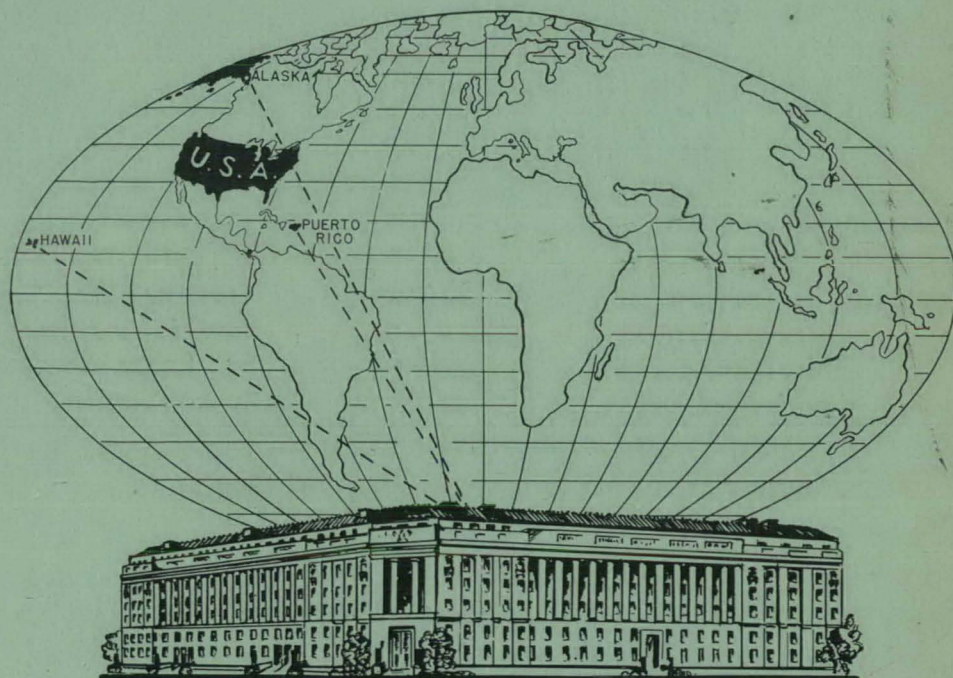


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1943

July August

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE FBI,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

No. 4

Federal Bureau Of Investigation
United States Department Of Justice
John Edgar Hoover, Director

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

The following list indicates some of the major violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction:-

- Espionage, Sabotage, Violations of the Neutrality Act and similar matters related to Internal Security
- National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
- Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more
- National Bankruptcy Act
- Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases
- White Slave Traffic Act
- Impersonation of Government Officials
- Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce
- Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
- Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been kidnaped
- Extortion cases where mail is used to transmit threats of violence to persons or property; also cases where interstate commerce is an element and the means of communication is by telegram, telephone or other carrier
- Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property
- Antitrust Laws
- Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System and Federal Loan and Savings Institutions
- National Bank and Federal Reserve Act Violations, such as embezzlement, abstraction or misapplication of funds
- Crimes on any kind of Government reservation, including Indian Reservations or in any Government building or other Government property
- Neutrality violations, including the shipment of arms to friendly nations
- Frauds against the Government
- Crimes in connection with the Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions
- Perjury, embezzlement, or bribery in connection with Federal Statutes or officials
- Crimes on the high seas
- Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute
- The location of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal Laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.

The Bureau does not have investigative jurisdiction over the violations of Counterfeiting, Narcotic, Customs, Immigration, or Postal Laws, except where the mail is used to extort something of value under threat of violence.

Law enforcement officials possessing information concerning violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction are requested to promptly forward the same to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. The address of each field division of this Bureau appears on the inside back cover of this bulletin. Government Rate Collect telegrams or telephone calls will be accepted if information indicates that immediate action is necessary.

**FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN**

VOL. 12

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NO. 4

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

The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN is published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice bi-monthly. Its material is compiled for the assistance of all Law Enforcement Officials and is a current catalogue of continuous reference for the Law Enforcement Officers of the Nation.

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

INTRODUCTION

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

During the past few weeks I have received hundreds of letters from citizens, mothers and fathers of small children, who are genuinely worried as to their children's future due to the alarming tide of juvenile delinquency which is engulfing the Nation.

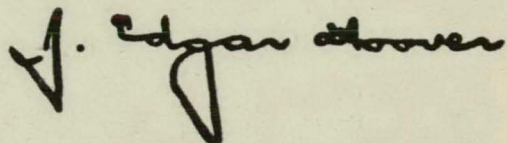
These parents have cause to be worried. If immediate and drastic steps are not taken at once to curb the delinquency craze among our youths, this wave of delinquency will become a veritable tidal wave of crime that might well rock the very foundations of our great Nation.

A few public-spirited citizens throughout the country have recognized the dangerousness of the present situation and have taken steps to curb the temptations of youth by organizing clubs of various types which offer clean, wholesome entertainment to the grade school and teen-age youths.

But this is not enough. Complacent citizens must be awakened from their all-too-dangerous lethargic composure and "don't-want-to-be-bothered" attitude. They must be jarred into shouldering their civic and domestic responsibilities. And one excellent way of accomplishing this is by rigid and strict enforcement of all laws or ordinances pertaining to juveniles, and laws pertaining to the restriction of vice in communities, especially gambling and liquor laws.

Violations of vice laws, gambling laws and liquor laws are sometimes so flagrant that youth cannot avoid having knowledge of the violations. Such an open disregard for laws on the part of adults cannot fail to develop in youth a cynical attitude toward law and order.

It is of vital importance that police officers, prosecuting attorneys, juries and judges in every community in the land see that strict enforcement of the laws is maintained and that violators receive their just deserts and thereby maintain the majesty of the law which demands respect.



Director

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 8, 1943

POLICE COOPERATION

On September 6, 1939, I issued a directive providing that the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice should take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of the neutrality regulations, pointing out that the investigations must be conducted in a comprehensive manner, on a national basis, and all information carefully sifted out and correlated in order to avoid confusion and irresponsibility. I then requested all police officers, sheriffs, and other law enforcement officers in the United States, promptly to turn over to the nearest representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any such information.

