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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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

June 1, 1951

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

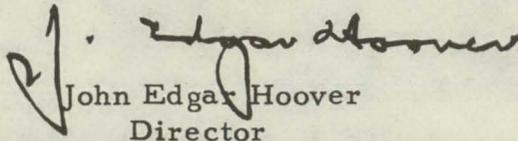
Few of us can forget the upheaval which occurred during World War II. Many people were moving from rural to urban areas. Manpower was in demand and vast numbers of men and women streamed into defense plants. Swing shifts and graveyard shifts dislocated regular habits of living. Parents were preoccupied with jobs. Scores of fathers were away on the battle fronts. We were fighting a war. In our concentration we gave very little attention to our growing juvenile problem.

Law enforcement officers were among the first to see delinquency mushroom in a field grown fertile through neglect. And it is to the everlasting credit of our profession that conscientious police officers took prompt and positive action to curb its growth. While the majority of agencies were short-handed and the men were overworked, many of the officers gave precious time to creating and supervising activities which would absorb youthful energies in a healthful fashion. It was an emergency situation and emergency measures were required.

Now, for the second time in a decade, we are forced to put aside peaceful pursuits. Our national energy is being concentrated on rebuilding the defenses of our country. There is distinct danger that delinquency on the part of youth will become aggravated.

We are facing a challenging situation. The close of school means added hours of leisure time for youngsters. The need for supervised youth programs and activities was never greater. It is therefore heartening to note that, despite heavier burdens and growing responsibilities, more and more law enforcement officers are dedicating time and effort to the prevention of crime among the youth of our country. No work was ever more essential; no service more deserving of commendation.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



Graduation exercises for the 59 members of the forty-sixth session of the FBI National Academy were held in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C., on March 30, 1951. The class was composed of representatives from 30 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Two of the graduates are members of the United States Marine Corps.

Diplomas were presented to the group by Assistant Attorney General A. Devitt Vanech and Director Hoover. Among law enforcement notables present were Mr. U. E. Baughman, Chief of the United States Secret Service, and Mr. James M. Broughton, Portsmouth, Va., honorary president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Speakers

Mr. Paul Harvey Ashenhust, Dallas, Tex., president of the class, spoke on behalf of his fellow graduates. Major addresses were delivered by the Honorable Jennings Randolph and the Honorable Everett M. Dirksen, United States Senator from Illinois.



*Director Hoover greets the IACP's Honorary President
J. M. Broughton*

Forty-sixth Class Graduates from FBI Academy

Senator Dirksen, who served in the First World War, was elected to Congress in 1933. A member of the Illinois and District of Columbia bars, he served for 16 years in the House, retired, and in 1950 was called back by his constituents to serve in the Senate. On a previous occasion members of an FBI National Academy group—the thirty-fourth session in 1947—were privileged to hear Senator Dirksen, one of the most persuasive debaters in the halls of Congress.

The Honorable Jennings Randolph also addressed an earlier National Academy class, the tenth session, in 1939. A native of West Virginia, a lawyer, newspaperman, and university professor, he also was elected to Congress in 1933 and served for 14 years. He is presently assistant to the president of Capital Airlines.

Invocation and benediction at the services were given by Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.

Dirksen Stresses Individual Responsibility

Speaking of the uncertainty and turmoil of the times in which we live, Senator Dirksen emphasized the fact that American life and freedom are not gifts to be enjoyed solely by us in our lifetime. The American way is a trust which citizens must understand and protect if it is to be preserved for the enjoyment of the generations which follow us. He said:

My old friend, Director Hoover, my old colleague and associate Jennings Randolph, who, you will remember was chairman of the House District Committee, and whom I succeeded in that capacity, and my old friend and colleague Senator Humphrey, who is here to honor the occasion and, shall I say, this rather handsome and attractive graduating class. Edgar, I think they get better looking as time goes by. It is a delight to come and enjoy this fellowship and to visit with you a little while. I come because I have an affectionate respect for a great patriot, by the name of J. Edgar Hoover, and I come because I am interested in being able to speak to you since you have been here taking this educational course. I should say, of course, that I am no expert in this field and

perhaps it is a pretense on my part to even undertake the role that has been thrust upon me this morning. I think I feel a good deal like the judge who had a prisoner who would not talk, who would not defend himself and would not explain how he had purloined some chickens out of a coop, notwithstanding the alert owner, a vigilant dog, and padlocks and safeguards necessary to secure those chickens. When it was all over and he had been tried and sentenced, the judge took him over in the corner and said, "Joe, just how did you get the chickens out of the coop?" He looked at the eminent jurist and said, "Judge, if you want to indulge in a rascality, you had better stick to the bench."

I suppose I ought to stick to the legislative field but I am glad to be here, and so, as one who shares your feelings, I will do my best. I think this can best be illustrated by the admonition of the good judge to the defendant found guilty on all three counts and sentenced to 120 years in prison. With some dismay, the defendant said, "Judge, I don't think I can serve that long." Reassuringly, the judge said, as he patted him on the shoulder, "Well, do your best."

We will do our best this morning. I like to participate in graduation affairs. It has been a long time since I graduated. I remember only one thing about my graduation and that was a word in the title of the speech. That was back in my home town in Illinois. A distinguished local attorney spoke to the young graduates, and I remember the title very well. It was "The Vicissitudes of Time." The reason I remember this was that I could not say "vicissitudes" in those days. I remember I wore an "iron" shirt, a tailor-made suit. Those are the things I remember.

I hope perhaps I can say a word or two and address them particularly to you, the graduating class. We are in such a welter today. My mail this week has been 2,000 first-class letters a day. What do they write about? Everything, from Korea to crime.

They want investigating committees continued, peccadillos in high office remedied and cured. There isn't anything they don't write about. They write about security. A spirit of dissidence is in the air today, and people are vocally expressing themselves, pouring out their hearts in words and sending them to their Senators and Congressmen. It is a great thing for America to be expressive, a remedial weapon in the hands of the people. They are looking for something. What is it? Peace of mind? Peace of soul? A sense of serenity? A sense of emotional and physical stability? The things that the soul and heart reach for and the kind of thing that we hear when we go to church, as during the Easter season? People are looking for those things today and I wonder if that accounts for the dissident spirit today.

I wonder about it, and you must, in moments of contemplation, wonder about it, too. There is an unrest in the air today and I wonder, my friends, whether we, the people, have detached ourselves from something that is living and vital and American. Have you ever thought of yourselves as a part of this living stream called Americanism? We just decide we'll live on as one man, just "me against the show." Nothing else. When it is over, when these transient moments on the earth are ended, that's the end of the business. Maybe that is the feeling

of all in this age of the "fast buck." Maybe it is more. When we detach ourselves from the living stream, how impoverished we are on this checkerboard, God's footstool. Will we say, "Let's forget about it, let's go out and let the country go to the dogs in a handbasket?" That kind of fellow is a jackass without any pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity.

I want to belong to something that went before, and looks out to the future, to something that's going to continue when this business is all over. Well, what is it? One term is a highfalutin, high-sounding term that you call "the tradition of America." It is always a good term. If you are called on to make a speech, just insert the word tradition. It always fits. It fits, but has a precious meaning. It is something more than a word, it is a bundle of all the personalities, the achievements, the hopes and aspirations that have gone before in this country, and those that will come after. Tradition is the unending stream of this country and everybody and everything that contributed to it. It is the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution. It is George Washington and that great lawyer, John Marshall, and Peter Zenger, because they spoke their minds and wrote what was in their hearts. It is Abraham Lincoln and Andy Jackson, it's even Sam Houston of the State from where the president of the class comes. All these people, all these things, roll them into one and that's the tradition of America. If I say nothing else to you, I hope you shall remember you are a part of the living stream of America.

Sometime when you visit Chicago, go to the Midway and see the Fountain of Time near the University of Chicago. The sculptor was born back in my congressional district. He took that big piece of marble and caught just the faces of people, all kinds of people, and showed their eagerness and expectancy as they move down this endless corridor of time, and he called it the Fountain of Time. You see Congressmen and rural mail carriers, FBI men and the policeman on the beat, girls coming into shops and stores, rugged men in factories. It is a piece of a generation called America marching down through time, and we are part of it. When you forget you are part of it, part of the tradition of America, you have lost something. But if you feel it, and you know what it is to do and should do, it will make you a trustee of America.

That's the thing that I want to emphasize this morning. What is a trustee? What is a trust? A trust has something to do with bonds, stocks, land, and one thing and another, and you need a set of trustees to administer the trust. A man can designate the First National Bank as a trustee with a 5 percent fee a year to run the functionings of the trust, and he can count upon that bank to discharge its responsibilities to the beneficiaries of the trust. That's a trustee. I am a trustee, J. Edgar Hoover is a trustee, you are trustees, for your country, for this thing called Americanism, because every generation is a trustee for its welfare, well-being and vitality.

Who are the beneficiaries? Those who come after us. The millions of kids in schools, the youngsters in America who have not moved fully into the orbit of citizenship and responsibility. Some of the beneficiaries of the trust are away right now. That is not unusual. Some of them went away back in 1898 to liberate the land called Cuba. Some of them, like myself and maybe some of you, were

away back in 1917 and 1918 battling the Kaiser. Millions were away in 1941 to do that job all over again in foreign lands. Now some are away and all the rest of us must be mindful of our country. They are out in a land called Korea. Two hundred thousand young Americans are out there and the casualty list as of this morning is 57,000. What do you think they would say this morning in the "Land of Morning Calm," which Korea means, if they could have seen the television show the other day in Washington and New York? What do you think they would say if they could read the Washington Star, Post or Times-Herald every morning in Korea, if they could see and read the headlines. What do you think they would say? "It isn't worth it."

