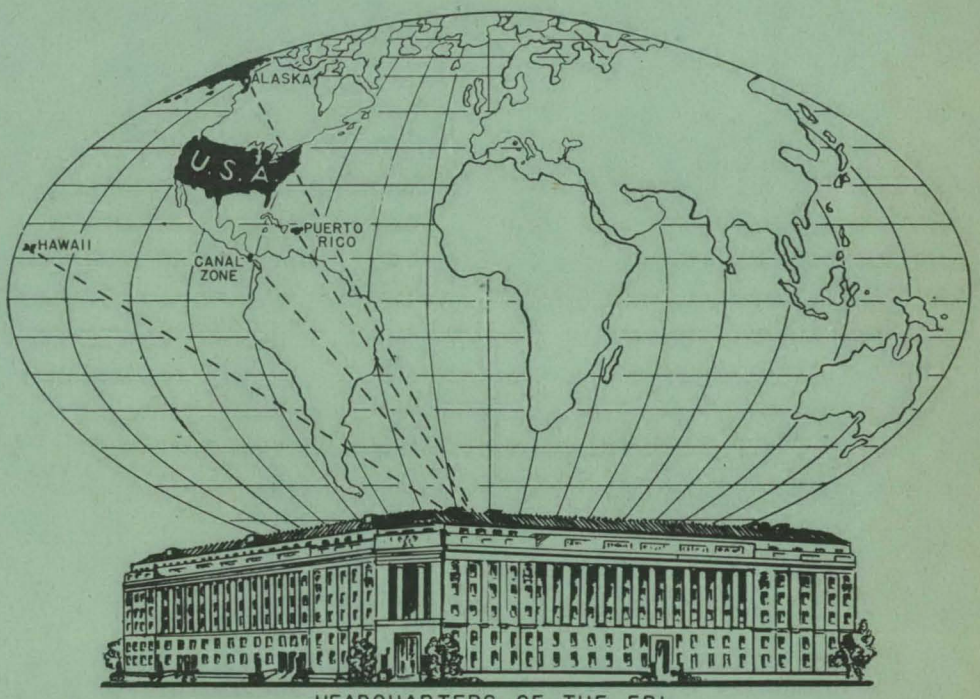
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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United States Department Of Justice
John Edgar Hoover, Director

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John Edgar Hoover, Director
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INTRODUCTION

Summertime and youth - problem or opportunity?

Boys and girls want action. They read blood-and-thunder stories and prefer active sports.

The excess energy inherent in every healthy growing child has to be used up in some type of activity. It may be burned up in work or play. This in turn may be creative or destructive. But the important thing is that the need for action of some kind be recognized, and the hopeful angle, once this fact is accepted, is that such action may be channelized.

Freedom from the restrictions and discipline of school automatically means that many children, particularly in metropolitan areas, are going to have time on their hands. That time is going to be devoted to activity of some type, good or bad. If creative, well and good; if destructive, it becomes the business of the law enforcement officials.

It is, of course, the duty of the parents to supervise and be responsible for the actions of the child. Failure to accept that duty means that other agencies must substitute for the delinquent parent.

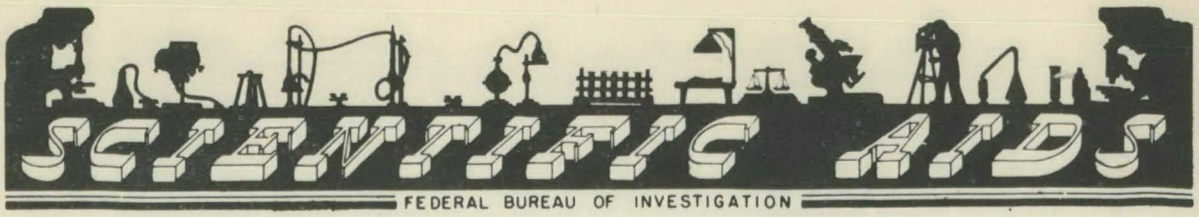
One of the most hopeful aspects of today's juvenile problem is that law enforcement officials are voluntarily assuming a responsibility above and beyond the duties attached to their office. Their sponsorship of youth organizations indicates a positive attitude in the field of crime prevention which is wholly admirable. They know that every swimming party, hike, club meeting, baseball tournament, boxing match and picnic is consuming energy which otherwise might be misdirected. They know that the intangible qualities of discipline, order and law are being instilled in future citizens. Above all, they are aware that respect for law begins with respect for the persons who administer law.

The friendly understanding and guidance extended to potential juvenile delinquents by police officers of today will be reflected in the attitude of tomorrow's adults.

Law enforcement will be made easier. The nation will have gained.

J. Edgar Hoover

Director



SOME SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF DOCUMENT EXAMINATION*

III. THE TRUE AGE OF A DOCUMENT

Fraudulent documents of the kind purporting to be older than they actually are frequently make their appearance late in the course of an investigation, and often while the trial is actually in progress. Their importance is such that failure to prove them false or to otherwise challenge their validity may decide the issue.

Documents of this type may be encountered in bankruptcy cases where false entries are made in books of account to support claims for fictitious losses, in contested will cases where they suddenly spring to life from musty closets or from beneath bed mattresses, or they may be introduced in evidence by the defendant in support of his claim that he was at some distant point at the time the crime was committed. Whatever the purpose may be, they may come as a complete surprise and may accomplish their desired purpose before the veil of mystery surrounding them can be lifted and their true nature established.

In creating a document premature in age the forger must depend to a large extent upon his past observation of the effect of the passing of time on a document similar to the one he wishes to create. Often he has never seen such a document or he has an erroneous conception of how it would actually appear if genuine. He has no special knowledge of the changes which paper, ink and other features normally undergo, nor does he know how to effectively simulate those conditions even if he has a clear view of the end he is seeking. Artificial or accelerated aging to which he sometimes resorts only partly changes the appearance of the document, leaving unchanged certain basic features which may result in his undoing.

Realizing that there is a definite need for a better understanding of the problem and a fuller appreciation of what the FBI Laboratory can do to aid in the solution thereof, there are set forth certain observations and suggestions along the lines most frequently encountered.

A. THE TRUE AGE OF INK

Although there are different ways by means of which the approxi-

*This is the second installment of an article on Some Scientific Aspects of Document Examination.

mate age of a document may be determined, most law enforcement officers turn to the age of ink for the solution of their problem. This may be so because they have observed the faded ink on old letters and papers, but more than likely it is because they are unaware of the existence of other methods. Still another reason for this may be that more has been said and published on the age of inks than on the age of typewriting, paper, et cetera, which to date have been relatively untouched.

Most tests for the age of ink, except in those cases where the color is black, are based on the observation that within a few hours the writing becomes perceptibly darker (21) because the dye contained therein is influenced by the light in the room, the oxygen in the air, and the acidity or alkalinity of the paper. If the writing is done with a record ink, such as iron gallotannate, the dye undergoes an orderly series of changes, first reaching a maximum darkness within a few weeks or months, then gradually fading out over a period of many years until only a rust colored deposit remains. Many common colored writing inks, not of the iron gallotannate variety, quickly reach a maximum degree of darkness, after which they gradually fade out until scarcely anything visible remains. The rate of change is not uniform because it depends on the kind of ink, the amount of ink deposited, the conditions of blotting, the kind of paper, conditions of storage, et cetera.

The following observations and suggestions are offered in order to clarify previous conceptions on this matter as well as to point out certain limitations with which the average law enforcement officer may not be familiar.

1. A comparison of the dye of the ink in question may be made with standards on file in the FBI Laboratory. These standards are made at regular intervals and with many different kinds of ink. The first step in this procedure is to make a direct comparison with standards prepared at about the same date as that on which the document in question was purportedly made. If it is found that the ink in question is fresher, the comparison is continued with standards prepared at a more recent date until one of approximately the same physical appearance is found. This test is usually not conclusive (22) because of various factors which influence the appearance of the ink, such as conditions of storage, exposure to light, the acidity or alkalinity of the paper, et cetera. In those cases where the most favorable conditions exist, such as the admitted genuineness of all the entries except one or two, where all appear on the same page, where the same kind of ink is known to have

(21) "Inks, Their Composition and Manufacture," page 137, by C. Ainsworth Mitchell and T. C. Hepworth, Second Edition, 1916.

(22) C. E. Waters, in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Vol. 25, Page 1034, September, 1933 ("Blue Dye as Evidence of the Age of Writing," reprinted in the FBI Fugitive Bulletin, April, 1934).

been used, et cetera, it may be possible to furnish an opinion. In all other instances it is best to qualify the opinion (23).

EXHIBIT 10. THE PREPARATION OF INK STANDARDS. SPECIMENS OF INK WRITING ARE PREPARED AT REGULAR INTERVALS, USING EVERY AVAILABLE KIND OF INK. THESE ARE LATER USED AS STANDARDS OF KNOWN AGE IN THE EXAMINATION AND COMPARISON OF INKS.

2. Color reaction tests, carried out by placing small drops of various chemical reagents on different portions of the ink lines under controlled conditions (24) and in conjunction with test standards, may also be applied. Except under the most favorable conditions it is best to qualify the opinion on the basis of this test because of various factors which influence the rate of oxidation of the dye in the ink, such as exposure to light, the acidity of the ink, the alkalinity of the paper, et cetera. These tests leave visible stains but do not seriously alter the original appearance of the document.

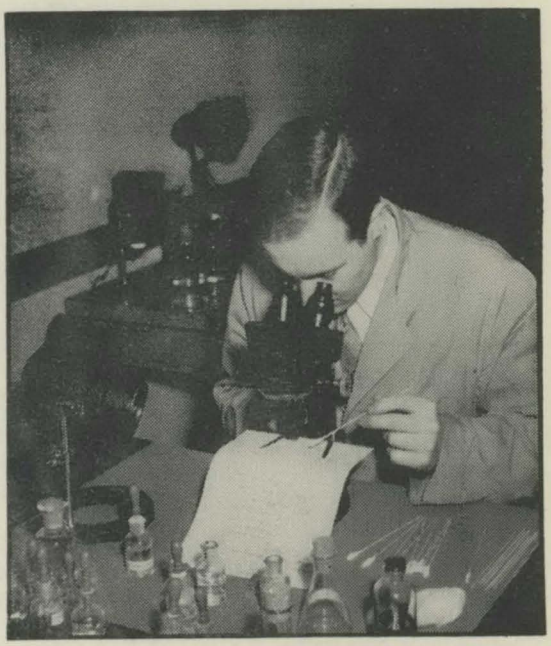


EXHIBIT 11. COLOR REACTION TESTS CONDUCTED ON INK.