I am again calling the attention of all enforcement officers to the request that they report all such information promptly to the nearest field representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is charged with the responsibility of correlating this material and referring matters which are under the jurisdiction of any other Federal agency with responsibilities in this field to the appropriate agency.

I suggest that all patriotic organizations and individuals likewise report all such information relating to espionage and related matters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the same manner.

I am confident that all law enforcement officers, who are now rendering such invaluable assistance toward the success of the internal safety of our country, will cooperate in this matter.

Signed/
Franklin D. Roosevelt



GRADUATION EXERCISES TWENTY-SECOND SESSION FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

The members of the Twenty-second Session of the FBI National Police Academy held their graduation exercises on Saturday morning, July 17, 1943, at 10:30 A.M., in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C.

A multitude of friends and relatives paid tribute to the graduates by attending the exercises. The graduates were also honored by the following outstanding visitors, both civilian and military: His Excellency Dr. Carlos Martins, Ambassador of Brazil; Dr. Plinio Brasil Milano, Chief of the Political and Social Police, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Reverend Robert Lloyd, Director of Laymen's Retreat, Manresa-on-Severn, Maryland; Mr. William M. Jeffers, President, Union Pacific Railroad, and Rubber Director of the United States; Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command; Major General George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of Military Intelligence; Rear Admiral Harold Train, Director of Naval Intelligence; Major General John T. Lewis, Commanding General of the Washington District; Mr. Steve Hannagan, prominent New York Advertising Executive; and Mr. Jack Carley, Associate Editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The following addresses were delivered to the assembled graduates and their friends, prior to the actual presentation of diplomas to the graduates by Mr. Hoover.

ADDRESS

by

WILLIAM M. JEFFERS

**President, Union Pacific Railroad, and Rubber Director
of the United States**

It is an unusual and appreciated pleasure to speak today at the Graduation Exercises of the National Police Academy.

This session, I am told, brings to a close the twenty-second school of the Academy and with these graduation exercises a total of 778 selected law enforcement officers from every State in the Union, together with representatives from Scotland Yard, Toronto, Canada, Police, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Quebec Provincial Police, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and the Shanghai Municipal Police will have graduated from the National Police Academy.

This is indeed a significant endeavor. It is as refreshing and reassuring a directional sign as one could find in the chaotic horizon of our present war emergency and the even more perplexing problems which will come with the post-war period.

And I will tell you why.

Back in the days when gangsterism was running rampant, J. Edgar Hoover, the guiding and directing genius of the FBI, saw the necessity to not only build up but to strengthen local law-enforcing agencies.

He has always held that a national police force, as such, would not operate in a country such as ours -- and rightfully so -- and that the most effective means of policing the nation was to have a high degree of cooperation among local, county, state and Federal authorities.

Likewise, it was of paramount importance to lift the standards of law enforcement. This could best be done through widespread programs of police training which would eventually lead to raising the standards of personnel in every branch of our policing services.

Thus, the National Police Academy was founded in 1935 with the specific objective of taking selected representatives of all law enforcement agencies and giving them a concentrated training course with the view of developing them into police instructors so that they might return to their own home towns and inaugurate police training schools.

Since 1935, each year has seen an increase in the number of police training schools. Likewise, through the medium of the National Police Academy, there has been developed a new and effective unit among law enforcement agencies such as this or any other country has ever seen.

Today we have all of the benefits of a national police force with none of the objectionable features. At the same time the responsibility has been placed where it should be -- in each local community.

Now I have had a fairly close association with law enforcement since the earliest days of my youth. I started, as perhaps some of you Western graduates of this school know, as a call boy for the Union Pacific Railroad at North Platte, Nebraska at the tender age of twelve. Life was rough and seamy in the West of those days. It was crude and growing and its law enforcement naturally matched the growing pains of the community.

Later, as I grew older and advanced in railroad service, I had an opportunity to view law enforcement in a larger number of communities, each of them as different as the political aspects of the community itself.

Finally as General Manager of the Union Pacific and now as President of that system which has 10,000 miles of rails, 60,000 employees and a real, sincere and benevolent interest in something like 1,000 communities

through which our traffic runs and where our personnel live, I have had further an intensive opportunity to see the complexities of law enforcement as it is administered community by community.

Whereas in the main I must admit it has progressed, I am just as frank to admit that there is unusual room for improvement -- and a real, present and coming necessity for a tightening of cooperation among all of our law enforcement agencies.

The Union Pacific has a fairly large law-enforcement agency of its own -- and a good one, too. Through this medium, we have dealings with the law enforcement agencies of every community reached by our vast network of freight and passenger transportation. In the main, as I have said, we have noted consistent improvement in the desire to capture criminals and, what is even more important, to prevent criminals from operating.

But too often in too many communities men who are popular are chosen through the vagaries and whims of politics to enforce our laws and protect our properties -- men who, as I say, are popular but who have no fundamental equipment for their jobs. A policeman must be smarter than a criminal if he is to be successful and I tell you that in my years of observation we have an awful lot of smart criminals in this country who work at their jobs -- planning and plotting far more effectively than too many of our police.

Now on fundamental consideration, this is not unusual. We pick a man for Sheriff or Chief of Police because of his popularity or even his high moral standing in the community and he may mean well and he may be just as sincere as the public which puts its trust in him but I say to you that being popular in your community does not prepare a man to cope with the furtive criminal who has spent his entire life planning to defeat the law.

Therefore, I feel that one of the great needs of today and most certainly in the period after the war will be the raising of personnel standards of law enforcement and endeavoring to free law enforcement agencies from the vagaries of machine politics. Even today, there are many communities wherein sheriffs and police officers must spend a great portion of their time campaigning if they are to hold their job. Often, when there is a change of administration, local police officers are discharged and others less experienced given their place.

This is wrong, though perhaps the change to a more efficient policing system will be long and laborious.