When you see the deterioration of that great force, the moral fabric of America, it might be like the ship captain crossing the South Pacific, to a distressed little island. He nosed the ship in that direction, and the first mate and two sailors went to the shore. The first mate took newspapers to the people on the island and he said, "Read these first and then decide whether you want to be saved or not." What do you think they would say about the TV show from New York and Washington?

FBINA

With completion of the forty-sixth session, a total of 2,311 graduates have attended the FBI National Academy.

A recent survey disclosed that over 26 percent of FBINA graduates were serving as the executive heads of their law enforcement agencies.

The beneficiaries of this trust are these youngsters and if you please, what a holy and solemn responsibility it is. Trustees of a country.

Some of you come from afar and some from my own State. But where you sit this morning is a place that was not always a lovely and ornate building with a fine prestige, worthy of a great Government. It was a hunk of swamp, 160 years ago, part of Maryland and Virginia that you call the District of Columbia, and people had a spark in their souls. What was it? It was a fixation for freedom. They started to "do business" with King George and they finally developed a new country; and they had a wanderlust in their souls, the kind that takes you down to Texas, as our friend the president of the class said. They began to go out through the Allegheny pass and on out through Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. They crossed the Mississippi, and finally the frontier closed at the Pacific. It was like being caught in a centrifugal force as in your wife's washing machine, when you put the clothes in and turn it on and it whirls the water out through the perforations. That is how the people were spread out—by a centrifugal force in our country. Out of that force came common centers, great beehives which developed into great cities such as Washington, Cleveland, San Francisco,

and Seattle. These developments have established our great standards of living and fine tranquillity.

I like that word tranquil. I think it is one of the sweetest words in the English language. Calm, undisturbed and unagitated. You who have been in an airplane (maybe some of you will take an airplane back home), and you look out of the window at the checkerboard of this country—you can feel and see the sweetness and tranquillity as you see the whole pattern of the country, the rural areas, the cities, with ribbons of smoke from the industrial plants, and stores where merchandise is sold. There below is a free, tranquil country, and we should let nothing overturn that tranquillity. That is the thing that is expressed in a Senator's mail. This is the thing that makes people talk about war, disturbed foreign relations, and crime.

There were 250 letters in my mail this morning saying keep the Kefauver Committee alive. There were 500 every morning last week. There is a sense of dismay, a sense of despair about it, as they think about it and read speeches such as that by Senator Fulbright, so well quoted by Jennings Randolph, when he said something about moral blindness and obtuseness in the country. Maybe it is right, and so as we think about it, let's think about it in terms of our trusteeship to a sweet thing called a republic with a free life in our keeping while we are here. We are trustees for those who are fighting the battles of the country and the United Nations, 7,000 or 8,000 miles away from home. It isn't any wonder we read and see the articles such as the one in the Reader's Digest called The Twilight of Honor. More and more we say it is a collapse of conscience. All these things are part of the moral problem of America. It is bound up in this thing called crime and the disturbance of the so-called social fabric of the Nation. Now, it is useless to get all indignant about it, full of bile and anger, unless the bile, anger and indignation is directed to something. Let's look at the picture for a moment. I am no expert—just an amateur. But something has occurred to me on a number of occasions. How many of the things that happen to disturb the serenity of communities, get their inspiration from the acquisitive instinct in people—so strong that it overcomes every social restraint and every moral inhibition. Now people don't go out and murder and commit homicide just for the love of it. There is something attached—it has an objective—a "fast buck." Let's look at other crimes. Embezzlement—just taking something that does not belong to the taker but is entrusted to him. Larceny—the practice of appropriating to a person's use, the taking, acquiring, or getting of something that does not belong to him. Robbery—forcibly taking what belongs to another fellow. Burglary—a breaking in with intent to commit a felony—to get something—the "fast buck." Extortion, confidence games, blackmail. If you glance down the great catalogue of crime, you will see that it is the acquisitive instinct which brings most crime. Fear is the only way to quell it.

So, as you think of it, out of it comes what? A few simple conclusions—number one, intense covetousness is at the bottom of it; number two, it is done locally, it has to be committed somewhere in some locality, and so, you should think in local terms. A breakdown of moral and social restraints makes it possible. It has an impact upon the moral fabric of the Nation and you are trustees of it.

When you get off that larger beam and decide that this is just a transient experience on this earth, that when it is all over for you here, it is the end; when you feel no identity with a living and moving organization you cannot possibly make the best peace officers within your talents and capacity. The first thing to remember is that you deal with people. Trees and flowers, birds, lovely buildings, these commit no infractions of the social law. It is people who have a twist in their souls and it is they who completely imperil and jeopardize the very fabric of America.

It will be your job. Where will it be? It will be back home where you go. You know it is nice to read the papers, to see Frank Costello on the stand in New York, "Greasy Thumb" Guzik on the stand in Washington. Just remember that if you will do the job where you are, in the interest of the country, that it is a great sweet, blessed trust that we have because somebody did a job before us. I have not the slightest doubt that you will do a great job and make a real contribution to the cleansing of America in this rather feverish hour. The place is back home where you are going. The technique is to inspire fear.

You know George Bernard Shaw, who died recently, wrote a letter to a college student and in it he said fear is a universal passion. If you want to prove it, notice a tiny baby, maybe 6 months old. If the mother raises her hand as if to "paddywhack" it for something, you can see the complex of fear in the eyes of the child, even at that age. We live with fear—a school boy afraid of being paddled, a youngster in high school afraid of algebra, a young man in the springtime, afraid that his lady love might jilt him. A fear of insecurity, and finally the fear that dogs us to the very grave. Fear is the universal passenger.

I don't know how to deal with the antisocial people who disturb the moral fabric and who agitate and disturb the thing we trustees are charged with, except by the inspirations of fear. That's all they know. Millions and millions of people know a devotion to an ideal love of country. Some people, and particularly those who are devoted to the philosophy of the "fast buck," have no idealism in their souls. Fear is all they know. How do you inspire it? It is easy. Law enforcement. That's why you are here. Inspiring fear in those who get over the moral line, by law enforcement. Where? Back home. If you keep on the beam of Americanism, remember you are not doing it only for your community, you are not doing it for the year 1951, or for the next 5 years; you are doing it for the endless tradition of which we all are trustees. When you are on that beam, I have not the slightest doubt as to what you will do in that field. So I come back to a theme that was utilized by my great and good friend, J. Edgar Hoover, only this week before a committee on the Hill. What does he say? He says if there is law enforcement in the local areas of the country, this crime pyramid will fall apart like a house of cards. It is as simple as that. I don't care what big names and "big wheels" there are, I don't care what the interstate ramifications may be. Where you live is the place for the job. Where I live is the place for the job, and when it is done we'll know full well that this blessed thing of which we are a part will continue on. There will be a sweet and free and moral

America for the youngsters, God willing, who will come back from Korea, for the youngsters who grace the schools of America today, and for all those unborn generations to come who will also become part of the great living, pulsing, throbbing stream we think of as the greatest country on the face of the earth—a republic, if you please, the United States of America. Your devotion is to your community because it is part of the living stream of America. Bless you in your endeavors as you go forward and remember we are all trustees of a great trust committed to us for the benefit of others.

Randolph Scores Public Apathy

In his address, the Honorable Jennings Randolph struck at the trend to let the other fellow make the decision. He pointed out the fact that neglect of civic responsibility on the part of an increasing number of American citizens may spell disaster. Failure to use the franchise, he said, may mean the loss of American freedom. His address was as follows:

It is with a deep sense of appreciation that I acknowledge the very gracious and the most generous presentation by Director Hoover at the FBI National Academy graduation exercises this morning. I know that Mr. Hoover would desire that I be truthful, and so you will not misunderstand if I correct one statement which he made. He said that I had served in the United States Congress and had then retired to go into business. He used the word retirement. There is just one reason why I am not now in Congress. I was defeated. It took my constituents 14 years to retire me and when they did so they did a very satisfactory, from their standpoint, job. I was succeeded by a fine man from the opposing party, and he was succeeded by an equally fine man of my own party. Change in government responsibility, in party, and personality, is delightful to some and distasteful to others. It is my hope, expressed without regard to party affiliation, that our Federal laws continue to be fashioned and administered by public officials of ability, courage, and a high sense of obligation to all citizens.

Mr. Hoover, as a member of the Congress of the United States, I was steadied and strengthened by the realization that you and your associates could be counted on, by all Americans, to properly discharge your duties in times of comparative peace or in times of crises. I am certain that today I do not overemphasize when I say for my colleagues of yesterday, as Senator Dirksen could say for his colleagues of today, that the members of the Congress have never withheld the requests which have come from the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the necessary funds with which to provide the personnel and the programs to protect this Nation, and all our people believing in the fundamentals of justice, under the law. I refer to an address given to his colleagues by Senator Fulbright earlier this week. He, of course, was making a report on a certain study he had conducted of one of the agencies in our Federal Government. This legislator gave

(Continued on page 23)



MISCELLANEOUS

Introduction

The automobile thief needs to do two things to stay in business—avoid the law and find buyers.

The fact that he has been able to do the latter has cost the general public millions of dollars a year and has complicated the work of the various law-enforcement agencies. It is the buyer who takes the loss when the stolen machine is restored to the rightful owner. It is the buyer, too, who is in a position to be of greatest assistance to the investigating officials.