(23) "Inks," by C. E. Waters, Circular #C426, National Bureau of Standards, 1940.
(24) "Forensic Chemistry and Scientific Criminal Investigation," Second Edition, by A. Lucas, Page 94, 1931.

3. Accelerated aging tests carried out in conjunction with known standards prepared at comparable periods of time may also be considered. To perform these tests it is necessary to prepare a mask with a slit about one-half inch wide and extending nearly the full length of the paper. After placing this mask over the document in question the same is exposed to a strong source of artificial light, preferably ultraviolet, for a given period of time and under controlled conditions. The test leaves a visible discoloration equal in size to the slit in the mask but does not greatly alter the original appearance of the document. These tests are usually not conclusive. (See Exhibit 3, June issue)

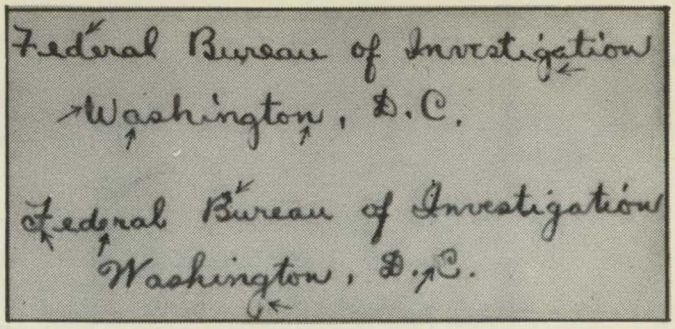


EXHIBIT 12. ILLUSTRATING THE EFFECT OF VARIOUS CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS ON THE INK LINES.

4. The so-called migration tests are among those most recently developed for the determination of the age of ink writing (25). These tests are based on the presence of chlorides and sulfates in many inks which gradually spread or migrate from the ink strokes and form an invisible zone or pattern which may be developed into visible form by suitable chemical reagents. The approximate age of the ink writing in question may be determined by comparison of the pattern thus developed with those on standards on the same kind of ink and of known age.

In order to conduct these tests it is necessary to cut out from the ink writing in question about six test pieces, each approximately one-fourth inch square. These pieces are then subjected to the action of chemical reagents which bleach out the ink lines and stain the background. After the tests are completed the test pieces may be replaced with transparent tape.

These tests are usually not reliable (26) except under unusually favorable conditions because of the various factors which influence the rate of migration of the chlorides and sulfates, such as conditions of storage, the humidity of the air, et cetera, and are recommended only as a last resort since it is extremely rare that enough in-

(25) Otto Metzer, Hugo Rall, and Walter Heess, in Zeitschrift für angewandte chemie, Volume 44, page 645, 1931.

(26) R. E. Cornish, J. Finn, Jr., and W. McLaughlin, in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, News Edition, Vol. 12, page 315, 1934.

formation regarding the history of a document is available to warrant their application. However, there is a slight possibility that they may be of value in those instances where only an insert or a small amount of writing appears on an otherwise genuine document.

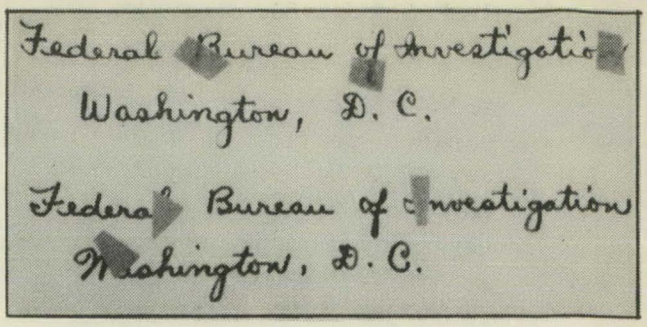


EXHIBIT 13. SHOWING THE CONDITION OF DOCUMENT AFTER THE APPLICATION OF MIGRATION TESTS ON BOTH THE INK LINES AND THE PAPER BACKGROUND.

In view of the natural limitations of these methods it is clear that other methods must be sought in most cases if a solution to the problem is desired.

B. THE WATERMARK

The watermark is one of the most reliable methods for determining whether or not a document is as old as it purports to be, but unfortunately not all paper contains a watermark. First of all it is necessary to ascertain the manufacturer or the owner of the watermark in question. This is done through the medium of an extensive reference file maintained in the FBI Laboratory. After this, consideration should be given to the following:

1. Changes in design are made by the manufacturer from time to time either because dandy rolls of the style previously used are not readily available or because he desires a new design for one reason or another. From his records the manufacturer can quickly determine when those changes were made. In recent years some large manufacturers have cleverly incorporated inconspicuous changes in their watermark design in order to date their product. Obviously a document is a fraud if it contains a watermark which was not in existence at the time the document purports to have been prepared. On the other hand, the forger may be aware of this and use paper which contains the watermark for the appropriate period.

2. Defects in the individual design may be considered in those instances where no changes in design have been made over a long period of time. The individual parts of a dandy roll are subject to wear just as any other moving part of a paper making machine, becoming progressively more and more damaged. By reference to samples retained by the manufacturer of each lot it may be possible to ascertain whether the individual defect actually existed at the time the document in question purports to have been prepared.

C. THE TYPEWRITING

The typewriting on a spurious document offers an excellent means of determining the approximate date of its preparation. Many forgers are not aware of what can be done in this regard, and for this reason the following procedures are suggested:

1. The design of the typewritten impressions may be used to determine its approximate age. When the FBI Laboratory was established the various typewriter manufacturers were contacted and sample impressions were obtained of all different styles of type. Since that time sample impressions of all new designs have been obtained as soon as they were released. By comparison with this file of standard impressions it is possible to determine whether or not a typewriter of the style used in preparing the document in question actually existed.

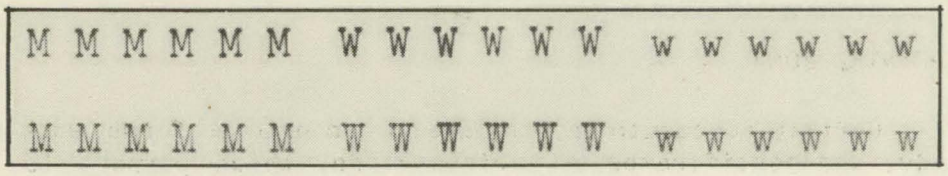


EXHIBIT 14. ILLUSTRATING CHANGES IN DESIGN OF TYPE ON TWO TYPEWRITERS OF THE SAME MAKE.

2. Defects in the impressions on the document in question, although slightly more complicated, offer another means of determining the approximate date on which a given typewriter was used to prepare a certain document.

Defects in the type faces are progressive inasmuch as new ones make their appearance from time to time, and once they appear they will remain unless they are enlarged or made more prominent. By comparison of the document in question with typewriting on authentic papers obtained from records and other sources it may be possible to ascertain the approximate period during which it was prepared.

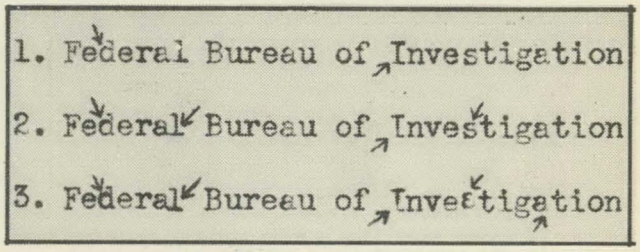


EXHIBIT 15. SHOWING PROGRESSIVE DEFECTS IN TYPEWRITING. NOTE THE DEFECTS IN THE "d", "l", "I", "s" AND "a".

3. The ribbon on a typewriter is as a rule not changed very frequently and as such serves as a means of ascertaining the approximate date on which a document in question was

prepared on a given machine. Standards for this comparison may also be obtained from records and other sources and should cover the period during which the document purports to have been prepared as well as the period during which it is suspected of having actually been made.

4. Identification of the typewritten impressions with the typewriter on which the document purports to have been prepared may prove the document false because the typewriter may not have been in the possession of the person who claims to have used it at the time the document purports to have been prepared.

The examinations herein discussed are of a very high technical order and therefore should not be attempted by anyone not possessing these skills. Furthermore, examinations of this kind require close cooperation between the investigating officer and the technician if best results are desired.

D. THE PRINTED FORM

Certain documents may be made out on printed forms, such as notes, letterheads, and certificates of various kinds, which purport to be older than they actually are. The printed forms themselves have a history all their own, aside from the paper or from other features appearing thereon, which may be obtained by contacting the printer who usually keeps a sample of each lot or order filled by him. It is usually possible to ascertain by laboratory examination from which lot or order a given sample was taken even though there may be no apparent difference to the untrained eye. By this procedure it may be possible to establish that a document in question is not as old as it purports to be since the printed form on which it is made out actually did not exist at that time.

EXHIBIT 16. ILLUSTRATING DIFFERENCES IN DESIGN IN PRINTED FORMS.

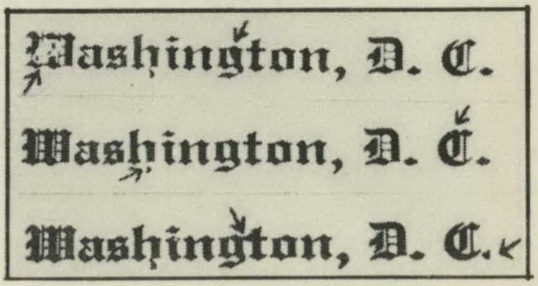


EXHIBIT 17. SHOWING DIFFERENCES IN PRINTING IN DIFFERENT LOTS.