Therefore, it devolves upon men like you who today are graduating from this police academy to go forward into your communities and as apostles and evangelists of law enforcement pass on to those alert brother officers in your communities the tricks of the trade which you have learned here in your intensive training -- a period of instruction which I know has been just as labor-consuming as any problem of detection you have ever had or will ever have in your years to come.

Here you have learned, I am sure, not only the details of detection, the finding of clues and the tracking down of criminals -- not to mention the precautions to be taken to prevent crime in the first place -- but you have worked beside men from other communities, from other states, and you find in them the same passion for eradicating crime that burns within you.

You have found that there should be no jealousy between communities or counties or states or between local enforcement officers and the representatives of our Federal groups. If you have learned nothing else, this alone would be worth the time and the strenuous effort and the endeavor that you have put into your schooling here.

Because, believe me, it is only in this way -- with you as the evangelists, of teaching not only the successful pursuits of cornering criminals in your own communities but in establishing in your communities a new spirit of cooperation between your community and the adjoining ones and so on up the line between state and Federal agencies, can we approach more nearly the perfection we seek in law enforcement.

Therefore, I view each of these schools as a tremendous lake into which a huge boulder has been dropped and that, through you, circle after circle of understanding will spread through the lake of the land until this new interest in policing and this new cooperation among all services will lap with understanding to the shores of every community of our land.

ADDRESS

by

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUGH A. DRUM
Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command

"PARTNERS IN NATIONAL SECURITY"

I am, indeed, happy to be with you this morning. Mr. Hoover is an old friend of mine, a friend from whom on many occasions I have received excellent cooperation in executing my official duties. Consequently, when he asked me to speak at the graduation of the Twenty-second Session of the F.B.I. National Police Academy, I was glad to accept.

Glad, for other reasons as well. I want to extend in person my sincere congratulations to you who are completing your studies at the Academy. Congratulations, also, for having a mind young and flexible enough that you not only know more now, but were prompted by an initial urge to know more. Congratulations, above all, for wanting to serve your community and country better; an urge which led you to forsake the established ways of a comfortable, every-day life for long hours of study and work here.

There is one last reason why I am glad to be with you this morning. It is a very pragmatic reason. It concerns the security of our own country, a responsibility which, under our democratic form of government, is shared by several agencies, both civil and military; but neither one of these groups could successfully accomplish its task without the cooperation of the other. In the case of the military, the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the police of the several States and of our many municipalities, has been of incalculable value. In fact, my remarks this morning will concern the matter of cooperation between the Army and the various law enforcement groups.

American troops are fighting the common enemy in all parts of the world. Wherever they meet him -- in some distant land, in a tropical sea, or in the air -- they are giving their utmost, and in some cases their lives. When Americans think of the enemy, they may not underestimate his strength but they do frequently underestimate distance. Most Americans are prone to regard the enemy as far-removed from our shores. But the depredations of enemy submarines on our costal shipping will serve to recall how close he is. On and over the waters that wash our shores, the Army and Navy are constantly patrolling, and sometimes engaging with the enemy. They are always alert for enemy action against our shores. Supporting these off-shore forces, are others on the coast itself to resist the enemy if he attempts a landing. Yes, I think you will agree that the enemy can be very close.

He is even closer. As you know all too well, he is actually within the United States. He has many agents who are already at work in countless American communities. Some are active while others are potential agents; some are still nationals of one of the enemy countries; others are naturalized citizens, while still others, I am sorry to say, are native-born Americans with a long line of American ancestors. Whatever their birthplace, they are all enemies if they deliberately and with conscious intent work or plan for the defeat of the United States.

Let us not underestimate their potential effectiveness. The enemy does not. Hitler has often said that he would not attempt a full scale invasion of a country until his monstrous regiments of agents -- long since at work within the country -- were ready to take over as soon as the German Army crossed the frontier. You know their role in the invasion of Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France. Hitler has boasted that he would never have invaded these countries unless they had been first softened from within. Whether that is so, we do not know. But we do know his armies would not have experienced such immediate and complete success had they not been assisted by their friends on the other side of the fighting line.

We in the United States have witnessed too much of the world's tragedy in the last three years to say "It Can't Happen Here." If Hitler does not plan to use his agents within the United States as advance shock troops for an invasion, he desires to use them in every way possible to delay and weaken our war effort.

I am sure of another thing as well. Hitler will try to take full advantage of the multiplicity of our law enforcement agencies to achieve immunity for those of his monstrous regiment at work in this country. And there can be no doubt about it, we do have a multiplicity of law enforcement agencies.

We have our local or municipal enforcement agencies; those of the several States and the many Federal Bureaus; and at the top is the nation-wide Federal Bureau of Investigation. Then there are the separate Army and Navy installations; and finally, there is the responsibility for defense placed upon the different Army and Navy commanders, and this is a responsibility which is inherent in the military mission. Under normal conditions such a group of independent agencies could meet normal tasks, but in time of war numerous and autonomous agencies can be a serious weakness. In an actual theatre of operations, there would of necessity be a unity of direction, and all such agencies would be integrated into a team; whereas within the continental United States the achievement of such unity would probably follow rather than precede an emergency or disaster.

Hitler is doubtless taking advantage of another of our characteristics. The United States is a democracy, and happy we are that it is. It not only respects the rights of the individual but it has established many guarantees to protect those rights. Whereas in Germany the State may apprehend and banish a man on merely the suspicion of disloyalty, in this country the citizen's disloyalty must be fully proven. Beyond peradventure, enemy agents are taking advantage of our respect for individual rights and respect for due process of law to ply their trade successfully.

But with all these conditions in their favor, the evidence would seem to point to the conclusion that they have not been too successful. Acts of sabotage there have been, but thus far we have had no Black Tom disaster. Spy rings have existed and do exist, but many have been broken up and others rendered impotent by trained investigators. Why, then, have we who represent the forces of security thus far triumphed over the forces of evil?

For several primary reasons, as I see it. First the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under Mr. Hoover's leadership, has become a national organization of marked efficiency, broad scope, and well-earned power. Consequently, when war broke out it was able to assume new responsibilities and operate in a far greater field than ever before. Second, the various agencies represented in this auditorium this morning -- the F.B.I., State and municipal law enforcement institutions, and the Army and Navy -- have co-operated to form a well working team. Third, the Army has been vested by Presidential decree with special powers in ferreting out people who are considered dangerous to national defense. To make this last factor more meaningful, permit me to describe it in terms of my own experience.