Dealers Can Help

Members of the police department who win the cooperation of the car dealers in their particular area will find that they have valuable allies. Such allies will be of even greater assistance if they are able to recognize those elements which all too often indicate that a car has been stolen.

Car theft is big business. Rings have developed in which each phase of the racket is handled by a different operator. One man steals the machine, another handles the changing of the numbers, still another takes care of the papers. One of the more important tasks is entrusted to the man charged with disposing of the altered machine. He must convince the buyer that he is legitimate.

The alert automobile dealer is in a position to checkmate the car thief. By examining most carefully each automobile brought to him for purchase, he often may avoid buying a stolen car.

This has two effects: The dealer does not risk a possible monetary loss and he, at the same time, may hold the wedge which will crack a stolen car ring.

Precautions

There are several points which police officers should bring to the attention of the prospective buyer. The latter must give these points close attention when the seller of the vehicle is unknown.

The points to be considered are as follows:

Is It a Stolen Automobile?

Keys

These should be examined with care. Effort should be expended to determine if they are the original factory keys or if they are duplicates.

A duplicate usually has some identifying data on it, such as a small number "15" on the side of the key, or the name of the locksmith who made it, to indicate that it is a replaced key. Close scrutiny of car keys prior to purchase may eliminate the possibility of future loss, by causing the buyer to make further inquiry.

Vent Glass

The vent glass on both the right and left front doors of the car should be examined to determine whether or not either has been replaced. A great many car thieves break the vent glass on the driver's side of a locked car in order to gain entrance.

The glasses, including the vent glass, on all cars which come from the factory, will generally have a trademark. This trademark usually is found in the lower corner of the glass.

On a replaced glass it sometimes can be seen that the open edge of the vent glass is rough. On a factory glass the similar surface is smooth.

Tool marks may be visible on the body surrounding the vent glass if the latter has been pried open.

Ignition

A prospective buyer should check the ignition switch for evidence of tampering. If the coil wire has been stripped of its insulation near the point where it enters the coil, the buyer should be wary. In many instances the thief will jump the switch by attaching a wire directly from the coil wire to the battery, utilizing this means to start the machine.

Very often after a new switch has been installed, the thief simply places a piece of tape around the wire which was stripped at the time the car was stolen.

Tags

New tags on a used automobile in the middle of a tag year should raise some suspicion. The buyer should ask himself why the new tags were just purchased.

Thieves will buy new license plates for a stolen automobile in order to get the machine registered in the name under which they intend to sell it. New tag bolts on an old tag also should raise a question in the mind of the purchaser. Tag bolts will generally rust within 3 or 4 weeks' time after they are put in use. If the tag is old and the bolts are new, it indicates the possibility that the tag was stolen and placed on the car with new bolts.

Registration

An examination should be made of the license registration to determine if it is recent. Legitimate individuals do not ordinarily go to the trouble of having their car re-registered just prior to selling it. If the purchaser notes that the car being offered him has been registered very recently, there is reason to be suspicious of the person offering the machine for sale.

Bill of Sale

In the majority of sales of used cars, the bill of sale seldom, if ever, is notarized. Thieves, however, very often secure a fake bill of sale which is notarized in order to make it appear legitimate. Suspicion is justified if the bill of sale for a used automobile has been notarized.

Titles

In those instances in which a car being offered for sale has a foreign tag on it, steps should be taken to determine whether or not the State of registration has a title law. If the State does have a title law, the seller of the car should have the title for the car in his possession.

Suspicious Driver

The prospective purchaser must exercise good judgment in determining whether or not the seller of the car "fits the car." If a rough-looking, poorly dressed individual offers a late model automobile for sale, there is reason to be suspicious.

Take into consideration the man's place of employment, manner of dress and place of residence in determining whether or not he might logically own a car of the type he is attempting to sell.

Careful consideration of these obvious points will help the automobile dealer avoid the pitfall of purchasing a stolen automobile. Any information he may uncover indicating that a machine has been stolen should, of course, be referred immediately to the proper authorities.

Jurisdiction

The investigation of stolen automobiles is the responsibility of local authorities and of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The jurisdiction of the FBI exists only in those cases in which there is interstate or foreign traffic in stolen machines.

DURING 1950 ✓

Local law enforcement officers recovered 92 percent of all stolen automobiles.

Auto thefts increased in all areas except in population groups under 25,000 and in the Pacific geographic division.

468 cars were stolen in an average day.

The crime of automobile theft was up 4.7 percent over 1949.

(FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1950.)

The Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles statute places responsibility for investigating cases in connection with the interstate or foreign transportation of stolen motor vehicles or aircraft upon the FBI. A person convicted of violating this law may be subject to a maximum penalty of 5 years' imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine, or both.

Cooperation

It is to the advantage of both law enforcement and automobile dealers, as well as the general public, to circumvent the activities of car thieves. A voluntary working alliance can do much to curtail their operations.

A Day With the FBI

The movie featurette, *A Day With the FBI*, produced by Louis de Rochemont, will be released shortly by Columbia Pictures. It will be on view at local theaters in the immediate future. Those interested in law enforcement are urged to see it.

This documentary film in technicolor will be of interest to law enforcement officers, particularly in view of the emphasis placed on scientific training, and the graphic manner in which it portrays the proper care, handling, and examination of evidence.

The great majority of law enforcement officers are aware of the FBI Academy and ranges at Quantico, Va. Many officials have utilized the FBI Laboratory facilities in connection with the examination of evidence. *A Day With the FBI* enables the officer to see for himself the exact

routine which is followed in connection with the submission of evidence.

While the cases depicted are simulated, the film is wholly documentary as to FBI scenes, locale, and personnel. Local law enforcement officials and State police appearing in the film are bona fide officers who cooperated in preparing the movie. The FBI Academy, the Laboratory and Identification Division scenes were photographed at Quantico and Washington. The FBI personnel reflected in the film are, in actual fact, the men who examine evidence, handle the fingerprints, and write reports. They take the audience behind the scenes to view their work at first hand. Here is a man bending over a microscope. Here an expert burns a minute fleck of paint in the blue-white blaze which will reflect its composition on a spec-



An instructor at the FBI Academy at Quantico, Va., gives two new agents the fine points of a crime scene search.



Local officers secure specimens of soil at the scene of a hit-and-run.



An examiner in the Petrographic Section of the FBI Laboratory examines the soil jarred from the fender of a hit-and-run suspect's car.



In the FBI Laboratory an examiner compares a plaster of paris cast against the reference collection of heel impressions.



A technician in the Hairs and Fibers Section of the FBI Laboratory removes small strands of fiber for color analysis.

trographic plate. Over there a technician applies chemicals to a blood-stained garment. Down the hall a handwriting analyst is comparing the writing on a check with that of a known con man. The scenes are absorbing; the work is completely authentic.

Louis de Rochemont's work is well known. First producer of *The March of Time*, he is particularly well known for his documentary films. In 1940 he directed and produced *The Ramparts We Watch*. In 1944 he produced the prize-winning movie, *The Fighting Lady*. This was followed in

1945 by *The House on 92d Street*, a semidocumentary on the subject of Nazi espionage in the United States. Portions of this film were shot on location at the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. *13 Rue Madeline* was made in 1946, as was *Boomerang*. Mr. de Rochemont's most recent production, *The Whistle at Eaton Falls*, is scheduled for an early release.

Watch for It

A Day With the FBI will be in your city soon. It is believed that you will want to see it.

WANTED BY THE FBI



Joseph Franklin Bent, Jr.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN BENT, JR., with aliases, Franklin Joseph Howard Bent, Howard Franklin Bent, Jr., Joe Frank Bent, Thomas Claude Richards

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Robbery and Attempted Murder)

California Robbery

At 6:15 p. m., on July 23, 1949, Joseph Franklin Bent, Jr., his face partially hidden with adhesive tape, entered a large grocery store in San Diego, Calif. Holding up the cashiers, he collected \$2,150 from three cash registers. He put the money in a paper bag, left the premises on foot, hurried to an alley in which an accomplice waited with a parked car, and fled.

Shotgun

A motorcycle officer sighted the getaway car at a San Diego intersection and followed. As the car turned in an arc, Bent opened fire with a shotgun. The officer returned the fire but the desperadoes managed to elude him.

Federal Charge

Bent's companion was apprehended the following day. Bent, in order to elude arrest at a bus station in Santa Barbara, stole an automobile which he wrecked near Inyokern, Calif. Nevertheless, he avoided apprehension and it later became evident that he had fled from the State.

A complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at San Diego, Calif., on March 20, 1950, charging the subject with a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1073, in that he fled from the State of California to avoid prosecution for armed robbery and attempted murder.

Louisiana Escape

On May 23, 1950, a grocery store in Baton Rouge, La., was held up during store hours. The assistant cashier of the store was forced to go to various registers and put money in a bag for the bandit who escape with approximately \$1,800.

Bent was not known to be identical with this bandit until, as Thomas Claude Richards, he was arrested in Jefferson Parish, La., on May 29, 1950, on an assault charge following a fight. At this time he broke away from arresting officers and after a long automobile chase was captured by New Orleans police when he was located hiding under a house.

Removed to the Parish Jail at Gretna, La., he was fingerprinted and photographed. At 1:10 a. m., May 29, 1950, Bent escaped from the infirmary where he was being treated for a broken jaw, stole a car which he abandoned in Metairie, La., stole another car and made his getaway.

Following investigation, Bent was positively identified as the man who perpetrated the robbery in Baton Rouge on May 23, 1950. A warrant was issued in that city on May 31, 1950, charging Bent with aggravated burglary, which carries a more severe penalty than armed robbery.

