has nine men under his command. He insists that his men be of highest character and reputation, and he personally investigates them prior to appointment.

The high standards which Chief Bollinger has set up for new recruits coming into his department include a 6-week police training school afforded by the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Tex., under supervision of veteran Police Chief Carl Hansson, his instructors, and FBI agents. Each recruit must be familiar with the criminal statutes in the State of Texas before going on duty as an officer. Regular salaries are paid while the men are in attendance at the 6-week police training school in Dallas.

Chief Bollinger emphasizes the importance of good records and the utilization of photography and scientific techniques in police work. Emphasis is placed upon efficient organization and operation of an Identification Bureau and record



Chief of Police Sam W. Bollinger.

system. Prisoners arrested by the Jacksonville Police Department are photographed immediately. The chief affords instruction to his men in scientific methods of criminal investigation and stresses the utilization of laboratory facilities to the fullest degree. Each patrolman is required to make a complete and detailed daily report, together with investigative reports of each day's activities.

Chief Bollinger has labored to modernize the physical equipment of the department. His officers utilize two-way radio-equipped cars and motorcycles similarly equipped.

Requests from other police agencies asking for advice and suggestions have been a source of encouragement to Chief Bollinger in his efforts to provide the best possible law enforcement to the members of his own community.



Notice

In connection with the submission of fingerprint arrest records to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is requested when it is known to the contributor that the subject is an employee of the United States Government, that fact be recorded on the back of the fingerprint card. This entry should be made at the bottom of the space reserved for the photograph and should set forth the name of the department or agency and the position occupied.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Chief Marshall Retires

After nearly half a century in law enforcement, William Marshall, chief of police at Ithaca, N. Y., since January 1, 1916, retired. Chief Marshall patrolled his first beat on December 31, 1904. At the time of his retirement, he was the second oldest chief in period of service in the State.

When the young officer entered on duty, the Ithaca Police Department was staffed with seven men, all of whom were on foot. These patrolmen



Chief William Marshall.

Over 125 Years of Public Service

worked a 12-hour shift 7 days a week with no vacation and no sick leave. The yearly budget was \$6,000.

The Ithaca Police Department today has a full complement of 35 members. Their equipment includes two-way radios, squad cards, motorcycles, and a patrol wagon. The men work an 8-hour shift with a 6-day week. A 3-week vacation period and 14 days of sick leave are allotted annually. The department presently operates under a budget of approximately \$150,000.

On December 5, 1950, the Ithaca Common Council unanimously passed a resolution placing on record "its esteem of Chief William Marshall and his record of faithful municipal service, and that it extend its deepest gratitude for his devotion to duty."

Just prior to the close of his long period of duty, Chief Marshall was tendered a testimonial dinner by members of the Ithaca Police Benevolent Association. He was presented with a set of luggage and a plaque recognizing "devotion to duty, 1904-50."

Starting his retirement with a vacation in Florida, the chief has no definite plans other than "seeing how it feels to be an ordinary citizen so I can complain to the police any time I feel like it."

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Lifetime Career

There are few officers living today who can lay claim to the fact that their whole adult life has been devoted to law enforcement. Harold E. Wolfe, Chief of Police, Mason City, Iowa, is among this select group. Chief Wolfe recently completed 30 years of service and has been head of the Mason City Police Department since 1935. He is the dean of the chiefs of police in the larger cities in the State of Iowa, yet he is comparatively young.

In reviewing his career, Chief Wolfe well remembers the time he found himself as a neophyte in police work, a rookie patrolman, engaged in a gun battle with a jewelry store "heist" man. The wel-

Fifty Years of Service

On July 2, 1950, Chief of Detectives John Cornelius McCarthy of the Savannah, Ga., Police Department completed 50 years of continuous service as an officer of the Savannah Police Department.

The "chief" entered the police department as a patrolman soon after the turn of the century which ushered in his twenty-first birthday. In 1902 he became a member of the mounted squad, and as a member of the mounties, was a representative of the police department at various horse shows in the Savannah area. He accumulated numerous blue ribbons as proof of his ability.

John McCarthy was transferred to the detective bureau in 1907 and in 1923 was made chief of detectives.