Because of the fact that the American people are the least military minded of all and because they pay little attention to military matters except in times of war, there exists a great deal of confusion in their minds

regarding the duties and functions of the military. They expect the Army and Navy to wage a victorious war, and, at the same time, depend upon the armed forces to protect them in their homes, and they have every right to do so.

It is concerning this latter expectation that I welcome the opportunity this morning to assist you in arriving at an accurate and clear comprehension of what one phase of the all-inclusive term "defense" means and the steps which the military is taking to meet its responsibilities in that connection. Once you have an appreciation of the situation, your influence, as patriotic American citizens, can play a large part in assisting the military program even though it be by indirect, and often unperceived, means.

The continental United States is divided into four Defense Commands: The Eastern, Central, Southern, and Western. My own is the Eastern Defense Command which includes every seaboard state from Maine to Florida, the District of Columbia, and certain outlying islands. As such, I am responsible for the security of two thousand miles of coast, some 55 million people, and many of the nation's war plants and vital installations. This entails security against attack from without and attack from within.

To accomplish this mission I am given a certain quota of troops and material. No commander ever thinks he has enough, and I am no exception. Hence, many months ago I began looking around to see what persons or what agencies might be able to assist me in some of my tasks. As concerns the spotting and investigation of persons inimical to the war effort, I acquired a willing and proficient collaborator in the F.B.I. As a military commander, I have always believed in cooperating with whomever could render honest and able assistance. And as an humble citizen, I see no reason in duplicating effort when someone else has long been in the field and has gained that wisdom and ability which come only from experience.

Now, it so happens that control of alien enemies is a function of the Department of Justice; and as concerns this group, the Department has the power of preventive arrest. Here, then, is one aspect of internal security which remains the function of that Department. But with respect to citizens, the Department of Justice has never had and does not now have any authority to take preventive steps or criminal action against potentially dangerous citizens, either native-born or naturalized, until such citizens have first committed themselves by overt acts.

As a practical war measure, it is vital to national defense that we take effective action against certain potentially dangerous individuals to forestall any opportunity to commit an overt act rather than to delay action against them until after they have damaged war installations or have supplied the enemy with information which may result in the loss of troops and supplies. Such a policy would appear to be a matter of common sense and one that can be justified without question.

To further such action, President Roosevelt, on February 19, 1942, promulgated Executive Order No. 9066. In that Order, he stated that the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and sabotage. He also provided the means which, if effectively utilized by all concerned, furnish a satisfactory procedure to accomplish the objective. In the Executive Order, the President authorized specially designated military commanders, of which I am one, to prescribe military areas from which any or all persons may be excluded; and with respect to which the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the military commander may at his discretion prescribe. The military commander is further authorized to call on other departments of the Government to assist him in enforcing the Executive Order. May I add that Congress has given legislative sanction to this procedure by Public Law No. 503, dated March 21, 1942. The Law provides penalties for disobedience of the military commander's orders or restrictions; and for the punishment of any person who commits any act in a military area contrary to such orders or restrictions.

Let us pause a minute and analyze what the Executive Order and the Public Law accomplish. Among others, they accomplish two things which are of primary interest this morning. First, they permit a designated military commander to take preventive action; in other words he may restrict or exclude an individual from a military area -- assuming, of course, that he has good and sufficient reason -- before that individual has committed an overt act. Second, they relate to all persons in a military area, to citizens no less than to aliens and alien enemies. Thus, the Executive Order and the Public Law are of great help to a military commander in securing his area against the insidious machinations of the enemy's secret forces which, in other countries, have been the agents of confusion, disruption, and treachery.

So much for a static analysis of the Executive Order. What about the Order in action? That is where I and every other Defense Commander in the United States are dependent not only on the friendly cooperation, but the day-to-day assistance of the F.B.I. and the many law enforcement agencies represented by you who are assembled here this morning. For example, our first indication that the presence of a given person in a given area may be inimical to national defense generally comes from the F.B.I., which, in turn, may be advised by some local police agency. Then comes the task of accumulating evidence, of assembling the facts. This, also, in great measure is done by the F.B.I., which in turn may be assisted by local police agencies in the area in question. Once the evidence is accumulated and hearings are held, the facts are reviewed by a Federal attorney no less than by Army officials and Commanding Generals of the Service Commands. Finally, a case comes to my desk. I can assure you that I spend long hours with each dossier before making the final decision.

Suppose that my final decision is one of exclusion. Once again, the F.B.I. and the local enforcement agencies start functioning in collaboration with the Army. The former ascertains whether the person excluded has

complied with the order; when the person concerned adopts a new residence, he must report to the nearest F.B.I. office. As you can see, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which in many instances has been the initiatory agency, now becomes the follow-up agency.

I have described in detail this matter of exclusions for several reasons. I want you to know how closely a Defense Commander must work with the Department of Justice and how helpful is their cooperation. We have always received the fullest cooperation from the F.B.I. To you, Mr. Hoover, may I extend my sincere and heartfelt thanks.

As you who graduate today leave Washington and return to your respective posts, wherever you are in the United States you will be within some Defense Command. You, no less than the Defense Commander, will be interested in ferreting out people inimical to national defense. Actually, you may be the first to have reason to suspect a certain person. If he is investigated, you may be the one to supply, or aid in supplying, vital information. The training you have received here at the National Police Academy will well equip you for such a task. Please accept my congratulations for what you have accomplished and my good wishes for what lies ahead. Not only as a military commander but as a citizen, I confess to you my deep admiration for the role you will play during the coming months and years in maintaining law and order, and in assisting the military in preserving security.