Another Robbery

At 3:30 p. m., on June 3, 1950, a lone bandit held up a grocery store in Minneapolis, Minn., obtained \$397.13 and escaped in a green Studebaker, later determined from the license number which had been seen, to be the car stolen by Bent in Metairie, La. The robber was identified from photographs as being Bent. The stolen green Studebaker was recovered at Riverdale, N. D. Bent has remained at large.

Record

Joseph Franklin Bent, Jr., attended Harlem, Mo., grade school, and North Kansas City High School. On March 6, 1946, Bent entered the United States Army at San Antonio, Tex. On April 5, 1946, he

was discharged from the Army following his arrest by Federal authorities on a charge of robbing the post office sub-station, Grand Junction, Colo.

Records reflect that at the time of this arrest Bent admitted 20 armed robberies in the Kansas City area between January 2, 1946, and February 21, 1946, from which robberies he obtained approximately \$2,000.

For the post office offense, Bent was sentenced to 25 years in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. However, on the basis of improper indictment a motion to modify the sentence was filed and on December 3, 1948, the United States District Court ordered the judgment modified and Bent released. Bent was released but on June 20, 1949, a United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that his conviction should stand and he was ordered back to Leavenworth. The apprehension of Bent was ordered so that he might serve the 25-year sentence.

Bent, then in Kansas City, Mo., operating a fish market, informed acquaintances that he would not be taken alive and, to avoid apprehension, hurriedly departed for California. According to relatives and acquaintances, he has not been seen in Kansas City since that time.

Bent's principal interest and occupation has been fishing. He is alleged to be well versed in all matters regarding fishing and follows it avidly as a hobby as well as a business. It is believed that if he were to work seriously at any trade or vocation it would be something in connection with the fishing industry.

The fugitive is also interested in fire departments, and is reported to have been at one time employed as a fireman. He is said to read magazines a great deal. He likes to swim, and dances a little. He does not smoke.

During his brief stay in New Orleans, Bent was known to frequent gambling clubs. In the course of this time he reportedly boasted that his father owned two ranches in Texas, one a cotton ranch, and that he himself was well acquainted with Texas. On one occasion the fugitive was observed to win about \$1,000 gambling. At that time he had taken his coat off, but was careful that no one touched it when it was on the table. The fugitive usually came to the club early in the evening and left for a while, coming back later.

Description

Bent is described as follows:

Age..... 23.

JUNE 1951

Born..... November 30, 1927, Clay County, Mo.

Height..... 6 feet, 1 inch.

Weight..... 164 pounds.

Build..... Slender.

Hair..... Brown.

Eyes..... Brown.

Complexion..... Ruddy.

Race..... White.

Nationality..... American.

Occupations..... Fisherman, fireman; applicant switchman for railroad in St. Louis, Mo., April 19, 1945; may have worked in Texas citrus fields or one of a number of truck farms in Eagle Pass, Tex., and community. Applicant for steel plant worker in a mid-western town, March 8, 1945. Has worked as a seaman, making voyages in 1945.

Scars and marks... Scar on point of chin, ½-inch oblique scar on second joint of left index finger rear, ¼-inch oblique scar on back of left index finger, ¾-inch oblique scar above inner point of right eye, ½-inch horizontal scar above inner point of left eye, three ½-inch scars under chin, bone removed from tip of nose, dim cut scar on left side of forehead, ½-inch scar on right thumb, 1-inch scar on left knee, ½ inch scar on right elbow.

Remarks..... Good personality but often resentful in manner, especially if called upon to take orders; known to hang out at taverns.

FBI No..... 4,591,174.

Fingerprint classification. $\frac{17}{I} \frac{O}{28} \frac{29}{W} \frac{IOM}{OOI} \frac{15}{}$

Reference..... $\frac{31}{28}$

Armed and Dangerous

Bent has carried a .32 caliber 9-shot automatic, a .38 snub-nose revolver, and a .45 caliber automatic. He has been known to purchase his firearms at pawnshops.

Bent is armed and is considered extremely dangerous.

Any person having information which may assist in locating this individual is requested to immediately notify 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.

Pick up the Trail

FROM IMPRESSIONS FOUND
ON FIRM SURFACES

The preservation of shoe-print and tire-tread impressions on firm surfaces presents problems different from those involved in the preservation of impressions which can be reproduced by means of plaster casts. Special techniques are required to locate and preserve this type of evidence. The techniques are illustrated on the following pages.

Floors, broken glass, desks, and window sills often bear impressions which are not visible except on close search with a portable light and thus it is imperative that the crime scene be kept clear until such a search can be made. If the impressions are on a surface which cannot be removed, they must first be photographed. This should be an evidence type of photograph made by placing the camera directly over the impression, directing light from one side, and including a scale and proper identification. Many impressions of this type can be preserved by removing with fingerprint lifting tape of a size sufficiently large to cover the entire area.

In cases where impressions are found on paper, floor mats, chair coverings, or other material which can be removed from the crime scene, the investigator need only identify the evidence and carefully pack it for transmittal to the Laboratory. A suggested method of shipping original evidence of this type is to fasten it by stapling, nailing or tying the evidence to the bottom of a box, allowing nothing to come in direct contact with the surface of the impressions.

The facilities of the FBI Laboratory, available to all law enforcement agencies, include examinations of shoe prints and tire treads.

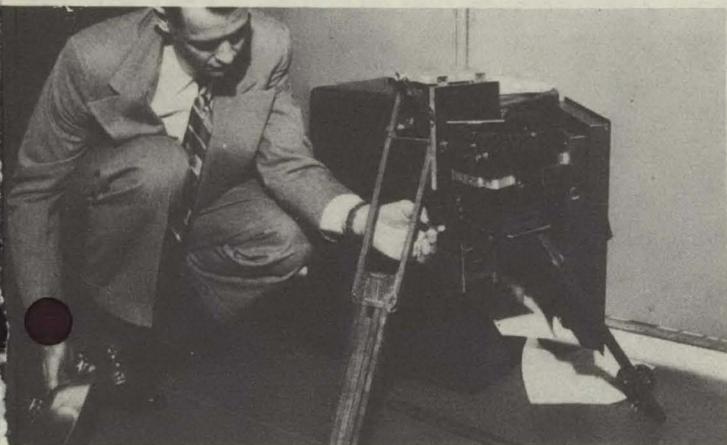
When received in the FBI Laboratory, the shoe or tire impression can be searched in the Shoeprint File or Tiretread File for information as to make, size and other data of investigative value. The FBI Shoeprint File contains photographs of all rubber and composition heels, half soles, and whole soles manufactured in this country. The FBI Tiretread File consists of blueprints, drawings and photographs of tiretread designs currently in use. The shoes and tires which are located during an investigation can be compared by a Laboratory expert with the questioned impressions. Results of these comparisons will serve to identify or eliminate suspects developed during the course of the investigation. Characteristic marks found on the evidence will, in many cases, enable the Laboratory expert to positively identify the shoe or tire with the questioned impression. In other cases, the Laboratory expert will be able to testify as to similarities of size, design, and wear when the absence of accidental marks prevents a positive conclusion.



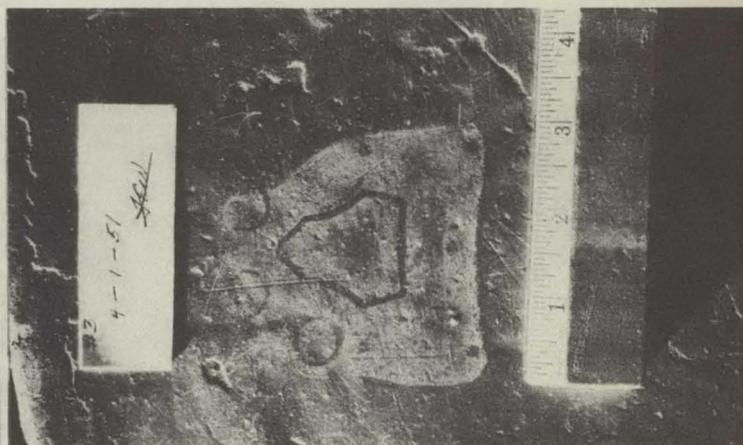
SEARCH for impressions on floors with a flashlight or other portable light by sweeping the beam across the entire surface.



SHOE IMPRESSIONS not visible under ordinary light conditions will be located in this manner.



PHOTOGRAPHS should be made of the prints located. Care should be taken to direct light from one side to accentuate the print.



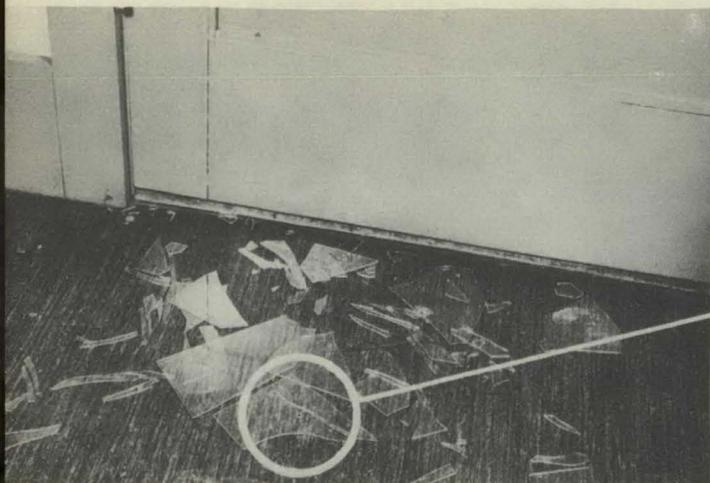
THE COMPLETED PHOTOGRAPH is an accurate reproduction of the original evidence and can be used by the laboratory expert.