E. NUMBERING MACHINES, RUBBER STAMP IMPRESSIONS, ET CETERA

Many law enforcement officers are not aware that numbering machines, rubber stamp impressions, embossed seals and the like can be identified with the instruments on which they were made by comparison with known standards. Even less familiar is the fact that the defects on which an identification is based become progressively more pronounced both in number and

in degree as long as the instrument remains in use. These defects usually develop more rapidly than in the case of typewriting and thus furnish an even better means of determining the approximate age of a spurious document. Standards for this purpose may be obtained from records made in the usual

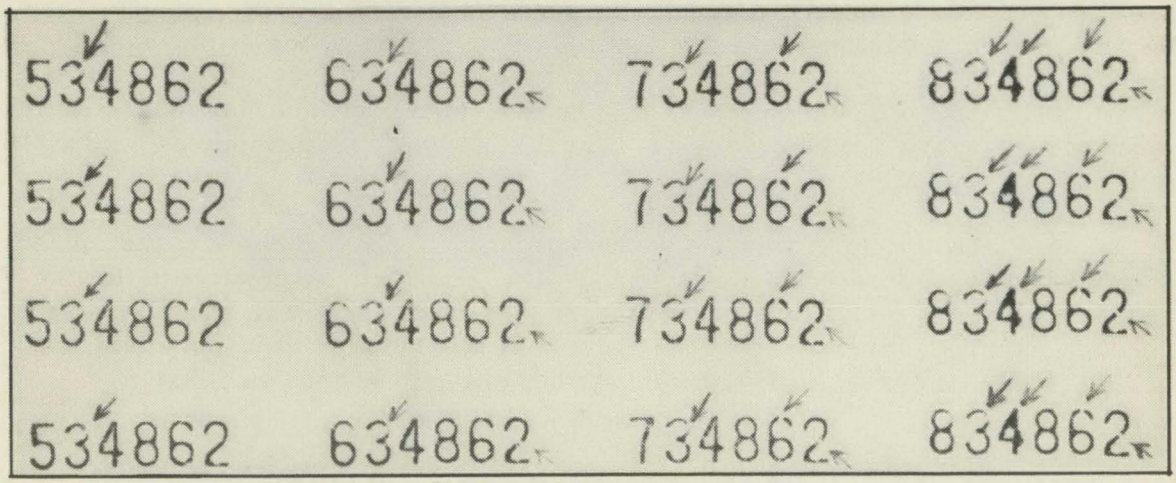


EXHIBIT 18. SHOWING PROGRESSIVE DEFECTS IN NUMBERING MACHINE IMPRESSIONS. NOTE THE "3" IN THE FIRST COLUMN, THE "3" AND "2" IN THE SECOND, THE "3", "2" AND "6" IN THE THIRD AND THE "3", "2", "6" AND "4" IN THE FOURTH COLUMN.

course of business and should include some made at the time the document purports to have been made as well as some made at later dates. The greater the number of specimens obtained for this purpose the clearer is the history and the closer the estimate of the date on which the fraudulent document was actually prepared.

F. THE TRUE AGE OF PAPER

Aside from the watermark, there are usually no measurable characteristics by means of which it is possible to ascertain whether ordinary paper is as old as it purports to be. As previously noted, paper is made up for the most part of wood pulp, filler, and sizing, none of which, with the possible exception of the sizing, shows any measurable effect of age. Only in those cases involving the examination of old letters or manuscripts of historical value would the composition of the paper warrant an analysis, but even then there usually are other features of much greater value and significance by means of which the genuineness of the document in question may be established.

G. THE TRUE AGE OF PENCIL WRITING

The graphite and clay deposits of an ordinary lead pencil are so chemically inert that the passing of time registers no effect by means of which the age of a document may be measured. With respect to colored pencils and crayons, the question arises so seldom that consideration is not warranted in this article.

H. OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Previous discussions in this article regarding the true age of a document are intended chiefly as a guide to some of the more common methods by means of which this may be measured. Nearly every case presents a new problem or offers new avenues of approach, and no forecast can be made as to the probable outcome. For example, it may be possible to develop certain evidence such as ink or pencil transference from one sheet to another or there may be suspicious folds in the paper, which may, under specific circumstances, prove the document in question to be fraudulent, while all other methods herein outlined fail.

This simply leads to the suggestion that whenever the question regarding the age of a document arises the same may be submitted to the FBI Laboratory where a detailed examination can be made of all the elements surrounding the particular document involved and where consideration can be given to all these methods as well as others not herein mentioned.

* * * * * * * * *

HONORABLE SERVICE LAPEL BUTTON

A 28-year-old waiter in a fashionable New York yacht club was sentenced to serve three months in Federal custody for wearing the spread-winged gold eagle affectionately known as the "ruptured duck." He had acquired a long criminal record but never saw active service as a member of the armed forces. The misuse or illegal wearing of the Armed Forces Honorable Service Button is a Federal offense. The button is protected by law.

In Abilene, Texas, a civilian anxious to "impress the girls" was very careful to wear his fraudulently acquired Honorable Service Button. In San Diego, California, a young man purchased an Honorable Service Button on the strength of a sealed envelope marked "discharge." The envelope actually contained a bad conduct discharge which did not entitle this person to reap the prestige of legitimately wearing the decoration of honorable service. In Seattle, Washington, an energetic salesman soliciting newspaper subscriptions made a special point of calling the attention of prospective customers to his lapel button. He was arrested and was fined for illegally wearing it.

The Armed Forces Honorable Service Lapel Button is sometimes called a "homing pigeon." It is a gold eagle with spread wings, and the same button is used by those holding honorable discharges from all branches of the armed forces. Ex-members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Wacs, Waves, and Spars may wear the emblem.

The right to wear the Honorable Service Button is granted by the Army to all personnel who were discharged, retired, or transferred to an inactive status after September 8, 1939, under honorable conditions.

(Continued on page 18)

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LIVING HEAD FROM THE SKULL

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In cooperation with Miss Mary Jane Mc Cue

THE PROBLEM

In a previous report to this Bulletin (Vol. 8, No. 8, Vol. 12, No. 5) I have discussed the techniques of tissue restoration from skull to head. I outlined the procedure and offered in tabular form the tissue thicknesses at various sites on the head and face used in the first steps of restoration.

The modeling of a head from a skull is in itself not new -- certainly it is not original with me. Archaeologists have used this device to depict how a people, long dead, must have looked in life. Some criminologists have used the idea. But always the skull has been that of an unknown, with absolutely no opportunity to check the correctness or adequacy of the restoration.

In this report I am, for the first time -- as far as I know -- reporting an experiment where the procedure has gone from a known head, to the skull, and finally to a restoration in the form of a bust modeled in clay.

The problem may be stated as follows: how accurate, how reliable, is a head restoration based upon an individual skull, usually an unknown skull? Or, to put it in a more dynamic fashion, can heads so restored be useful for purposes of identification?

PROCEDURE

From the dissecting rooms in the Department of Anatomy at the University of Chicago I selected the head of an American Negro male, of about 40 years of age, and in a fair state of nutrition at the time of death; i.e., he was neither emaciated nor obese or edematous. His teeth were, however, badly diseased, possibly indicative of a nutritional imbalance. It must be remembered, however, that the features showed the characteristic slackness, or loss of tonicity, of death; the eyes were closed, the mouth loosely open and all features flabby, without resilience. In addition my medical students had accidentally removed the skin and tissue over the occiput and the back of the neck. As a result I did not attempt to measure head length and breadth. With these reservations in mind, I offer the following measurements made as carefully as I could on the cadaver head; with special reference to the face (measurements in mm.):

FACE		HEIGHTS		NOSE		EAR	
Total	131.5	Length		60.0	Height		61.0
Upper	80.0	Breadth		47.0	Breadth		39.0
		Height (depth)		19.0			

FACE BREADTHS		MOUTH	
Forehead (min.)	98.0	Total lip height	32.0
Interorbital	34.0	Upper lip height	15.0
Biorbital	111.0	Lower lip height	15.0
Bizygomatic	126.0	Mouth breadth	61.0
Bigonial	100.0		

These are more or less standard objective measurements routinely taken by physical anthropologists for the interpretation of physiognomic detail. In addition I made several more subjective observations on the head and face: prominence of supraorbital ridges, eyebrow contour, nostrility, lip eversion, helical fold of ear, lobe of ear, and so on.

The dissection of the head was then completed. The skull was macerated and permitted to dry for one month. It was then in the stage and preservation of the typical "unknown" sent in to me from time to time for identification. I then went through the usual routine: sex was stated as male; stock as American Negro, i.e., White plus Negro; age, on the basis of suture closure, as ca. 40-45 years. Then the following measurements of the skull were made (in mm.)*

Max. length	192.0	Total face height	126.0
Max. breadth	142.0	Upper face height	78.0
Auricular height	111.5	Nasal height	60.0
Forehead breadth	93.5	Nasal breadth	26.2
Face breadth	120.0	Biorbital breadth	95.5
Jaw breadth	88.0		

*(Allowance was made for thickness of saw-cut)

These measurements were turned over to Miss Mc Cue, the sculptress, who had the right to know size and proportion of the skull as her initial guide. I told her also the identification of the skull as to sex, stock, and age. I then made available to her the following data on tissue thickness in Melanesian Negroes (in mm.):

Forehead	3.6	Mid-eyebrow	3.5
Root of nose	3.4	Orbital margin, lower	2.3
Bridge of nose	1.9	Lower border chin, side	3.3
Tip of nose	2.0	Cheekbone, near ear	4.5
Upper lip, base of nose	10.1	Cheekbone, mid	3.4
Philtrum	10.5	Cheekbone, front	4.0
Chin, below lip	8.7	Side of jaw, mid	14.8
Chin prominence	9.0	Jaw Angle	6.0
Chin margin, front	3.7		

Finally, the data on American Negroes (cadavera) compiled by

Todd and Lindala were made available (in mm.).