You who are here today, and those who have graduated from previous sessions of the National Police Academy, embody something new in American life. You bring to the task of law enforcement and police investigation a uniform doctrine and a high level of general knowledge and technical skill, which, until recent years, this country had never known. It speaks well for the future and it is reassuring as concerns the wartime present. For you represent an element which Hitler failed to take into his calculations. Hitler gambled that the multiplicity of our law enforcement agencies, as well as our intense respects for the rights of the individual, would facilitate the work of his spies within the United States. But he completely forgot you who are technically trained to spot and apprehend those persons dangerous to our nation's security.

Although each of you is now in the position of a highly-trained individual, there is still another element necessary if you are to achieve the maximum results from your skills. A highly-trained football player would be of little value if his talents were not exercised in conjunction with those of his team-mates, and I want to take a little more of your time this morning to discuss this subject which is dear to my heart, namely, that of teamwork. Everything in war depends on teamwork. This is true whether one is a member of an infantry squad, a gun crew, a submarine crew, or the crew of an aeroplane. Likewise, you and I are members of a crew; and our success or failure in ridding the country of the enemies at work within the country depends in great measure on our teamwork. Thus far we have pulled together harmoniously and effectively. I am sure that we shall continue to do so in the future.

The results of this teamwork may interest you. Within the Eastern Defense Command a certain number of persons have been excluded. Relatively, the number has been very small. I am not at liberty to give you precise figures. But I can tell you something of percentages and the types of people excluded. Two-thirds, or 67 percent of the exclusions I have signed, concern Germans and Italians who became naturalized American citizens either directly or derivatively. Another 11 percent were still German citizens at the time of their exclusions. Thus far these figures may not surprise you. What may surprise you is that of the exclusions I have ordered, 18 percent are native-born Americans. However, we know too much to think that the only dangerous persons are those who speak with a German accent and carry a swastika in their inside pocket. A native American may be potentially much more dangerous for he incurs less suspicion. Unfortunately, the records of the Eastern Defense Command show that there are some native-born Americans -- they are 18 percent of all exclusions ordered -- who have been judged dangerous to national security.

This latter fact, even if everything else is abstracted from the picture, justifies the exclusion powers which the President has given to the Secretary of War, and such military commanders as the Secretary in turn may designate. The war powers of the Chief Executive are appreciated and the constitutionality of the power of military commanders under Executive Order No. 9066 to take necessary military measures in dealing with potentially dangerous persons in military areas was upheld on June 21, in a preliminary decision by the Supreme Court.

In actual practice, the power of exclusion has been used sparingly. It has also been used in complete conformity with the rights of the individual. In a recent court case in New York, a Federal judge commended the Eastern Defense Command for its zealous respect for the rights of the individual and the laws of the land. Last, the power has at all times been used in complete collaboration with the Department of Justice. It may interest you to know that every exclusion order I have signed was first and independently concurred in by two different United States Attorneys. The Army has no desire to supersede civilian law enforcing agencies. It has every desire to work with those agencies, to have their help, advice, and cooperation.

Thus far, the application of the Executive Order, with respect to subversives, has been limited to a program of exclusion under which persons deemed dangerous to the national defense are ordered to move from a military area, but permitted to live freely elsewhere in the United States. However, experience and an examination of a great many cases lead to the conclusion that in some instances national security may require more drastic action in dealing with certain dangerous subversive individuals who are cleverly taking advantage of our democratic institutions to further their traitorous deeds. It is hoped that some proper measures to meet this situation will be forthcoming. The war effort must go on, happen what may.

I wish you good luck and Godspeed. It is reassuring to know you are returning to the many parts of the United States. For the enemy's agents are everywhere throughout our country. Because they are everywhere, we must combat them on a wide front. Also, it is reassuring to know that you return to your former posts much wiser and with greater technical skill than you possessed when you came here fourteen weeks ago. For whatever the enemy's cruelty and sadism, he is intelligent, cunning and able. I am glad that we have able, patriotic men, brought up in the American spirit of fair play and ethical dealings, to extirpate his agents.

Since 1941 you have had a double task. In addition to all of your old duties, you have the added responsibility of assisting the Army with the internal security of the Nation. May I thank you again for that assistance. And when this war is over and we again enjoy the blessings of peace, you, no less than the soldiers in North Africa or New Guinea, will be able to say: "I, too, sought out the enemy and defeated him."

ADDRESS

by

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

"THE TASK OF DUTY"

Today brings to an end fourteen weeks of hard work for the members of the 22nd Session of the FBI National Police Academy. I know you will be happy to return to your home towns. From the enthusiastic manner in which you have carried on during the past fourteen weeks, I am sure that you are anxious to get back and get to work on the job that has been assigned to you.

Never before has the task of law enforcement constituted such a challenge. Today, the life of a law enforcement officer is not an easy one -- but that is true of millions of Americans who are on the battle fronts in combat or in training. The same applies to the millions who remain at home to produce the weapons of war.

As a Nation, there has never been the need which exists today for singleness of purpose. There can be but one objective for all of us -- to win the war as quickly as possible with a minimum of loss of life or casualty. To that end, law enforcement, your profession and mine, must do its job well, for, unless the home front is secure, victory on the battle front is made much more difficult. At no time has our profession had the opportunities it has today to carry out its sworn duty -- to maintain the security of the American way of life.

The spirit and soul of America have been attacked in many barbaric quarters of the world. From our enemies comes the boast, "The present Government of the United States...is the last disgusting death rattle of a corrupt and outworn system." A mad people, imbued with a godless spirit of subjugation, has tackled a foe bigger than it can handle. No Hitler, no Mussolini, and no boastful Jap can finally say America is dying, if we but work and fight together with a real unity of purpose. Every right thinking American can be secure in the thought that our soldiers, sailors and marines will do their part. But Americans at home cannot be secure unless they do their part.

We keepers of the peace have no small task. It is our sworn duty to guard and protect the home front while our soldiers, sailors, and marines meet the enemy on foreign soil. Law enforcement officers are continually subjected to a life of hazard and uncertainty on a front where peace never reigns, where there is no armistice, and where the flag of truce is but a mask of ambush.

You will work long and hard in protecting our beloved America and sometimes feel you have accomplished little. But be assured that you will be living up to that creed of law enforcement to better serve your God, your country, and your fellowmen.