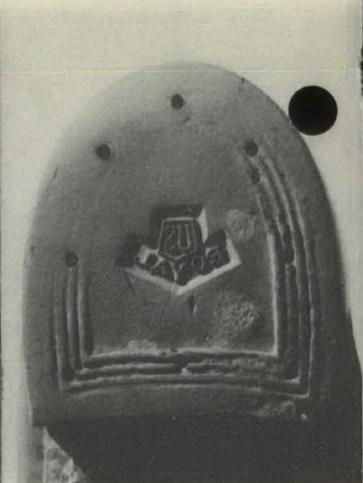
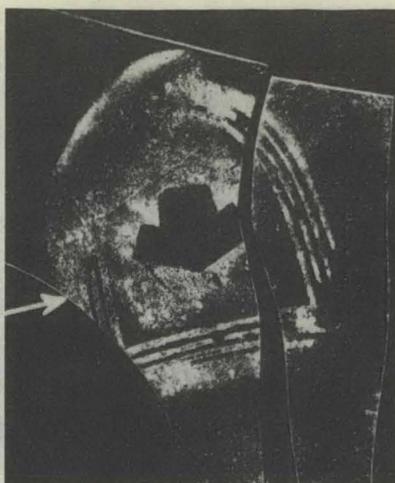
PRESERVE the evidence by removing with lifting tape which contrasts in color with the dust of the impression.



THE LIFTING TAPE will actually preserve the evidence in its original condition, suitable for laboratory examination.



BROKEN GLASS found at a crime scene may bear shoe impressions which are usually invisible in ordinary light.

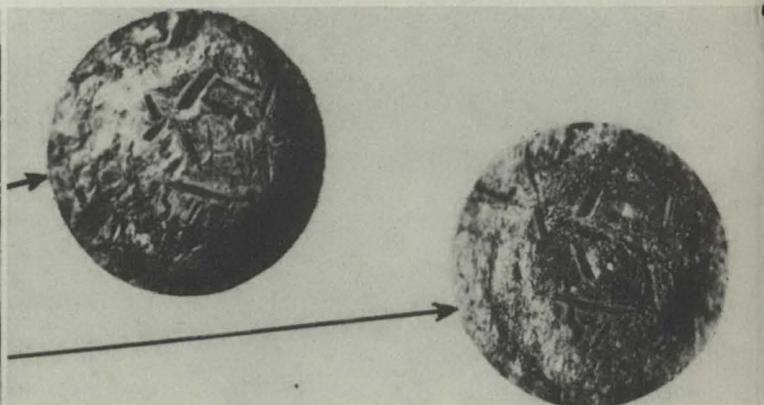


IMPRESSIONS on glass photographed in the proper manner serve as good reproductions for comparison purposes.



A BANK ROBBERY in Duluth, Minn., was solved from a lead developed in the examination of a low-cut rubber lost by the robber.

THE TRADE NAME of the shoe impression inside the rubber was established by laboratory photography. The solution of the case resulted.



A PROFESSIONAL SAFE BURGLAR unknowingly left a fragmentary heel print on a box lid during a burglary in Roanoke, Va.

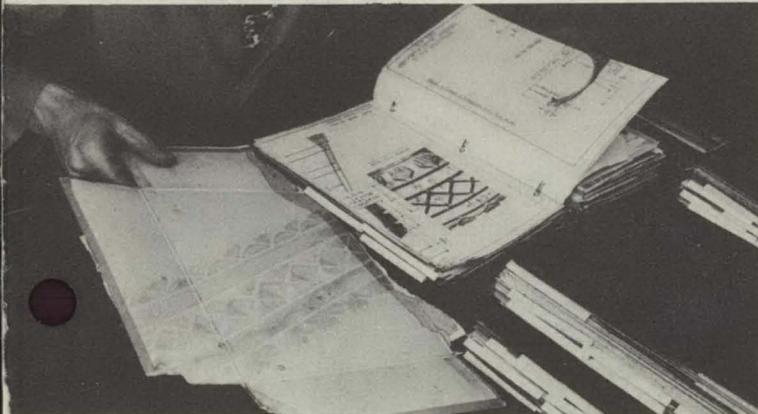
MICROSCOPIC SCRATCH MARKS on a nail head protruding from the subject's heel made possible the identification of the burglar.



THE CRIME SCENE must be protected until all evidence has been located, identified and preserved.



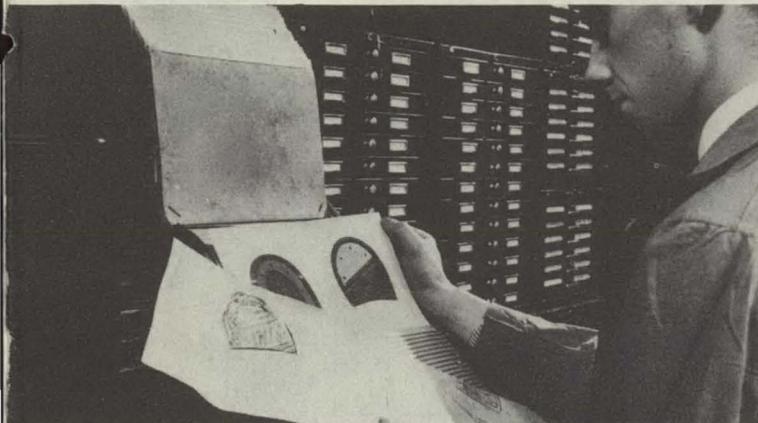
SHOE AND TIRE impressions on removable material must be properly protected in shipping, to preserve them for examination.



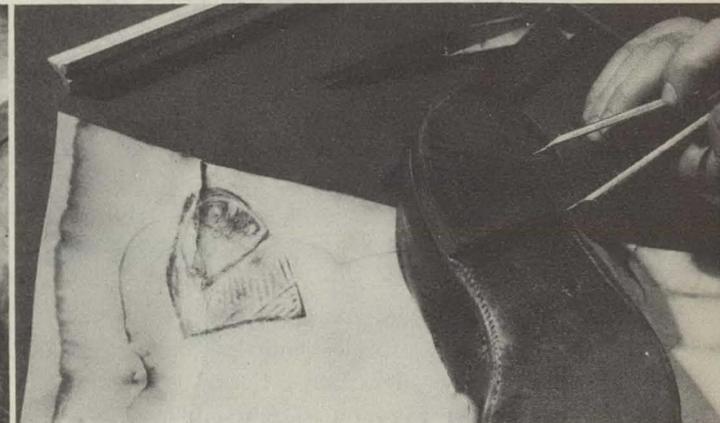
THE FBI TIRETREAD FILE contains blueprints of tread designs currently in use throughout the country.



A TIRE can be positively identified with an impression it has produced by its individual characteristic marks.



THE FBI SHOEPRINT FILE contains photographs of rubber and composition heel and sole designs.



AN IDENTIFICATION of a shoe with an impression can definitely establish a person's presence at a crime scene.

IDENTIFICATION

The Single Fingerprint Section of FBI

Introduction

A world of drama is reflected in the work of the FBI's Single Fingerprint Section. Here, each impression filed separately, are the fingerprints of the most notorious criminals. Here the charred hands of disaster victims are processed in an effort to effect identification. Other unknown dead are identified. Fingerprint research is conducted and, most important of all, here the evidence is brought—the latent fingerprints, the fragments of loops and whorls which so often prove guilt or innocence. And once the evidence is examined and the circumstances warrant, the services of the single fingerprint experts as witnesses are freely available. The testimony of these men may be the unbreakable link in the chain of evidence, for the cases in which a single fingerprint has proved to be vitally important are legion.

Value of Latent Fingerprints

In one case, a tavern owner and his wife received a letter threatening bodily harm if they did not place \$20,000 in a box and mail it to a general delivery address.

On the same day a lady acquaintance of the married couple received a letter instructing her to pick up the package containing the money, or her daughter would be harmed.

Both of these letters were brought to the attention of law-enforcement officers and were examined for latent impressions. Several latent fingerprints of the second extortion "victim" were found on the letter received by the tavern owner and his wife. When confronted with this fact, the lady acquaintance confessed that she had written both letters.

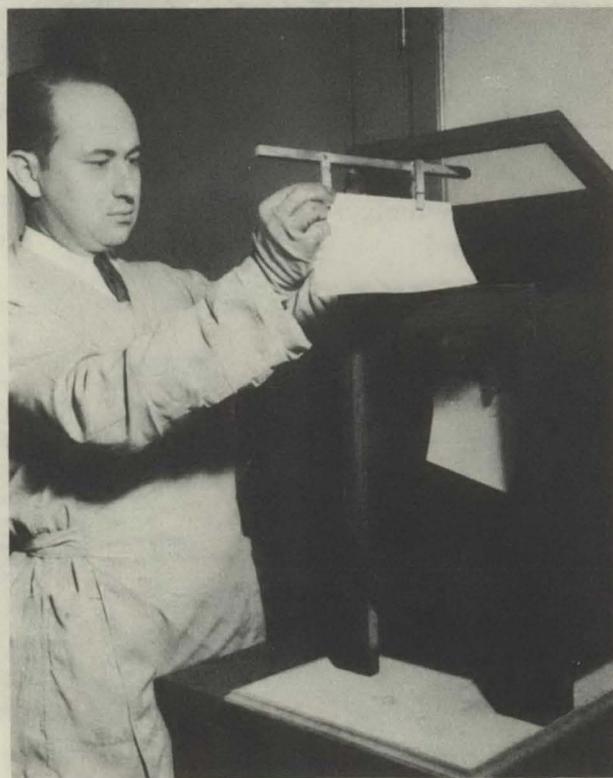
On March 1, 1948, a man collapsed on the street in Chicago and was found dead upon arrival at a hospital. The decedent had been an employee of a newspaper and was identified by coworkers, but he had lived mysteriously and had divulged no information of significance concerning his relatives or past life to his friends. A group insur-

ance policy, found among his effects, disclosed, however, that he had named a relative residing in New York City as a beneficiary.