DIMENSION	AVERAGE	AND S. D.
Max. head length	192.6	6.08
Max. head breadth	148.9	6.10
Min. forehead breadth	106.9	6.54
Bizygomatic breadth	139.0	6.09
Bigonial breadth	108.9	8.67
Inter-orbital breadth	34.8	2.71
Palpebral breadth	32.6	3.61
Mouth breadth	56.5	4.05
Auricular head height	123.9	5.27
Entire head-face length	227.7	13.19
Face height (physiog.)	193.7	9.78
Face height (morphol.)	125.3	7.63
Upper face height (morphol.)	75.4	5.93
Nasal height	51.4	4.84
Nasal breadth	42.4	3.68
Nasal depth	16.3	2.99
Inter-labral height	21.1	4.92
Max. ear length	61.6	4.55
Max. ear breadth	37.6	3.03

RESTORATION

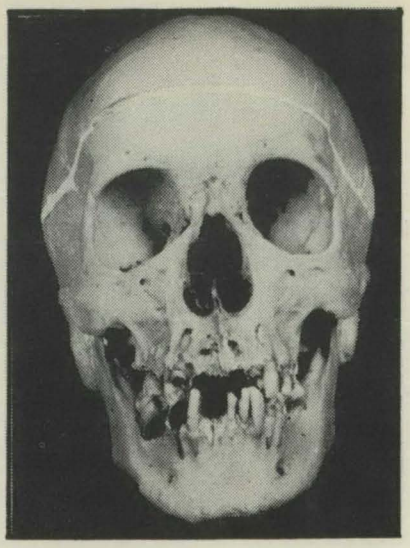
With the skull, its measurements, the tissue thickness data, and the American Negro data, Miss Mc Cue went to work, modeling in clay directly over the skull. She was now "on her own" completely, so the following paragraphs are quoted from her report to me:

"Clay is lumped on a board and built up to a height sufficient to allow the finished head to sit well up on a 'neck.' Then clay is stuffed into the hollow area of the 'mouth,' that is, within the internal borders of the mandible and the palatal arch. This, when connected to the base of clay upon which the skull is set, will give added support to the jaw which has been plastered to the skull, and it will also begin the formation of the under jaw and throat contour.

"The skull is placed in the Frankfort Horizontal Plane on the clay base. To insure the stability of the skull in this position the clay is pushed up and smoothed over the surface of the skull where it contacts the clay base. Then, with the aid of a millimeter ruler, 17 tiny clay pellets are formed, each corresponding to the 17 different measurements of tissue thickness. These pellets are then made to adhere to the skull in the corresponding places where they belong. Care must be taken to insure that the dimensions of the pellets are not changed when being 'stuck' to the skull and they should be rechecked after placement.

"The work then proceeds. The skull will now be covered entirely with clay. It is absolutely necessary to go slowly and to apply the clay with

little 'finger-fulls,' so that the correct dimensions will be brought up to level with the little pellets at all the right places. The orbits are filled with clay, and also the nasal aperture. At this point the time for the real modeling comes. The fingers are moistened and the entire surface of the head is made smooth to resemble skin. In the modeling, the whole face is built up to similar levels of completion at the same time. It was necessary for the sculptress to keep one eye on the Todd-Lindala statistics, the other eye on the general architecture of the skull itself, and the mind's eye focused on the scupltress' own sense of touch and proportion, developed through anatomical studies and art training.



FRONT VIEW OF SKULL OF AMERICAN NEGRO MALE

"The nose offered no special problem. The nasal bones (at the top of the nasal aperture) and the maxilliary bones (at the sides), all joined in creating the angle from which the tissue form could be projected almost without statistical aid. The mouth was also fairly easy to model, since the extremely projecting incisor teeth pointed to a large, thick-lipped mouth. The eyes were difficult. The sculptress made the mistake here of over-estimating the degree to which eyes would sink back into the orbits in death, under-estimating the size of the eye itself within the orbit. A later comparison of measurements will bring out this point. The cheeks were a matter of conjecture in all but the tissue parts directly over and about the zygomatic process, and this allowed for some error on facial contour, as will be seen later. The scupltress seemed to give too much weight to bad dentition as being an index to under-nourishment and re-

SIDE VIEWS OF SKULL OF AMERICAN NEGRO MALE

sulting thinness of features. The hairline was, of course, conjectural, but still not a difficult character to locate. On this bust, the hair was 'roughed in' and not done in much detail, merely aimed at suggesting the typical short-cut kinky hair of most American Negro males. The ears gave the greatest trouble to the sculptress, and all the statistical charts in the world would not help the inexperienced artist to make a good ear, much less an ear complying to defined millimetric measurement. Due to the kindly patience of a Negro janitor in the studio, the artist was able to model a fairly decent-looking ear, but it just wouldn't agree with the Todd-Lindala measurements.

"With the modeling of a suitable neck and throat, the sculptural work is completed. It could be remarked here that the sculptured neck would not be expected to resemble that of a cadaver which has been soaking for months in embalming fluid and which has lain in a supine position during most of that time, causing the cadaver tissue to be loose and flaccid, and unnatural in appearance. At this point the clay bust of our subject is ready to be compared with the photos of the cadaver, and for the sculptress, this is understandably quite an exciting moment. Now it will be definitely established whether or not the entire experiment is a valid one or not, and the sculptress will be allowed to see for the first time the photos of the cadaver."

COMPARISON

In the following table the actual head measurements and the bust measurements are compared (in mm.):

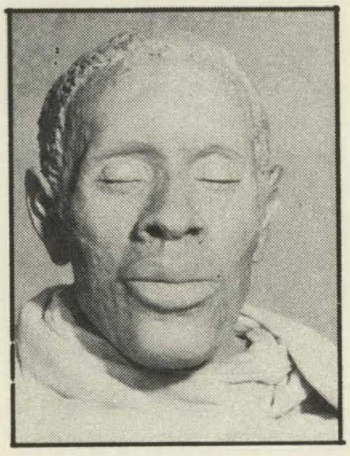
	HEAD	BUST	DIFFERENCE
FACE HEIGHTS			
Total	131.5	131.0	- 0.5
Upper	80.0	80.0	0.0
FACE BREADTHS			
Forehead	98.0	102.0	+ 4.0
Inter-orbital	34.0	30.5	- 3.5
Biorbital	111.0	98.0	- 13.0
Bizygomatic	126.0	125.5	- 0.5
Bigonial	100.0	110.5	+ 10.5
NOSE			
Length	60.0	55.5	- 4.5
Breadth	47.0	43.0	- 4.0
Height	19.0	20.0	+ 1.0
MOUTH			
Total lip height	32.0	31.0	- 1.0
Upper lip height	15.0	16.0	+ 1.0
Lower lip height	15.0	15.0	0.0
Mouth breadth	61.0	58.0	- 3.0

EAR	HEAD	BUST	DIFFERENCE
Height	61.0	70.0	+ 9.0
Breadth	39.0	39.0	0.0

There are two really serious restorative errors here: biorbital breadth and bigonial (or jaw angle) breadth. The biorbital measurement in the skull is from one outer orbital margin to the other; the biorbital measurement in the head is really bi-palpebral, i.e., from one outer eye-corner to the other. Since they are really not comparable Miss Mc Cue should have allowed a greater bi-palpebral breadth. Actually she was quite close to the biorbital breadth of 95.5 mm. measured on the skull. The difference in bigonial breadth on the head and the bust is, I think, a measure of the post-mortem change in fluid content of tissue and of changes in tonicity.

The problem of comparison of head and bust can be assessed in the sculptress' terms:

"At first glance, in comparing the photos of the head and of the bust, one would hesitate to say that they resembled one another. Yet, in correctly evaluating this comparison it is positively necessary to keep certain qualifications in mind. First of all, in any further efforts to establish identity by sculptural reconstruction of skulls, the living features of the subject will be the object of approximation, and not the distorted features of a cadaver in an Anatomy Laboratory. As can be easily seen in the accompanying photographs, the face of the dead man is loose and sagging, the muscles and tissues having completely lost any semblance of life's 'tonicity.' The mouth has fallen open, and there is a one-sided sag to the features. Furthermore, the nose has become flattened at the tip, because of pressure of another body from above in the embalming tank. The beard noted on the face would not be taken into account sculpturally, since its length is due largely to recession of the surface tissues from the shaft and roots of the hairs. Furthermore, the tissues of the cadaver head are saturated with embalming fluid, giving them a slight puffiness at unpredictable places, even with reference to the Todd and Lindala statistics on tissue changes due to embalming. The puffiness about the eyes is most obvious in this regard, and causes the sculptress' underestimation of eye-size and placement to stand out in even greater contrast. The disparity in measurements of facial breadth can be accounted for by three factors: first, the puffiness caused by saturation with embalming fluid; second, by the individual variation in tissue thickness away from the statistical measurement; and third, by the sculptress' mistaken conception that bad dentition meant poor nutrition and accompanying emaciation. Also, for the latter reason, the entire facial contour of the sculptured head is leaner than that of the cadaver. The disparity in bigonial breadth is the fault of the statistics of tissue thickness over the ascending ramus of the mandible, attributing heavier Masseter muscles than actually occurred in this individual, since his skeletal bigonial measurement was within the standard of deviation. The disparity in the measurements of ear-length have already been accounted for earlier. It is the opinion of the sculptress that a further study of such



points of anatomy would enable an artist to approximate ear measurements better in future efforts of this kind. The rest of the compared list of measurements shows a striking similarity in many of the features which were hitherto supposed the most likely to be farthest from correct. The dimensions of the nose and mouth are referred to here."

CONCLUSION

The problem we have set has, we think, been reasonably well answered. The restoration was readily recognizable - it must be remembered that head, skull, and bust are three-dimensional - even more than the photographs indicate. The entire technique is, we think, useful in the identification, via restoration, of an individual represented by a skull, alone.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Photographs of the skull were taken by the U. of C. Photographic Laboratory. Photographs of the head and bust were taken by H. A. Atwell, Chicago.

REFERENCES

Tissue thickness data were taken from Martin, R. and F. Bach, "Grossen und Massen Verhaltnisses beim Menschen." Tab. Biol. 3:617-719. 1925: also from Todd, T. W. and Anna Lindala, "Thickness of the Subcuta-

neous Tissues in the Living and in the Dead." Am. J. Anat. 41 (2): 153-196. 1926.

Body dimensions of the American Negro were measured by Todd, T. W. and Anna Lindala, "Dimensions of the Body: Whites and American Negroes of Both Sexes." Am. J. Phys. Anthrop. 12: 35-119. 1928.

HONORABLE SERVICE LAPEL BUTTON

(Continued from p. 10)

The same rules apply for Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps personnel, except that the effective date was September 9, 1939.