Chief McCarthy was instrumental in recovering a portion of the \$500,000 worth of bonds stolen from a New York City bank.

The "chief" has been active in various civic groups in Savannah. In 1941 he was grand marshal of the St. Patrick's Day Parade, an honor which is extended to an outstanding citizen and civic leader each year.

In speaking of his 50 years as a member of the Savannah Police Department, he said: "I have never mistreated a human being in my life and I feel a great deal of satisfaction in knowing that I have done an honest job and have contributed a share toward helping the public and mankind."



Chief of Detectives John C. McCarthy.



Chief of Police Harold E. Wolfe, Mason City, Iowa, Police Department.

coming words given to him by his chief on the day he entered on duty were still fresh in his memory: "Here's a gun, a badge, a billy—you are now a policeman!" After an exchange of shots with the gun-crazed robber, Wolfe was firmly convinced that if he were ever fortunate enough to be put in charge of a police department he would institute a carefully planned firearms program for his men. Chief Wolfe has seen his conviction crystallized into actuality, because since 1935 the Mason City Police Department has had monthly firearms training the year round. Chief Wolfe has also instituted other phases of police training for members of his department. The ultimate results have been gratifying to him, and he considers his department to be one of the best groups of marksmen and one of the most efficient police agencies in the country.

Chief Harold Wolfe is one of a number of men who have consecrated their lives to the betterment of law enforcement and who have helped to bring standards of professionalism to law-enforcement work.

WANTED BY THE FBI

HENRY RANDOLPH MITCHELL, with aliases: Michael S. Angle, Martin Hogan, Henry Ralph Mitchell, William Lawrence Wilson, J. C. Womack, "Little Mitch," and others.

Bank Robbery



Henry Randolph Mitchell.

It was the custom of the Perkins State Bank, Williston, Fla., to close at 12 noon and reopen at 1 p. m. At approximately 1 p. m. on January 21, 1948, just after three employees had returned from lunch, two men entered the bank, closed the front door and approached the tellers' cages. Drawing guns the men ordered two employees to lie on the floor, covered the third employee, and robbed the cash boxes of \$10,353. Putting the money in what appeared to be a laundry bag, the bandits made their exit and fled in a Chrysler sedan.

Accomplice Apprehended

FBI agents joined with local law enforcement agencies in an immediate investigation. The bank robbers were soon identified as ex-inmates of the Florida State Penitentiary. One was apprehended. The other, identified as Henry Randolph Mitchell, is still at large.

Mitchell's criminal record dates to 1924 when he was arrested in Tampa, Fla., on a bad check charge. In the course of his career he has been convicted in the States of Kentucky, Georgia, New York, and Florida for grand larceny, violation of narcotics laws, breaking and entering, and forgery.

Mitchell was received at the Florida State Penitentiary at Raiford, Fla., on February 5, 1941, to serve 2 concurrent 10-year sentences for breaking and entering and grand larceny. He was released on December 21, 1947, just 1 month to the day before the bank robbery.

Federal Process

An indictment was returned by a Federal grand jury at Gainesville, Fla., June 16, 1948, charging Henry Randolph Mitchell with the robbery of the Perkins State Bank, Williston, Fla., on January 21, 1948, said bank being a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Armed and Dangerous

Mitchell, a reckless gambler, is reportedly an avid patron of the race track. He is believed to be armed and is considered dangerous.

Description

Henry Randolph Mitchell is described as follows:

Born	September 27, 1895.
Height	5 feet 5¼ inches.
Weight	About 155 pounds.
Eyes	Brown.
Hair	Greyish brown.
Complexion	Ruddy.
Build	Short and stocky.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupation	Auditor, clerk, machinist, porter.
Scars and marks ...	1-inch scar left inside wrist, small cut scar inside edge of left eyebrow, right little finger crooked and stiff, mole on right cheek.
FBI Number	171,307.
Fingerprint classification	15 S I U 7 L I Tt

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating Henry Randolph Mitchell is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation nearest his city.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



D

This impression is classified as a central pocket loop type whorl with a "meeting" tracing in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A refer-

ence search would be conducted as a tented arch as the appendages in front of the right delta (D) may be construed as spoiling the recurves.