After the deceased man had been buried it was brought to the attention of investigating authorities that relatives had identified him as a fugitive from justice for many years.

This individual, while supervisor of the foreign department of a New York bank, had misapplied \$86,540 of its funds. After discovery of his defalcation by bank officials, the man disappeared around April 19, 1928.

Since the dead man had been buried for several days, the personal effects from his room were forwarded for examination. A latent fingerprint developed on an aspirin bottle was identified as the right index finger impression of the fugitive, who had been sought for many years.



Processing an extortion letter for latent fingerprints.

Scientific Basis of Fingerprint Identification

The positive nature of fingerprint identification is based on the following two facts which have been established through long and continuous observation:

1. Every finger of every person bears a ridge formation which is unique and not duplicated on any other finger.

2. Barring cases of accidental or surgical removal, this pattern is permanent for the life of the individual and endures until decomposition of the skin after death.

These statements are true also of the ridges on the palms of the hands, and on the toes and soles of the feet.

Nature of Examinations

Articles of evidence submitted by law enforcement agencies and officials are processed for the development of latent impressions in the Single Fingerprint Section. In addition, photographs, negatives, and lifts of latents are scrutinized for prints of value for identification purposes.

Photographs of the prints of value are always prepared for the Bureau's files and are available for comparisons for an indefinite period. The fragmentary nature of latent prints does not permit a search of the 10-finger files and consequently, except in unusual circumstances, identification of these prints must be effected through direct comparison with prints of suspects or with prints of persons who might have legitimately made them.

The fact that the latent impressions are not identified with the prints of possible suspects at the time of the submission of the evidence does not mean that further comparisons will not be made. Should the contributor desire additional comparisons he need only so advise the Bureau and either name or submit the prints of the new suspects. It is not necessary to resubmit the evidence. Latent prints of culprits are often identified many months after the crimes are committed.

During the past fiscal year 7,027 latent impressions of value were noted or developed on material received for latent examination. 2,195 latent identifications were effected.

Single or Fragmentary Inked Prints

It is the policy of some persons cashing checks to require the person cashing one to place one or

more of his fingerprints in ink on the check. When such checks turn out to be fraudulent, the fingerprints thereon may eventually determine the criminal's true identity. If checks of this type are submitted for examination the fingerprints will be compared with prints of persons in the files using similar names and having similar descriptions.

Inked prints are also often placed on pawn receipts, identification cards, and documents.

The FBI fingerprint file is the most comprehensive in the world, containing the fingerprints of an estimated 68,000,000 individuals. It is of inestimable value to law enforcement. Latent prints are compared with the prints of suspects whose fingerprints are not available to the local law enforcement agency.

An instance is recalled of a burglary in which the perpetrator was identified from prints in the FBI file as a member, at the time, of the organization investigating the crime.

Identification of the Dead

Personnel of the section have participated in the identification of the victims of several major air and sea disasters, as well as in the more routine identification of murder, accident, and suicide victims.

In these cases the bodies are often mangled, mutilated, decayed beyond recognition, or bear no clues to the person's identity. It is always recommended that all 10 fingers of the deceased be fingerprinted in every case, if present; if not, as many digits as are present should be fingerprinted. It is always difficult to exhume a body once buried, and decomposition is inevitable. Visual mistakes are made in identifying dead persons. Fingerprints are positive and will prove or disprove identifications made by other means if a prior set of prints is available for comparison.

In a recent disaster a man's identity was presumably established by means of dental work and the body shipped home for burial. A comparison of fingerprints from the body with the prints of the purported individual, however, showed they were not the same, and through fingerprints the correct body was eventually identified. There is also a case on record of a woman buried after persons, in good faith, identified her as a friend. Her fingerprints, however, taken 2½ months after burial, proved her to be another person.



Examining the hand of a deceased person in an effort to secure fingerprints.

Of course single or fragmentary prints of deceased persons cannot be identified by a general files search because the required classification is not obtainable. They may be identified, however, by direct comparisons with prints of persons who it is believed might be identical with the deceased.

If legible prints cannot be obtained from the fingers of deceased persons by the investigating officers, the hands, fingers, or available skin from the fingers, may be forwarded to the FBI for possible identification. It should be noted that before operating on a corpse the permission of a legally responsible official must be obtained.

Sometimes it is possible for an expert to derive a classification adequate for a search of the files from a visual inspection of the finger patterns, even though it may not be possible to procure classifiable impressions.

All specimens will be returned to the contributor.

War Casualty Work

In cooperation with armed forces officials, the FBI attempts to identify war casualties in cases where fingerprints are available.

To date 6,431 World War II burial forms bearing fingerprints have been received from the Department of the Army and 6,186 of these have been identified.

In several of the cases in which identifications were made the soldiers had been buried for more than 2 years before prints were obtained from the skin remaining. One of the men was killed in action on May 26, 1944, and buried on June 8, following. On June 29, 1948, his body was

re-interred at which time it was still possible to obtain an impression of the left thumb. This print obtained more than 4 years after death established the soldier's identity and shows the possibilities of fingerprint identification of the dead.

General Appearance File of Confidence Men

For possible identification of perpetrators of swindles, the FBI maintains in its Identification Division a general appearance file of confidence men. The search is made on the basis of the particular subject's description, as furnished by the victim. Photographs on file of persons having a description similar to that of the subject in question, are forwarded to the interested agency in order that they may be displayed to the victim. Searches will be made in the file at the request of duly constituted law-enforcement agencies or officials.

If such a search is to be conducted efficiently, the subject's description must be as complete as possible. The victim should be interrogated carefully, not only concerning the subject's general physical characteristics but also in regard to personal peculiarities, such as scars, marks, tattoos, distinctive jewelry or items of dress, languages spoken, habits, mannerisms, and physical infirmities. Information of this nature should be placed on the fingerprint card when a man is arrested on a swindling charge, since the data in the general appearance file is obtained from fingerprint records. It is believed that the accurate reporting of physical peculiarities, which are generally overlooked, is of



Examining evidence for latents.

definite value in a file of this type. For example, tattoos should be described as to actual design and location; scars as to size, shape, and location. Habits such as chewing tobacco, or verified personal accomplishments, such as ability to play a musical instrument, might well serve to differentiate the record of one individual from those of a group having the same general physical make-up; i. e., height, weight, and color of hair and eyes.

The possibility of identifying a confidence man by latent fingerprints should not be neglected. Hotel registration cards, notes or letters from the subject, hotel rooms where he stayed, or boxes, devices, and paper left with the victim are all possible sources of the subject's prints. The fact that a specimen of this kind has been handled by a number of people does not necessarily mean that the subject's prints, if left thereon, have been obliterated. It should be noted also that latent prints may be of value in cases where handwriting can not be conclusively identified.

Court Appearances and Instruction

If a fingerprint identification is effected by the FBI in a case, the Bureau will send, upon receipt of an official request, one of its examiners to testify in connection with any subsequent prosecution, provided no other expert is to testify to the same point, i. e., the identity of the prints. There is no charge for this service. Experts in the FBI have an average experience of 15 years each in fingerprint work and have testified in almost every State in the Nation.

Law-enforcement officers attending the FBI National Academy and special agents of the FBI are instructed in various phases of fingerprinting by the latent print examiners.

Submission of Evidence

Fingerprint examinations are made for duly qualified law-enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and courts as a public service. Examinations cannot be made for private individuals.

Every piece of evidence forwarded to the FBI should be accompanied by an explanatory letter, describing the exact items being submitted and the examination desired, as well as setting out information regarding the nature of the crime, date, and place of its occurrence, and the names of the victims and subjects. If the evidence is forwarded in a separate package, a copy of the letter



Comparing a latent and ink fingerprint in preparation for giving testimony in court.

should be placed in the package to assure expeditious handling upon arrival. All communications relating to latent fingerprint examinations should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C., for the attention of the Single Fingerprint Section.

Small items such as lifted impressions, fingerprint cards, photographs, and negatives are readily enclosed with the letter. It is better to forward bulky items in a separate package.

Care should be exercised in the packing of evidence to prevent smudging of the latent impressions or possible breakage.

Cotton or cloth should never be placed in direct contact with surfaces bearing latent impressions. This is a sure way to damage or destroy them. Likewise no unprotected latent-bearing surface should be placed in direct contact with any packing material. If a piece of original evidence is being submitted for examination, it is better not to powder the latent prints before shipment.

Any number of paper specimens may be placed in a single cellophane envelope or wrapped together.

Fingerprints of suspects or of persons known to have legitimately handled the evidence should be forwarded in the letter or with the evidence itself. If such prints are not at hand the contributor may name the person or persons for comparison and an effort will be made to locate the prints in FBI files.

The Identification Division files contain more than 100,000,000 name cards, and the contributor should furnish the individual's complete name and FBI number. If the FBI number is not known, as much as possible of the following information

should be given to facilitate a search for the prints: prior arrest number, date and place of fingerprinting, complete date and place of birth, and physical description.