Members of the WAAC, the forerunner of the WAC, Army and Navy nurses and members of the Women's Reserve of the Navy have the privilege of wearing the button if their discharge was honorable.

Offenders may be punished in accordance with Section 1425 of Title 10, United States Code, which provides a fine of not more than $250 and imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

Only dealers who have a certificate of authority from the Secretary of War may manufacture or sell the "ruptured duck."

The War Department permits the use of the Honorable Service Button design without restriction if it is incorporated into jewelry which is not suitable for wear as a lapel button with or without a pin attachment.

The United States Maritime Commission has a service lapel button which differs from the Armed Forces. The Maritime insignia is protected by Public Law Number 169, 79th Congress, which regulates the manufacture, sale, possession, or display of that insignia. A violator of this law may receive the same punishment as a person who unlawfully wears the discharge pin of the Armed Forces.

All branches of law enforcement are invited to cooperate with the FBI in protecting the Honorable Service Button and the rights of legitimate wearers. It is not uncommon for juveniles to obtain Honorable Service Buttons and conspicuously display them in an effort to convince the proprietors of pool halls and other establishments that the wearers are old enough to be admitted.

THE FBI PRACTICAL PISTOL COURSE

The Practical Pistol Course is a routine range exercise. Fifty shots are scored on the Colt silhouette target in the total time of six minutes and ten seconds. This allotted time covers ten shots fired from the 7-yard line, five from the 60-yard line, twenty from the 50-yard line and fifteen from the 25-yard line. Before the course is completed, the four firing postures - prone, sitting, standing, hip shooting - have been assumed at different fire lines, some of them several times. The course includes firing at close range, at a distance, and from behind barricades.

Every FBI Agent must be able to fire the Practical Pistol Course in the allotted time. This means that he must have practiced until ease, timing and accuracy have been achieved, and until every safety measure incorporated in the firing of the course has become habitual.

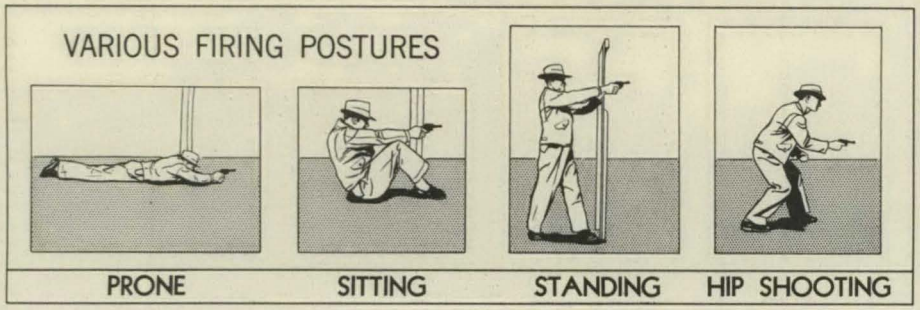
Numerous Police Departments have incorporated the FBI Academy Practical Pistol Course into their regular range practice. Reports indicate an enthusiastic reception.

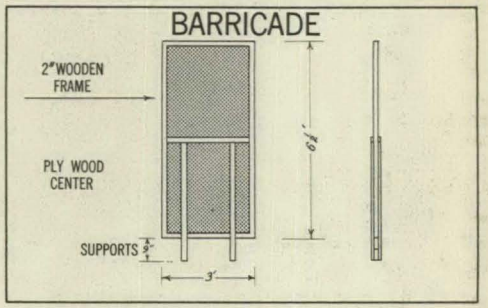
The following picture story reveals every detail of firing the Practical Pistol Course.

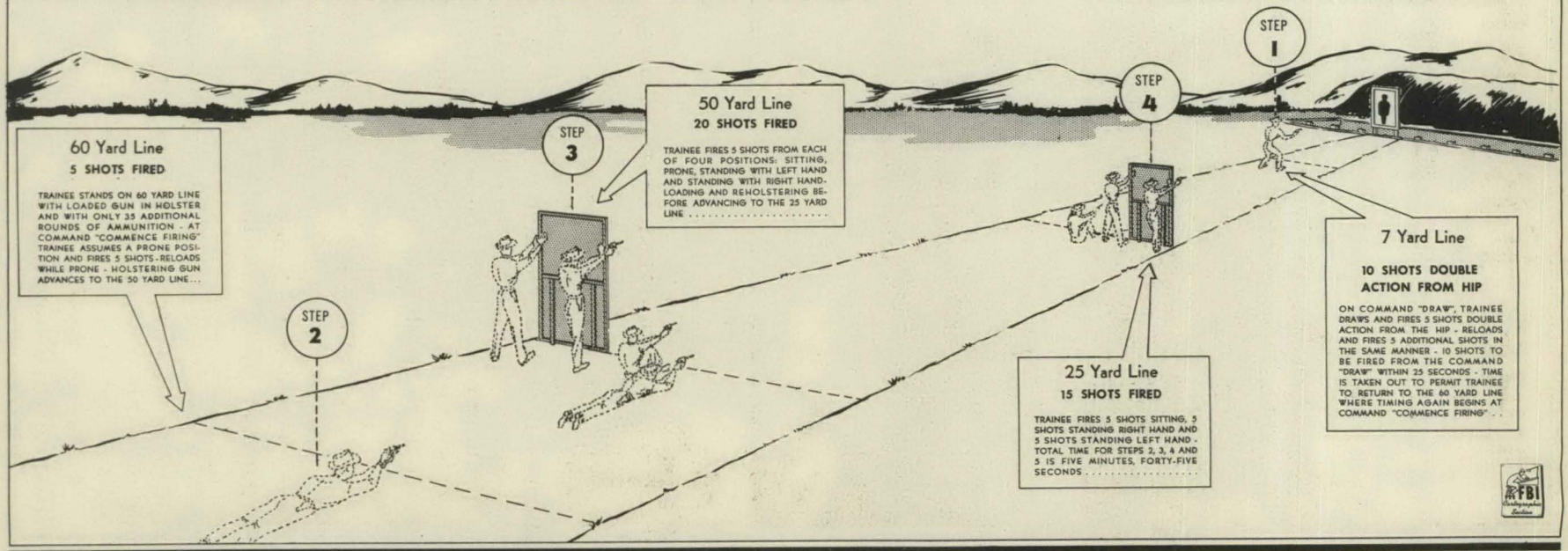
FBI ACADEMY
PRACTICAL PISTOL COURSE

The practical pistol course consists of 50 shots on the Colt silhouette target.

SCORING: SHOTS STRIKING SILHOUETTE SCORED ACCORDING TO THE "K" VALUE OF THAT AREA. SHOTS ONLY STRIKING "D" AREAS ARE SCORED AS MISSES .... TOTAL TIME SIX MINUTES AND TEN SECONDS .....

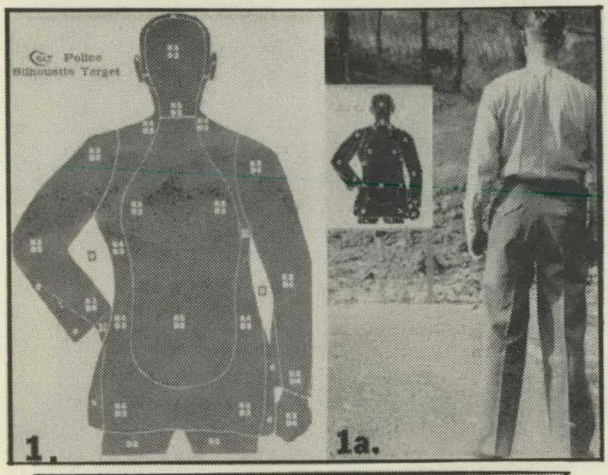




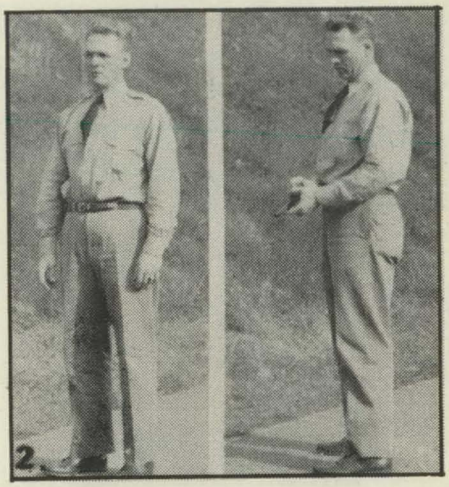


We are about to begin firing the Practical Pistol Course. Ten shots must be fired from the hip in a period of 25 seconds. Distance - seven yards.

1. THE SILHOUETTE TARGET. THIS TARGET SHOWS BOTH K AND D VALUES. K REPRESENTS THE KILL VALUE; D THE DISABLING VALUE. AS SPECIAL AGENTS SHOOT ONLY IN SELF DEFENSE, ONLY THE K VALUE IS SCORED, AS K5 - K4 - K3 - K2.



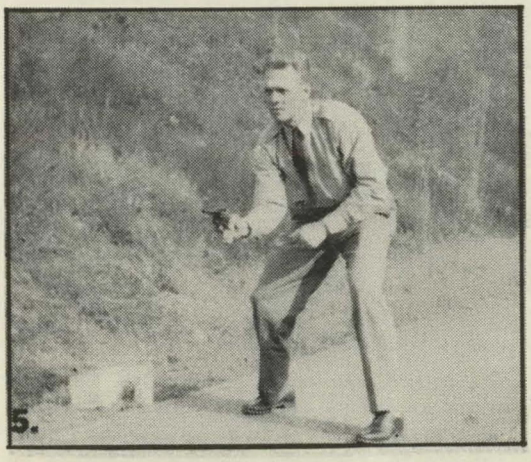
1a. SHOOTER AT SEVEN-YARD LINE.



2. ON COMMAND SHOOTER LOADS REVOLVER WITH FIVE ROUNDS.

3. AFTER LOADING SHOOTER REHOLSTERS AND AWAITS COMMAND.

"FIRE!" SHOOTER STARTS THE DRAW.