A year ago, eight German saboteurs were sent here by submarine by the German High Command to wage secret warfare against the United States with torch and bomb. They landed on our shores, but before they could move into action they were behind bars. That accomplishment was not the working of luck or a miracle. Months and even years before their arrival, practically all of them were the subject of quiet and painstaking inquiry and our files contained data which detailed their contacts and backgrounds. This illustrates the importance of continued coordination and cooperation in law enforcement as exemplified by the training you have received in the National Police Academy.

In time of war, the work of security, if it is to be successful, must primarily be preventive. Its effectiveness can only be judged in the end by final results. Since law enforcement went to war in the fall of 1939, two years before the formal opening of hostilities, thousands upon thousands of complaints have been received by the FBI and in turn referred to law enforcement agencies in every section of the country for careful and thorough investigation. Much effort has been expended in making these investigations. Some are behind prison bars today because their treasonist activities have been proven in courts of law. Others have had their innocence established and are today above suspicion.

Law enforcement may be proud of its accomplishments in the present national emergency. The activities of foreign espionage agents and subverters have been curbed before they could accomplish their fiendish

aims. To date, not a single successful act of foreign directed sabotage has occurred to hinder our war efforts. We have, by planning and coordination, avoided the hysteria which prevailed in World War I, when innocent persons were persecuted and harmed as the result of ill-advised vigilante activities. We have kept the home front secure. But we must not relax for one moment in our vigilance. Much remains to be done.

As you men return to your posts of assignment, I hope you will take with you the firm conviction that constituted authority must prevail in every situation which might affect the security of the land. There are but few emergencies which cannot be foreseen and you should, from day to day plan to meet them. Training and alertness are required to meet these situations. Upon you devolves the task of instructing your fellow officers in the methods that have been passed on to you during the past fourteen weeks. Likewise, you should encourage the citizens of your communities to aid to the utmost the constituted authorities in making your community more secure, without hysteria or mob spirit.

Crime will be with us until men's hearts and minds are regenerated with the spirit of a kind and guiding Providence. So it will be with subversion in America. Until our enemies have been conquered and until all others are either Americanized or depart from our shores, law enforcement must progress and keep on the march. May you continue to do your part to purify and preserve the America of our fathers.

You leave Washington today as a part of the FBI. In departing we give you with our best wishes, our motto -- Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity. May you cherish it as do we of the FBI.

A N N O U N C E M E N T
R E
"STANDARDIZED ABBREVIATIONS"

IN THE MAY-JUNE, 1943, ISSUE OF THIS BULLETIN THERE APPEARED THE FIRST HALF OF A LIST OF "STANDARDIZED ABBREVIATIONS." AT THAT TIME AN ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE THAT THE OTHER HALF OF THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS WOULD APPEAR IN THE JULY-AUGUST, 1943, ISSUE OF THIS PUBLICATION.

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE, HOWEVER, THAT IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO PUBLISH THE SECOND HALF OF THIS LIST IN THE SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1943, ISSUE OF THIS JOURNAL INSTEAD OF THIS ISSUE AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

HANDWRITING EXAMINATIONS FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

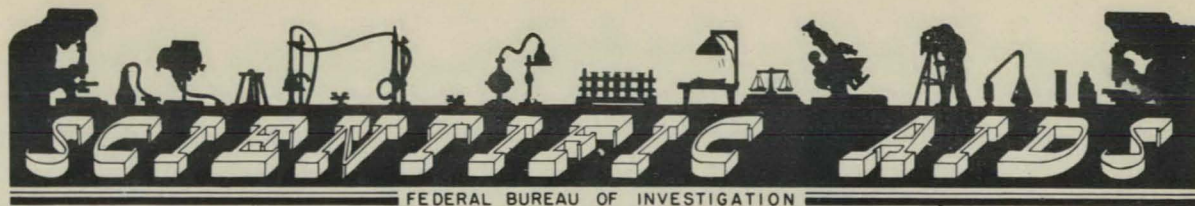
In the Spring of 1940, due to the tremendous increase in the volume of handwriting specimens submitted to its Technical Laboratory, the Federal Bureau of Investigation found it necessary to place restrictions on handwriting examinations. This particular type of examination was restricted to Federal law enforcement agencies only, as of May 21, 1940.

Realizing the handicap this placed upon local law enforcement, the FBI immediately inaugurated a training program to train additional personnel to handle the increased volume of handwriting examination requests from law enforcement agencies. Additional equipment was also added promptly.

The new program paid dividends. The newly trained personnel with new equipment was enabled to keep abreast of the increased load of work from other Federal agencies.

And now - we are pleased to announce that sufficient personnel has been trained to once again handle requests from local law enforcement agencies for handwriting examinations. The handwriting facilities of the FBI's Technical Laboratory are now available to all duly constituted law enforcement agencies in the conduct of their criminal investigations.

THE FBI'S TECHNICAL LABORATORY IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT COST TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND PROSECUTORS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES. THESE SERVICES INCLUDE THE EXAMINATION OF FIREARMS EVIDENCE, BLOOD STAINS, TOXICOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, HAIRS AND FIBERS, SOIL SPECIMENS, TYPE-WRITING IDENTIFICATION, PAPER ANALYSIS, TOOL MARKS, SPECTROGRAPHIC EXAMINATIONS, ET CETERA. WHEREVER POSSIBLE FBI LABORATORY TECHNICIANS WILL BE SENT TO GIVE TESTIMONY CONCERNING THEIR FINDINGS IF SUCH TESTIMONY IS NEEDED BY THE PROSECUTOR.



**ROLE OF THE PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGIST
IN THE
IDENTIFICATION OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS**
by
Dr. Wilton Marion Krogman*

PREFACE

I wish to thank Coroner A. L. Brodie and Chief Deputy Coroner Anthony Prusinski, of Cook County, Illinois, for photographs of the Schiller Park case and permission to include that report. Dr. Normand Hoerr, Chairman of the Department of Anatomy, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, very kindly placed at my disposal the files of the Osborne Road and Mentor cases, studied and reported when I was at Reserve. Dr. B. Holly Broadbent, Director of the Bolton Foundation, Western Reserve University, very kindly provided me with X-rays of the skulls in these two cases. The restoration of the skull was done under my direction by Mr. John Adams, assisted by Mr. Richard M. Snodgrasse.