All original evidence, unless requested to the contrary, will be returned to the contributing agency. Where the examination is negative, however, and the contributor specifically states that the material should be destroyed, this will be done.

Photographs are ordinarily retained in the FBI records for possible future comparisons since this eliminates the necessity of preparing new ones. They will be returned if desired.

Hands, fingers, and skin from fingers have been received dry, in alcohol, dry ice, or formalin solution. If fingers are removed for shipment, each should be appropriately labeled as to its position on the hand and placed in a small bottle filled with some preservative solution. Dry ice, formalin, and cavity fluid (used by undertakers) are excellent preservatives and at least one of these is generally procurable. Never put dry ice in air tight containers. Wide-mouthed jars and buckets make excellent shipping containers for hands. Glass containers should be carefully protected against breakage.

All evidence, whether an original article, a lift, or a negative, should be properly identified either by tag or mark. This may be important in any prosecutive action resulting from an investigation.

Some Observations

One not versed in fingerprinting should not attempt to determine whether or not latent impressions are of value for identification. Fragmentary prints may be properly evaluated only by an expert who has had extensive experience in comparing and identifying prints of that type. Let him see them.

Dust, grease, and blood prints will be obliterated by the application of fingerprint powder or brushing. Photograph them yourself or pack them so that there will be no friction on the prints and forward for examination. A palm print in dust left on a wooden overhead rail resulted in the positive identification of a bank robber in a recent case in Kentucky.

If transparent tape is utilized in lifting prints, a piece containing no wrinkles or flaws in the adhesive surface should be used. A transparent lift should not be stuck to another piece of transparent tape or folded back on itself. If this is done it is

often not possible to ascertain from an examination the correct position of the latent print.

Lifts of this type are preferably placed on a contrasting smooth, grainless, opaque background.

Fingerprint powder should not be applied to paper or cardboard. Chemical processing will develop more latent impressions, and previous powdering of the specimen would possibly obscure some of those. The powder once applied cannot be successfully removed and will adhere only to fresh latents, while chemical prints may be developed for indefinite periods.

The fact that an object has been handled by several persons after its discovery is not a valid reason for not processing it. It might still be possible to develop one of the subject's prints on it. Prints of forgers have been developed on checks after the checks were handled by an indeterminate number of people.

It is recommended that latent prints be photographed actual size and not enlarged. The natural size print will show more contrast between the ridges and background and is actually easier to compare with the inked print.

Evidence should be submitted for examination as soon as possible after its discovery.

Immersion in water or exposure to rain does not necessarily destroy latent impressions. Any such object, however, must be dried before an examination is attempted or before it is packed for shipment.

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Victim Identified

The finger impressions of an unknown deceased, victim of a plane crash which occurred on April 22, 1950, were submitted to the Identification Division of the FBI on May 25, 1950, by the Chief, Provost Division, Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C.

Although clear prints were not obtainable and one of the fingers had been mutilated, a classification was given and a search against the prints on file in the Identification Division resulted in an identification. Fingerprints of the deceased were on file as a result of applications for employment under civil service. The most recent fingerprint card on file was one taken by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in connection with the victim's appointment to a position in Japan.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Chicago's New Police Commissioner

On November 14, 1950, Timothy J. O'Connor, a native Chicagoan and a member of the city's police department since December 31, 1927, was named police commissioner of Chicago by Mayor Martin H. Kennelly.

Educated in the city, Timothy O'Connor was employed by a utility company before he entered on duty as a patrolman. In the latter capacity, he has served both in connection with traffic direction and in performing general investigative activity. In 1933 he was assigned to the plain clothes detail at the Woodlawn Station. As the result of his success in handling various types of investigative matters, he was transferred, in 1936, to the detective bureau. Appointed a lieutenant on September 1, 1942, O'Connor was given the responsibility for the investigation of major cases in the detective bureau.

Capable Administrator

The kidnap-murder of Suzanne Degnan occurred in January 1946. Placed in charge of the investigation, O'Connor directed the extensive manhunt which resulted in the subsequent apprehension of William Heirens. The latter entered a plea of guilty to the charge that he murdered the Degnan child. Heirens, who admitted two other brutal murders in the city, was sentenced to serve a term of 199 years in the Illinois State Prison.

On the basis of his achievements in the investigative field, O'Connor was promoted to the position of captain of police on April 10, 1946. Within a short time he was placed in charge of the major case squad of the Chicago Detective Bureau. On October 1, 1947, he was selected to head the crime laboratory of the Chicago Police Department. Under his direction many effective changes were accomplished, making the Chicago Crime Laboratory a most important adjunct of the department.

Promotions resulting from Timothy O'Connor's keen interest in, and enthusiasm for, police prob-

lems and police administration continued. He was appointed chief of detectives of the Chicago Police Department on October 28, 1947, in which position he achieved a noteworthy record. On September 8, 1949, he was selected as deputy commissioner of police, in which position he served until his appointment as commissioner on November 14, 1950.

Commissioner O'Connor is highly regarded by his fellow officers within the police department where he is known to be a sincere and forthright gentleman and police officer. Persons outside of his department know by his words and actions that Commissioner O'Connor desires to make cooperation between law enforcement agencies a meaningful and highly effective deterrent to all criminal activities.



Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor.

Hamden's Deputy Chief of Police Honored



Deputy Chief Frank Cattaneo.

The Exchange Club of Hamden, Conn., recently conferred its 1951 annual award upon Deputy Chief of Police Frank E. Cattaneo as the person who "has contributed the most meritorious service in the fight against crime."

Promotions

Deputy Chief Cattaneo was born January 26, 1899. He was appointed a regular patrolman in the Hamden, Conn., Police Department on March 27, 1929; raised to the rank of sergeant on January 15, 1932; appointed captain on January 1, 1935; and promoted to the position of deputy chief on September 10, 1946.

Active in training members of the Hamden Police Department in modern, scientific methods for handling criminal investigations, Cattaneo attended the eighth session of the FBI National Academy. He graduated on July 23, 1938. Since that time he has continued to participate in training matters in the State of Connecticut where, in cooperation with the Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association and the FBI, he has lectured before many police schools.

Citations

Deputy Chief Cattaneo has been cited for honorable mention on various occasions. His outstanding work in connection with the apprehension of four men earned him one such citation in March 1931. While on foot patrol duty, Cattaneo spotted the car of four holdup men who were fleeing the scene of a robbery. Commandeering a bus, the officer requested the driver to chase the stolen automobile which was then forced to the curb. Deputy Chief Cattaneo took the bandits into custody at gunpoint.

Only 2 years later, in February 1933, Cattaneo answered a frenzied call that a man had shot his wife and son and barricaded himself in the bathroom of his Hamden home. Armed with a shotgun, the man had vowed he would shoot any policeman who tried to arrest him. Deputy Chief Cattaneo entered the house, pushed in the door of the bathroom, arrested the drink-crazed killer and removed the man to police headquarters.

22 Years of Service

In recognition of his 22 years of devoted and efficient service the Exchange Club of Hamden presented to Deputy Chief Frank Cattaneo at a testimonial dinner a plaque commemorating his fight against crime.

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Oregon School

Glen H. Kolkhorst, chief of police at North Bend, Oreg., was host chief at a recent, 4-day police school. Twenty-one officers representing five departments in the area were in attendance at the very successful training course.

Forty-sixth Class

(Continued from page 5)

expression, I am sure very genuine expression, to some thoughts that he had at this time, particularly of a plan for a continuing organization to dip deeply into the ethics with which we operate our various political subdivisions of government.

I desire to quote from certain words given by Senator Fulbright in connection with his remarks. He said, "Professional political hucksters imported from afar, without local responsibility or restraint, corrupt our free elections and poison democracy at its source." He added, "If we are to correct these deficiencies it is a job for the wisest of our citizens under a mandate from the Nation."

We shall reemphasize what Senator Fulbright has said by quoting from the statement Mr. Hoover gave one day previous in his hard-hitting testimony before the Kefauver Committee investigating organized crime in interstate commerce. You, sir, had occasion to very properly say that the hearings had been helpful and that you hoped certain disclosures, and I quote, "will result in increased zeal for civic responsibilities." You further stated, "The fundamental solution lies in an aroused and awakened citizenry, militantly demanding the action which will eliminate the gambling czars, the crook, and the venal politician."

You who are to be graduated formally this morning, have certainly found that some of your studies were perhaps easier than others. There were three professional football players sitting on a bench one day during a practice session, discussing the reasons why they had failed to graduate from college or university. The chap from Yale said he was doing okay until given calculus. He said he could not make heads nor tails of it, so out he went. The young man at the University of Michigan was doing well also until they gave him trigonometry and he explained he was a complete dud and out he went. Then the boy from the University of California, the Los Angeles Branch, asked, "Well, fellows, did you ever hear of a subject called long division?"

There have been some techniques and subjects, I am very sure, that you who are police officers from the larger cities, the smaller communities, and the State and county jurisdictions have found easier than others. No matter what mathematical formula we use (calculus, trigonometry, or just plain long division) our national evils can be classified and corrected to a very considerable degree. But you have grasped, I am very certain, the influence of a great organization reflective of the outstanding personality of a man (Mr. Hoover) who for almost 30 years has been indelibly identified with justice and law in our republic.

Senator Fulbright says we must have a mandate from the people. Director Hoover calls for an awakened civic responsibility which must rest on all of us. May I this morning properly place an indictment over all of us to a degree? Our deficiencies in democracy stem, in large degree, from failure as citizens to interest ourselves in public affairs. The most tragic trend in this respect is the constant and dangerous decline in the use of the American ballot. We are failing in the United States of America to vote—to faithfully discharge our franchise of freedom.