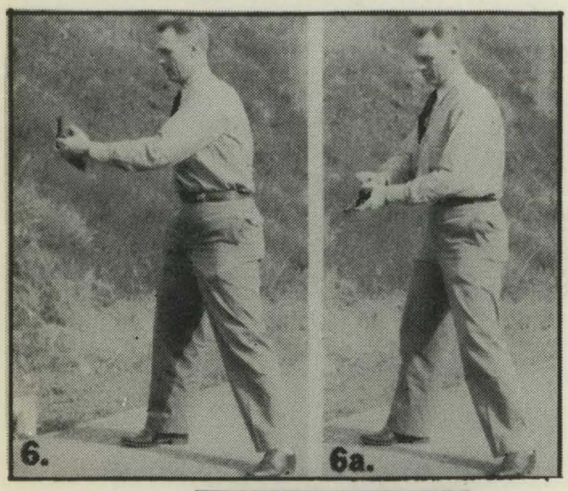


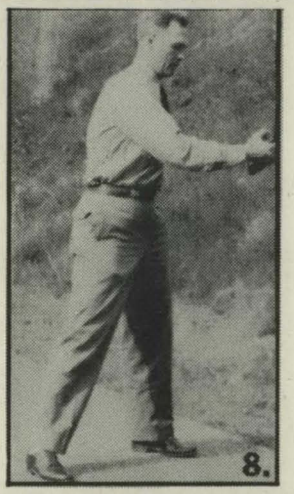
5. SHOOTER FIRES FIVE ROUNDS, DOUBLE ACTION, FROM THE HIP.

Hipshooting is included in the Practical Pistol Course because it is the quick-draw type essential in close-range emergencies when time does not permit the officer to bring the gun to eye level and sight it. Practice develops great accuracy in this type of shooting.

6. SHOOTER REACHES FOR FIVE ROUNDS TO RELOAD AS HE EJECTS THE FIVE DISCHARGED CARTRIDGES. POSITION OF FEET ARE UNCHANGED TO INSURE ACCURACY ON SECOND FIVE ROUNDS.

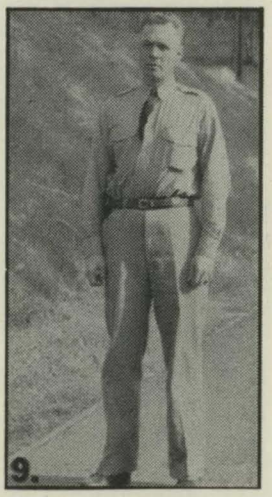
6a. SHOOTER RELOADS.





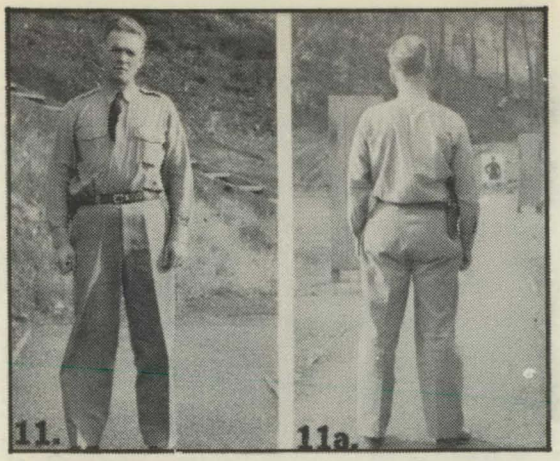
8. SHOOTER UNLOADS DISCHARGED CARTRIDGES.

7. SHOOTER FIRES HIS SECOND FIVE ROUNDS. UNLESS HE HAS AN ALIBI HE MUST FIRE THE ENTIRE TEN ROUNDS IN TWENTY-FIVE SECONDS.



9. SHOOTER HAS REHOLSTERED; IS READY TO RETURN TO THE 60-YARD LINE.

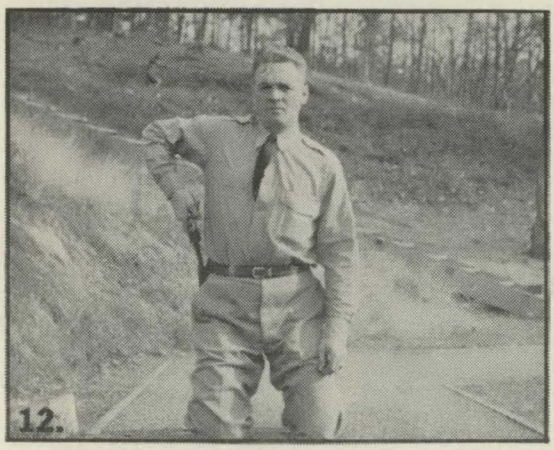
10. SHOOTING LANE AS SEEN FROM THE TARGET. ALL FIRING POINTS SHOWN.



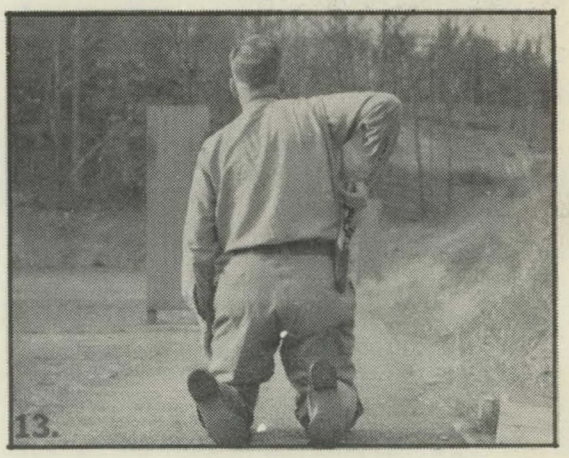
11. AT 60-YARD LINE. SHOOTER AWAITS COMMAND TO LOAD.

11a. SHOOTING LANE AND FIRING POINTS. SHOOTER HAS FORTY ROUNDS IN ALL - FIVE ROUNDS IN GUN, THE REST IN HIS POCKET. HE MUST FIRE THESE - FIVE IN EACH POSITION, IN FIVE MINUTES AND FORTY-FIVE SECONDS.

12. "FIRE!" SHOOTER DROPS TO KNEES AND WHILE STILL UPRIGHT DRAWS THE GUN.

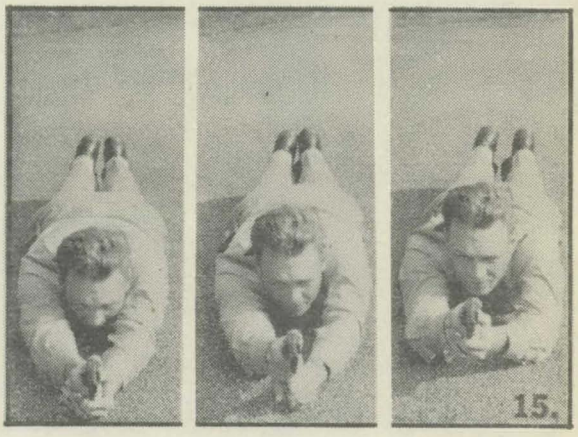


13. CORRECT POSTURE AT TIME GUN IS DRAWN.



14. INCORRECT POSITION. A COMMON ERROR. GUN SHOULD BE POINTED DOWN RANGE ALWAYS.

15. GUN DRAWN, SHOOTER DROPS TO PRONE POSITION TO FIRE FIVE ROUNDS.

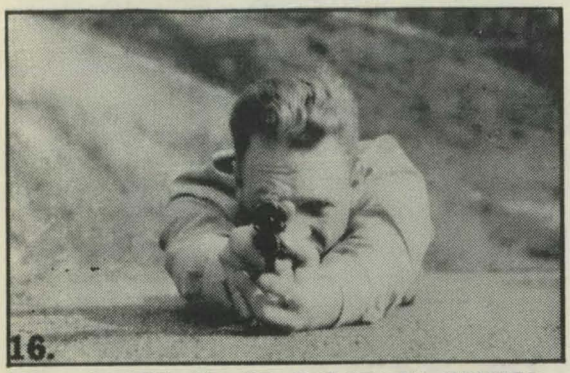


There are three possible prone positions. Number one (L. to R.) is preferred. Target is reduced by having feet together, gun close to ground. Gun is steady and at greatest distance from the eye, giving best sight picture.

Number two position is usually used by persons who wear glasses or who have a large waist line. Gun is not as steady and is closer to the eye.

Number three position is preferred by extremely large-girthed persons. This position accentuates disadvantages of number two position.

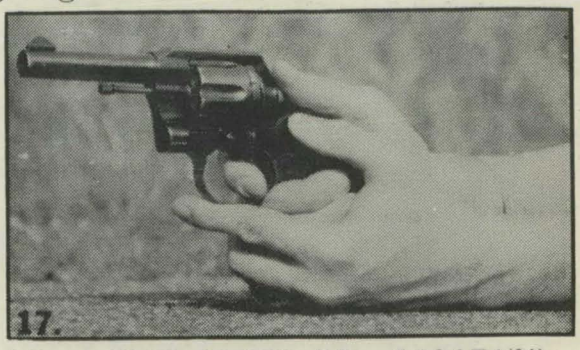
The prone position enables the shooter to achieve accuracy at great distance. It also gives a small target for return fire if the terrain is level and without obstructions of grass, logs or boulders.



16. CLOSE-UP OF POSITION NUMBER ONE. ARMS ARE STRAIGHT, GUN CLOSE TO GROUND.

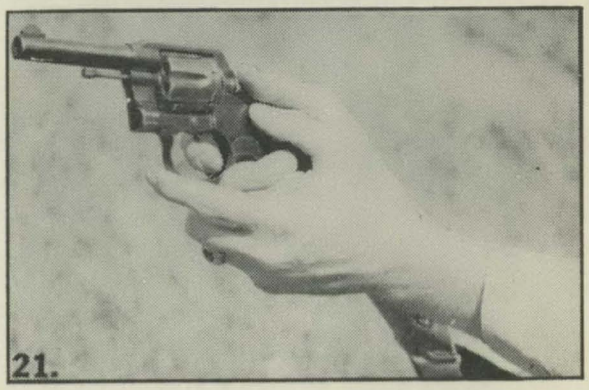
18. METHOD OF SUPPORTING GUN IN NUMBER TWO POSITION.