W. M. Krogman
University of Chicago
July 15, 1942

Several situations exist in which the physical anthropologist may lend his abilities in medico-legal problems concerning the human skeleton:

1. Long exposure may have reduced the body to its skeletal framework, so that the skeleton may be present in its entirety, or some bones may be missing, some fragmentary.
2. The action of fire, corrosives or purposive mutilation may have so destroyed soft tissues that ordinary methods of identification are impossible.

*Associate Professor of Anatomy and Physical Anthropology, University of Chicago; formerly Associate Professor of Anatomy and Physical Anthropology, Medical School, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. University of Chicago Ph.B. 1926, M.A. 1927, Ph.D. 1929. The author is a member of the Advisory Committee to the Coroner of Cook County, Illinois. This is the second article Dr. Krogman has

In substance, therefore, the physical anthropologist begins where customary procedures of identification end - or fail. To him the bones are articulate: they speak of age, sex, race or stock (including degrees of race-mixture) and, in conjunction with the pathologist, they may even tell of factors associated with cause of death.

In an earlier article, (see footnote), I presented in outline form the several criteria used by the physical anthropologist in assessing and identifying human bones. I shall draw upon that material in part; but in this article I shall focus upon the analysis and discussion of actual case material, chosen especially to elucidate critical and controversial points. A number of anthropometric measurements will be listed. They are precise, requiring skill and experience. In this article we shall accept them as factual, making no attempt to define how they were taken. That may be gained by reference to any standard work on osteology and osteometry.

THE CASE OF "THE LADY OF THE CULVERT"

In August, 1935, some children were playing in a drainage culvert at Osborne Road and 149th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. It had rained very hard a day or so before, with considerable erosion resulting. One of the youngsters, poking around the side of the ditch, loosened some bones. The police were called, the skeleton exhumed, and the bones taken to the Cuyahoga County Morgue. They were then turned over to the author for study in his Laboratory, Department of Anatomy, Western Reserve University. A brief of the report follows:

SEX:

The sex of the remains is certainly that of an adult female. The following factors have been considered: general gracility of all the bones, including the skull; pelvic size and proportions; limb proportions; stature, ca. 5' 4".

contributed to this journal. His first article, "A Guide to the Identification of Human Skeletal Material," appeared in the August, 1939, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and received nation-wide acclaim in the law enforcement field. In the interest of furthering the interests of scientific crime detection, Dr. Krogman has prepared this additional treatise for the law enforcement agencies of America. It is an extension of an address given before the National Association of Coroners. This article should be read as a sequel to Dr. Krogman's previous article in order that the police officer might receive a clear perspective of the work involved in cases where bones, human or animal, become a factor in the case under investigation. Due to our limited space in this journal this article will appear in two parts. This is Part I and the second part will appear in a subsequent issue of this Bulletin, together with a list of Technical References at the end of Part II.

AGE:

The age at time of death was ca. thirty-five + two or three years. The evidence here is as follows:

1. All epiphyses are united, so that an age greater than twenty-eight is certain.
2. The pubic symphyses are compatible with Todd's Stage 6, approximately thirty to thirty-five years of age.
3. The closure of the sutures of the vault indicates at least thirty-five years of age.
4. The texture of all bones is compatible with thirty-five years of age.
5. There is no "lipping" of the long bones, so that the age is less than forty.
6. The teeth, relatively little worn, are equivocal in age estimates.

RACE:

The skull and skeleton are that of a Negro-White mixture with White predominating. (See Figure 1, page 20).

In the skull of fourteen features assessed five are Negroid, four are White, and five are equivocal. In the long bones, including the pelvis, of eight features assessed one is Negroid, three are White, and four are equivocal.

It is not possible, at our present state of knowledge, to state the exact degree of mixture. Certainly, we can state that the Negro blood is no more than one-half, i.e. Mulatto; it is possible that the individual may have been 5/8 W, 3/8 N, or even 3/4 W, 1/4 N.

TEETH:

The dental formula is as follows:

| | | | | | | | | C? | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| L | EC | | | | L | | | | C | L L | | | | E | | | |
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| E C L L | | | | | | | | | L | | | | | E | | | |

(The key is as follows: E = extracted; L = lost post-mortem; C = carious.)