I use that expression because a failure to exercise the franchise will mean the loss of our American freedom.

In a recent municipal election in my home town of Elkins, only 40 of every 100 persons registered to vote, did their duty. In Milwaukee, within the past few weeks, in a municipal election, 28 only out of every 100 registered men and women who had not only the right, but the responsibility, were at the polls. In Montgomery County, Md., adjacent to the District of Columbia, in an election only 39 of every 100 registered voters performed their task. In Arlington County, Va., at the last election in November 1950, when an important school bond issue was either to be defeated or endorsed, there were 30,000 registered voters. There were only 17,000 who cast their ballots.¹ I have read, in the past few days, that a small percentage of Chicago men and women are expected to cast ballots in the city election to be held there April 3. (Note: There were approximately 323,000 less votes for Mayor in the above election than had been cast in the similar previous election in Chicago, and the percentage of registered voters who went to the polls was the lowest in the history of that city.) A mandate from the American people, an awakening of the civic responsibilities! Where shall it begin? It must begin in the home, in the school, in the church, and then, of course, it must be practiced if we are to adequately combat corruption and crime and reverse the drift toward dictatorship.

Let us this morning admit that Granddad did a better civic job than do we, when in 1896 out of every 100 potential voters, 83 were at the polls, and there was no easy transportation then helping an individual to go from his place of business or home for the use of the ballot. Twenty years later, in 1916 in that Presidential election, the figure had dropped to 72 of every 100 persons. Another 20 years, in 1936, found the figure dropping to 60 of every 100 who had the right to exercise that responsibility. Only 12 years later, in 1948, throughout America in that election barely 50 of every 100 potential citizens were casting their ballots. Eighty-three percent, 72 percent, 60 percent, and now 50 percent. Unnumbered hundreds of thousands of persons have not even registered for the purpose of voting. In the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1948, of the potential voters, 25 of every 100 voted. That's all. In Maryland, 43 of every 100. In 41 of our 48 States there was a drop in percentage who voted in 1948 as against 1944. I am not an alarmist; I have no desire to wave a flag, but I say in the presence of men and women who are alert to the responsibilities of citizenship, that we cannot separate our job or profession from the citizenship responsibility. Citizenship is being given too little of our time.

Regardless of party and creed, all of us here have an opportunity to accept a challenge—not a challenge to pass another law but a challenge from our heritage, a challenge to us to embrace our individual and collective responsibility. Let us resolve that from this point henceforth we will be not only speakers for democracy but also active citizens of a working democracy; for we will drift directly into dictatorship unless a great majority of our citizens cast their ballots.

¹"In the above county a school bond issue election was held on April 17. Of 31,000 registered to vote only 8,800 went to the polls."

It is understandable that some public officials, feeling people generally did not choose them, are prone to prostrate their efforts to the pressure groups, to the selfish and self-serving blocs and too often succumb to the threat and domination of perverted partisanship. It's minority government control, make no mistake about that fact! If good citizens don't vote, there is the real danger of bad men taking over. Edmund Burke once said: "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

I am sure that you, the members of the graduating class, possess that ability and that inspiration which will be productive of increased service to your country and to the people of the nation.

Class President

Mr. Ashenhust spoke to the group, in part, as follows:

I cannot stand before you today and in an orthodox manner say to you only the words you might expect me to say. An opportunity has now presented itself to me to mention some of the things which a law enforcement officer must say whenever the opportunity arises. Most of you remember the police station in your old home town, the police station of a few years ago, down the littered stairs, the dingy basement with the scaly paint on the walls. It even had a dank odor. Do you remember it? The dented, brass cuspidors, the broken-down, second-hand furniture which had long since served its purpose upstairs? Well, today the picture is changing. Law enforcement is coming out of the basement. We are moving upstairs. We have attained a new place. The broad shouldered, blue uniformed young men have shouldered their way into the ranks of other great professions. They are being led by real leaders, keen of intellect, and sure-footed, by experience in the law enforcement field. Our ethics are second to none, standards are as high as any. And that brings me to the point. Today we cannot fill our ranks. The reasons are many. One is that we have been kept in the basement so long that the public is not yet quite aware of the upward drive we have made into a professional status. Another is that in some localities we still work long hours—longer than most, for poor pay—poorer than most. Our work is hard and demanding and we face danger constantly. Our wives face loneliness and sleepless nights. A further contributing factor is that we have remained mute. We men of law enforcement have not raised our voices and told all the truth to our people.

But the principal reason that we cannot fill our ranks is this. Our standards are high and our rules of conduct so demanding that it is not possible to secure sufficient applicants who meet the requirements at the price the public is willing to pay. Do you still want second-hand, worn-out furniture and second-rate men as policemen? Today is the time for a new awareness. Our country faces danger, the extent of which we can only guess. We face a manpower shortage everywhere. In the days to come there will be a need for trained police officers—many more than you will be able to get. The quality of

the present recruit is good, but the quantity of men of quality is not sufficient. The people can do something about this. You officers can carry the word to the public. The public can give us better conditions, decent quarters and good equipment. The salary should attract more men of character and ability, worthy of splendid training such as we have received here, or the whirlwind will continue. You of the police profession who are here today, I call upon you to go back to your home towns and move your police department, both equipment and personnel, out of the basement. Go to your people and your city officials and tell them what you need to do, the things which must be done. Throw your second-hand furniture on the junk heap, and if you have any, get rid of your second rate cops. Then you can do the job you need to do for your people.



Classification of Fingerprints

It is no longer possible for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to supply the above booklet in quantity to law-enforcement officers. Copies of Classification of Fingerprints may be secured from the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C. The price is 45 cents a copy. Requests for this booklet (which is restricted in distribution to those regularly employed in municipal, county, or State police work and those officers of the Federal Government engaged in law enforcement) should be addressed to Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

For your information, the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office does not send the material collect. Therefore, the necessary funds must accompany your order. Checks or money orders should be drawn payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Any person desiring the booklet should request it on stationery bearing the letterhead of his law-enforcement agency.



Bulletin Reprints

Articles carried in the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* are listed in a cumulative index in the December issue each year. All major articles having a permanent value are reprinted. These are available for distribution to law enforcement officers desiring such copies.

Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices

Public Law 906 of the Eighty-first Congress of the United States prohibits the transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce. Slot machines, popularly known as "one-arm bandits," are among the gambling devices described in the statute. Such machines include those in which the slots have been plugged. These are operated by the player through the assistance of an attendant who collects payment for each play and makes pay-offs if wins are indicated on the machine. The usual type of pinball machine does not appear to come within the Federal statute.

The law also requires that manufacturers and dealers register with the Attorney General of the United States and file inventories and records of sales and deliveries. The prohibition of interstate transportation does not apply to transportation of a gambling device to a place in any State which has enacted a law providing exemption from the provisions of the Federal law.

When slot machines, or parts, are shipped they must be marked. The shipping cartons must also be labeled to show clearly the identities of the shipper and receiver, and the exact nature of the contents of the shipment.

The Federal statute also prohibits the possession, use, sale, manufacture, or repair of a gambling device in the District of Columbia; in territories or possessions of the United States; within the Indian country; within lands reserved or acquired for use of the United States under its exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction; or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. It should be noted that mere possession of a gambling device in other localities or other areas is not a violation of the Federal statute, but may be, however, a violation of a local law.

The penalty provided by the statute is a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. The Attorney General of the United States has ruled that the FBI has investigative jurisdiction of violations of Public Law No. 906.

If information is received indicating a violation of this statute, it is requested that it be reported immediately to the nearest office of the FBI or to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington (25), D. C.

Seven Latent Prints

Between March 4, 1950, and the early morning of June 1, 1950, the Nashville, Tenn., Police Department was plagued with a series of restaurant break-ins, the majority of which occurred in the up-town district. In almost every instance, the thief was concerned only with breaking into coin machines.

Members of the Identification Division of the Nashville Police Department participated in the investigation of each break-in. As a result of their work, latent fingerprints which had sufficient detail for identification purposes, were obtained in seven instances. The latents were obtained, in the majority of cases, from coin boxes which necessarily had been handled by a number of individuals. The Identification Division, however, ascertained that the same fingerprint impression was found in three different burglaries. Each of the latent impressions was properly identified and placed on file for future reference.

At approximately 1 a. m. on June 1, 1950, the Identification Division of the Nashville Police Department received a call that a burglar alarm was

ringing at an establishment on Commerce Street.

As the officers approached, they saw a man running down an alley from the direction of the building in which the alarm was ringing. (The alarm—a small bell attached to a battery—was installed due to the fact that the establishment had been burglarized on three prior occasions). The officers in the radio car apprehended the suspect, a 29-year-old ex-convict. Questioned at headquarters, he denied any connection with the break-ins. A comparison was made, however, and seven of the latent prints were identified with the fingerprints of the suspect.

Confronted with this evidence, the subject confessed and accompanied the officers to each place which had been entered. He explained how and where each entry had been made and how much money had been taken in each break-in. He admitted garnering a total of approximately \$1,000 in cash from the various thefts.

On a plea of guilty, he was sentenced to serve 18 years in the Tennessee State Penitentiary.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



The pattern illustrated above possesses rather unusual ridge formations. Note that an extremely long appendage (A) starts near the core (C) and continues down through the main part of the pattern, eliminating any possibility of a good recurve. This pattern is classified as a loop with 13 ridge counts in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.