20. NUMBER THREE POSITION. GOOD BUT NOT AS EFFECTIVE AS POSITIONS ONE AND TWO.



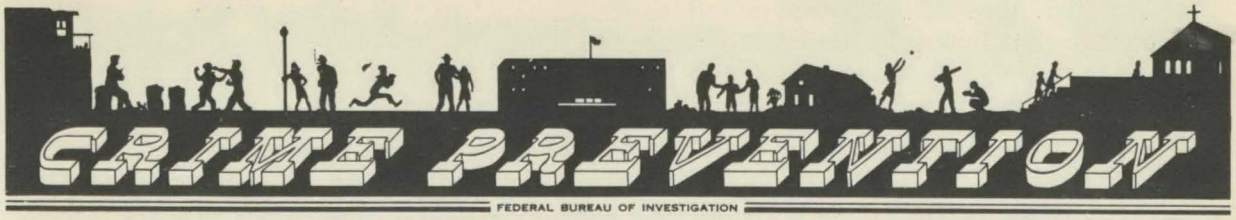
17. GRIP CLOSE-UP, POSITION NUMBER ONE. THE LEFT HAND IS USED ONLY TO SUPPORT THE GUN HAND.

19. CLOSE-UP OF GRIP, NUMBER TWO POSITION. LEFT HAND FORMS FIST AS BASE TO RAISE GUN FROM GROUND.



21. CLOSE-UP OF GRIP USED IN NUMBER THREE POSITION. LEFT HAND MUST NOT CHANGE THE USUAL GRIP ON THE REVOLVER.

To be continued in next issue



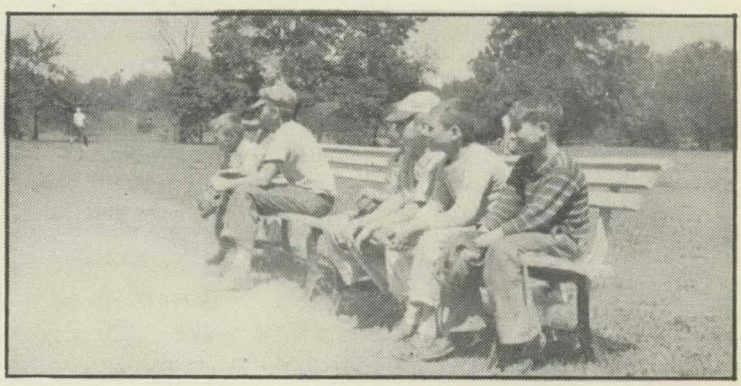
INDIANAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT YOUTH PROGRAM

by

Jesse McMurtry, Chief of Police, Indianapolis, Indiana

Several years ago when the toll of juvenile delinquency began mounting throughout the country, the City of Indianapolis found itself caught up in the national whirlpool. The local situation was serious enough to warrant concern. As the menace of youthful crime assumed greater proportions, police officers working with juveniles formulated plans to counteract this trend. Today, waywardness, vandalism and other forms of delinquency among juveniles, are held to a minimum by a workable and well-rounded youth program. It consists of the Police Juvenile Aid Division and "Pal" Clubs.

Following well-recognized police principles that juvenile offenders require special handling and treatment, the Indianapolis Police Department set up a Crime Prevention Bureau. It was officially created on March 22, 1938, and one of its guiding precepts has been to make parents account for the anti-social acts of their children.



At its origin the Crime Prevention Bureau was headed by a sergeant, who was assisted by three patrolmen and three policewomen. Later it was felt that the word "crime" should be stricken from the name of the Bureau. In April, 1939, the unit became officially known as the Juvenile Aid Division of the Indianapolis Police Department. Under the inspiring leadership of Lieutenant Golden L. Reynolds the Juvenile Aid Division now has a total personnel of forty-one. It functions under an efficient and modern system designed to prevent juvenile delinquency and to handle the young offender with intelligence and foresight.

The Juvenile Aid Division is an effective and serviceable crime repressing unit. A sergeant supervises all outside activities, including the "Pal" Clubs. Eight corporals serve under him. Two policewomen are assigned to the Juvenile Court as investigators.

The Missing Persons Bureau, another phase of the "JAD," is directed by a policewoman. All runaways located in Indianapolis are turned over to the "JAD" which detains the child for return to the interested law enforcement agency. In some cases the Missing Persons Bureau turns the child over to the parents, or, if the parents furnish expense money, purchases transportation home for the youngster. As its name implies, the Missing Persons Bureau coordinates efforts to locate missing juveniles. All police officers are notified of such pending investigations. Each officer of the "JAD" is shown a picture of the child. All bus and train terminals, amusements, and other places frequented by juveniles are checked. When all logical leads are exhausted, a bulletin is prepared and circulated to other police departments.

Two trained policewomen handle all adult and juvenile psychopathic cases. Another policewoman assigned to the dance hall detail investigates and approves dance hall applications. She assigns matrons, hired by the proprietor of the dance, to supervise the juvenile patrons.

A policewoman in the Liaison Division handles all business transacted between the "JAD" and the Juvenile Court. Her duties consist of filing petitions, outlining cases for the court, and securing witnesses. This practice has worked well and obviates the necessity of night personnel appearing in court during the day.

All complaints pertaining to juveniles are immediately referred to the Juvenile Aid Division and a "JAD" complaint form is recorded. The Captain of the "JAD" reviews complaints and assigns them for investigation. A daily log maintained by the Records Section shows the status of all case assignments.

When an officer not assigned to the Juvenile Division arrests a juvenile, the facts of the case are summarized in an arrest report. This form and the child are turned over to the "JAD." The arresting officer must file a detailed report with the Records Section and it is teletyped to "JAD." In the case of a first offense, a history sheet, recording the background of the juvenile and facts of the offense, is prepared by a "JAD" employee.

Lieutenant Reynolds reviews the case and discusses it with the juvenile and his parents. Every effort is made by police to work out satisfactory arrangements. Sometimes the situation is an "impossible" one. In aggravated cases the young offender may be released and referred to Juvenile Court or be sent to the Juvenile Home awaiting Juvenile Court action.

Juvenile traffic offenders are required to attend a traffic school on Tuesday nights.

When the accomplishments of the Juvenile Aid Division were clearly evident, a few enterprising officers decided to launch a real crime prevention campaign. Accordingly, on June 4, 1940, two "Pal" Clubs officially known as "Police Associated Leagues" were organized - one for white boys and one for colored youngsters. Their objectives were to acquaint boys with the Police Department through good wholesome activity and ultimately make better citizens of them.

The Kiwanis Club of Indianapolis lent its support during the first year. Thereafter the "JAD" took over the entire program of the "Pal" Clubs. Playground space and buildings are furnished by the City Parks Department. The Fraternal Order of Police provides funds for athletic equipment. "Pal" Clubs rapidly increased in popularity until it was imperative that additional groups be created. At present 4000 youths are accommodated in eight active "Pal" Clubs. The total attendance for 1945 was slightly over 200,000 boys. During the first four months of 1946, 81,923 boys have engaged in athletic activities under the supervision of these "Pal" Club officers.

Sergeant Emmett D. Staggs, supervisor of outdoor activities, has a staff of eight corporals, each of whom is assigned full time to the direction of a "Pal" Club. A wide variety of activities are promoted by the clubs, including baseball, softball, track, swimming, ping pong, cards, chess, checkers, volley ball, marbles, wrestling, tumbling, and kiting. To provide equal opportunities for everyone in competitive games, the "Pal" Clubs operate in three age groups.

Membership is open to any boy between the ages of six and eighteen, who consents to abide by the self-imposed rules of the club. Each of the eight units fixes its own regulations. The only form of recruiting consists of interviews with referrals from the Juvenile Aid Division. No dues are required and activities are arranged to comply with the desires of the members.

Disciplinary offenders are subject to suspension for varying periods of time. A boy who has been suspended is never invited to return, but if he voluntarily appears before his corporal, reinstatement is considered according to the circumstances.

During the summer of 1945 the "Pal" Clubs entered forty-eight baseball teams in the Junior Baseball, Inc., League. The high light of the season is the yearly baseball tournament held at Victory Field. Professional umpires preside over the games and the event is attended by all the

fanfare of a big league series.

The climax of the boxing season is reached during the Golden Gloves Tournament. In the 1946 event, sixty-five participants were entered by the "Pal" Clubs in the AAU State Championship Tournament. Four boys won the privilege of competing later in Boston, Massachusetts.

Each year the members select one boy from each "Pal" Club as an outstanding youth, basing their choice on trustworthiness, citizenship, and sportsmanship. These boys are feted at a banquet given by the Fraternal Order of Police.

The casual observer might be inclined to question the integrity of a plan involving such a large outlay of police time and resources. Has it been a paying proposition? Indianapolis answers an emphatic "Yes!" Besides the countless intangible results along the lines of character-building and citizenship training of youth, members of the Police Department point out the spotless record maintained by the boys. Not once have the "Pal" Clubs experienced a disciplinary problem of serious proportions within their ranks. The youths have aided the Police Department time and again by furnishing information valuable to current investigations.

* * * * * * *

ADMISSION OF FINGERPRINTS AS EVIDENCE*

The body of Stella Blauvelt, widow, 64 years of age, was found on the floor of her Los Angeles, California, apartment on July 25, 1944. A lamp cord was wrapped three times around her neck. Two bloodstained pillows covered her face. Bruises indicated that she had been beaten before death. Admiral Dewey Adamson was arrested, charged with murder in count I and in counts II, III, IV and V, with four separate crimes of burglary. He pleaded not guilty and was tried before a jury on counts I and II. He was tried in a separate consolidated case on counts III, IV and V. Adamson was found guilty of murder in the first degree, without recommendation, and guilty on count II. The case was appealed.

The defense contended the evidence introduced was not sufficient to identify the defendant as the perpetrator of the murder. The strongest circumstance tending to so identify him was the finding of six fingerprints spread over the surface of the inner door to the garbage compartment of the kitchen of the dead woman's apartment. The testimony of experts identified them as those of the defendant. The theory of the prosecution was that the murderer entered through this compartment and evidence appeared to substantiate this. The judgments and the order denying a new trial were affirmed by the Supreme Court of California. With reference to that portion of the testimony bearing on fingerprints, the court ruled as follows:

"Fingerprints are the strongest evidence of identity of a person and under the circumstances of the present case they were alone sufficient to identify the defendant as the criminal. (People v. Ramirez, 113 Cal. App. 204, 298 P. 60.)"

*"ADVANCE CALIFORNIA REPORTS," official advance sheets of the Supreme Court of California, dated January 15, 1946, the case of PEOPLE v. ADAMSON.

WANTED BY THE FBI
JOHN WYKE TERRY, with aliases
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - ROBBERY

On August 11, 1945, John Wyke Terry entered a liquor store in Memphis, Tennessee, pulled a .38 caliber revolver, collected $191 and a one-thousand-dollar diamond ring and ran. He fled in a 1941 green Lincoln Zephyr Club Coupe driven by a woman. The owner of the store, unnoticed by Terry, had observed the robbery and promptly gave chase in his own automobile. Terry fired at his pursuer and a bystander was killed in the ensuing gun battle. The robber escaped.

A complaint was filed before a U. S. Commissioner at Memphis, Tennessee, January 25, 1946, charging John Wyke Terry with violating Section 408e, Title 18, U. S. Code, in that he unlawfully fled from the State of Tennessee to avoid prosecution for the crime of robbery.

Terry is believed to have committed at least 20 additional armed robberies throughout the United States. His criminal record reflects that he has been arrested in the State of Alabama for embezzlement and forgery, in Mississippi as a fugitive after his escape from the Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Alabama, in the State of Missouri for robbery and in the State of Washington for forgery.

In the event an unsolved robbery has occurred in the area within your jurisdiction, it is suggested that the photographs of John Wyke Terry be exhibited to the victim. Since the subject's theater of operations is known to be unlimited, an identification may be effected.

CAUTION:

This man is dangerous and states that he will not be taken alive. He is alleged to carry a .38 caliber revolver in his belt on his right side.

Terry is described as follows:

Name	John Wyke Terry, with aliases, John Howard Franklin, Melbourne Leo Kelly, Leo Kelly Melbourne, Allane Showers, E. A. Storms, Edward Storms, Edward Allen Terry, John Wyke (Edward Alain Stowers?)
Age	41
Born	April 22, 1905, San Francisco, Calif. (not verified)
Height	5'9"
Weight	165 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Dark brown, graying, slightly bald on top
Eyes	Blue-green
Complexion	Fair
Race	White
Nationality	American
Occupations	Cook and waiter
Scars and Marks	Gold crown on left front upper tooth, other upper front teeth missing, cut scar on left wrist
Fingerprint Class.	31 L 1 Tt 5 L 1 Tt-t
FBI Number	731,533
Ident Order	Number 2051, issued April 3, 1946

Terry's photograph appears on the back cover. The side and front views on the left were taken April 1, 1941. The other photograph was taken September 27, 1944.

ANY PERSON HAVING INFORMATION THAT MAY ASSIST IN LOCATING JOHN WYKE TERRY IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE DIRECTOR, 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 LISTED ON THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS BULLETIN WHICH IS NEAREST HIS CITY.

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RESOLUTION ON MOTION PICTURES PASSED BY NEW YORK GROUP

The members of the Judges and Police Executive Conference of Erie County, New York, adopted the following resolution at their meeting on May 16, 1946, at Buffalo, New York:

> We, the members of the Judges and Police Executive Conference of Erie County, New York, condemn motion pictures that ridicule police and law enforcement agencies and glorify the criminal for the following reasons:
>
> 1. They breed disrespect for law and order and law enforcement.
>
> 2. They tend to encourage crime especially among the youth of the nation.
>
> 3. They often portray our court room procedures as a comedy thereby creating disrespect for this branch of law enforcement.
>
> 4. They tend to discourage communities from providing adequate funds for law enforcement agencies.
>
> We recommend that the motion picture industry employ well recognized authorities in the field of law enforcement as technical advisors to assist in the production of all films that portray the work of law enforcement agencies.

****

NOTICE RE NATIONAL UNIDENTIFIED AMMUNITION FILE

In the past, all evidence bullets and all test bullets sent in to the Laboratory for examination have been checked against the specimens appearing in the National Unidentified Ammunition File. Due to limitations of personnel, this procedure has been modified so that searches of specimens currently submitted against the Unidentified Ammunition File will be made only upon the specific request of the contributor.

FINGERPRINTS OF TWINS

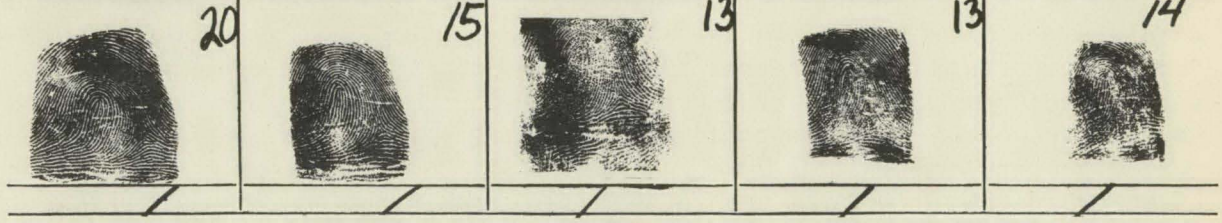
NAME: LEGIERSKI, JULIANNA M.

19 M I U 00I 12
L I U 00I

1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
19	13	15	13	12

LEFT HAND

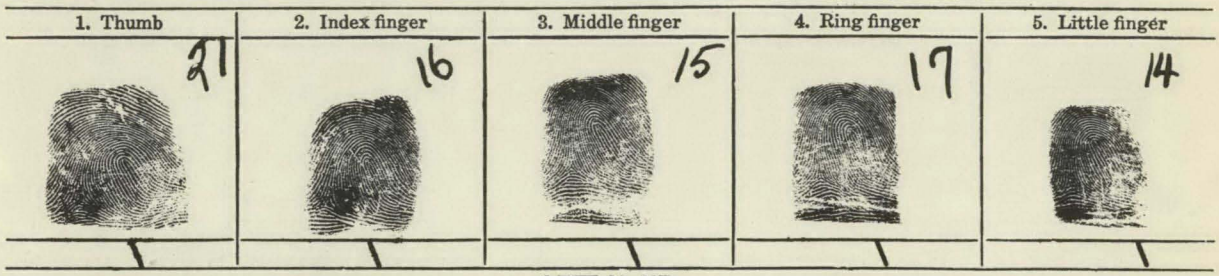
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
20	15	13	13	14



NAME: LEGIERSKI, JOHANNA M.

21 M I U 000 14
L I U 000

1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
21	16	15	17	14



LEFT HAND

6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
20	15	19	16	14

Above are photographs of the fingerprints, which are on file in the Identification Division of the FBI, of Julianna Mary and Johanna Mary Legierski (twins), who served in the nurse corps of the U. S. Army during World War II.

Much interest was created relative to these prints in regard to the possibility of their being identical. Casual observation will note several points of difference, as Nos. 4,8,9, and upon close inspection innumerable points of dissimilarity can be found.

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POSSESSION OF FIREARMS BY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS

Regarding the return to the United States of captured enemy equipment as souvenirs, attention is directed to Bureau of Customs Circular Letter dated January 18, 1945, setting forth the provisions of a Naval directive pointing out that Naval personnel and others serving in foreign theaters of operations would be refused certificates by commanding officers for the importation of firearms of the automatic type such as machine guns, sub-machine guns, or any type gun from which a number of shots or bullets may be discharged with one continuous pull of the trigger. In War Department Circular Number 155, dated May 28, 1945, United States forces in the theaters of operation are prohibited from retaining, mailing or bringing into the United States firearms of the automatic type (or component parts) such as machine guns, sub-machine guns, or any type gun in which a number of shots or bullets may be discharged with one continuous pull of the trigger. These directives are still in full force and effect. In other words, according to existing regulations no certificates will be issued to members of the Armed Services for the importation of any automatic weapons as described above.

It is to be noted that Regulations 88 dealing with taxes relating to machine guns and certain other firearms under Chapter 25, Subchapter B, and Chapter 27, Subchapter A, Part VIII, Internal Revenue Code, do not require a registrant of a firearm coming within the provisions of the National Firearms Act to submit his fingerprints and photograph. The fingerprints and photographs must be furnished only by applicants seeking the transfer of a firearm as defined in Section 2733, Internal Revenue Code, in accordance with the provisions of Section 319.25 of Subpart D, Transfer Tax, Regulations 88.

This information supplements the data in this regard which appeared in the May, 1946, issue of this Bulletin.

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Communications may be addressed to the Field Office covering the territory in which you are located by forwarding your letter or telegram to the Special Agent in Charge at the address listed below. Telephone and teletype numbers are also listed if you have occasion to telephone or teletype the Field Office.

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany 7, New York	Cornelius, A.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Anchorage, Alaska	Teague, L. O.	Main 521	Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Trost, J. F.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Hallford, Fred	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbaticchio, R. J.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	McSwain, G. R.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	King, G. D.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	O'Connor, H. T.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Wyly, P.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Kramer, R. P.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Kuhnel, E. E.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Guerin, R. A.	Randolph 2905	906 Federal Building
El Paso, Texas	Suran, R. C.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Good, J. D.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	Willis, G. N.	Charter 4-6061	1221 Niels Esperson Bldg.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Dalton, J. L.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	Lopez, J. M.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	McCabe, N. H.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Morley, D. R.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 2, Kentucky	McFarlin, M. W.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Hostetter, D. S.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Thornton, J. E.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	Johnson, H. K.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Weeks, C. E.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	Gleason, J. J.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Bryce, D. A.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Logan, K.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Boardman, L. V.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Foltz, E. J.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	Fletcher, F. A.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Bobbitt, H. I.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond 19, Virginia	Kimball, H. M.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Acers, M. W.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Murphy, W. A.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Fletcher, H. B.	Sutter 6367	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	Schlenker, A. C.	2-0125	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Brown, D. K.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, Washington	Maynor, H. G.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Springfield, Illinois	Whelan, W. M.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	Room 1706, U. S. Department of Justice

The Teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office, which is 1-0711.

Communications concerning fingerprint identification or crime statistics matters should be addressed to:-

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: EXECUTIVE 7100
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING) NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .

JOHN WYKE TERRY, with aliases

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - ROBBERY

Detailed descriptive information on this person
will be found on pages 29 through 30.