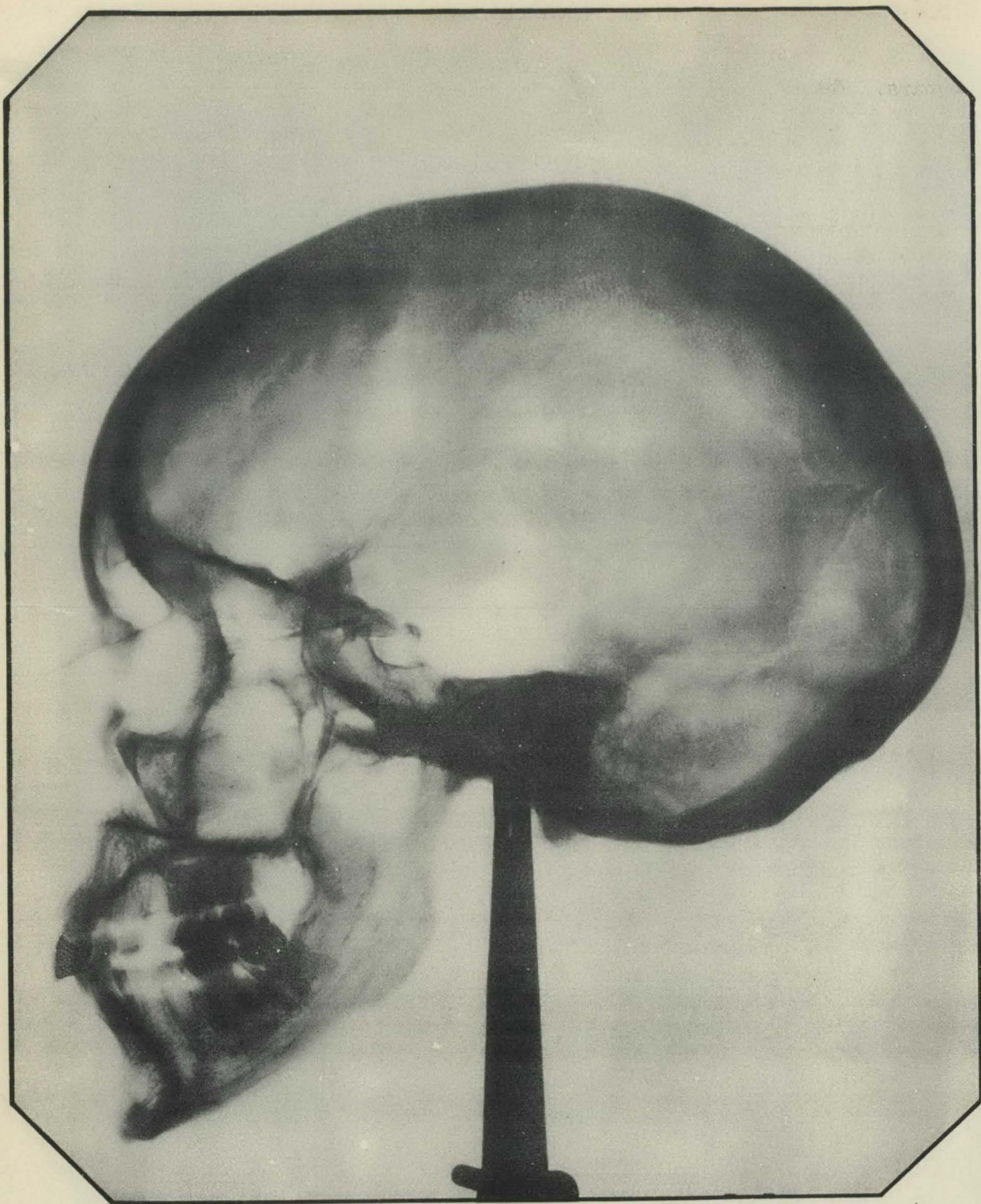


FIGURE 1

X-ray of female skull from Osborne Road, Cleveland, Ohio,
(Bolton Foundation)



FIGURE 1-A

Femur and calcaneus in Osborne Road case showing rodent action

The upper left central incisor has a carious lesion on its medial contact surface; it is assumed that the upper right central incisor, lost post-mortem, was probably similarly affected.

The dentition presents a Class I (Angle) malocclusion with very prominent upper central incisors. Due to the extraction of lower left second molar, the lower left third molar has drifted forward. The mesial relation of the upper and lower left first and second molars has been disturbed due to extraction of the upper left second premolar.

The upper right lateral incisor has a gold cap-crown over a tooth sound on X-ray examination. (This is frequently a negroid cultural trait.)

PROBABLE DATE OF DEATH:

On the basis of the evidence listed below it is concluded that the individual has been dead for about one year (\pm several months).

1. Persistence of ligaments, periosteum, muscle, on many of the bones.
2. The bone texture is that of "live" bone, i.e. organic material not lost.
3. The soil is acid ("bitter"), a fact which would hasten decomposition; the presence of mold and maggots confirms the existence of organic material.

4. Most of the bones had been gnawed by small rodents (probably field mice); (see Figure 1-A, Page 21) this fact points to imperfect covering of the body, with resultant air and water action; in addition the location did not permit of free drainage of seepage and ground water.
5. The earth over the remains was obviously derived from the area immediately adjacent; it is still heterogeneous and has fractional cleavage; in all respects the earth in which the body was found gives evidence of relatively recent disturbance.

CONCLUSIONS:

The remains are those of an adult Negro-White female aged ca. thirty-five, dead approximately one year.

There is no skeletal evidence of cause of death.

The problem of sex in this case was not difficult; the skull was small, with smooth muscle attachments; the limb bones were relatively long and slender, with slight muscle markings; the pelvis was absolutely small, but with relatively wide inlet, and with a large wide-open sub-pubic angle and broad, shallow, greater sciatic notch. Stature was reconstructed as $1.945 \text{ (femur length)} + 728.44 \text{ mm.}$ Here the formula became $1.945 \text{ (462 mm.)} + 728.44 \text{ mm.} = 898.59 \text{ mm.} + 728.44 \text{ mm.} = 1627.03 \text{ mm.}$ With $25.4 \text{ mm.} = 1 \text{ inch,}$ this reduces to $64''$, or $5'4''$.

The age was also fairly easy to establish. The heads of both humeri were united to the shaft; this occurs at 19.5-20.5 years, and is the last epiphysis of the long bones to unite. The medial or sternal end of both clavicles was united; this occurs at 25-28 years. Hence epiphyseal union pointed to over 28 years. The pubic symphyses, right and left, showed no epiphyseal grooving or billowing and no ossific nodules; the dorsal and ventral margins were sharply indicated, as was the superior border and, to a less extent, the inferior border. This approximates 30-35 years. On the vault the sagittal suture was $3/4$ closed, the coronal $1/2$ closed, the lambdoid $1/4$ closed. Here, again, the age is compatible with 30-35 years. Bone texture and the articular ends of the long bones suggested 35-40 years. Tooth wear is apt to be unreliable except as it fits in with the age picture generally. If all age criteria be summed the range is 28-40 years, with, however, the majority hovering around 35 years.

The problem of race or stock was a fascinating one. From the study of thousands of skeletons of American Whites and American Negroes, we have a pretty good idea of the skeletal characters diagnostic of each stock. In this case, in 1935, I had access to the Todd Collection of 3,000 complete human skeletons, in each of which stated age, sex, and stock

was known and recorded. We can also, since the American Negro is a mixed type, assess in the skeleton the contribution made to the mixture by the constituent White and Negro elements. In this case I at once assessed the skeleton as a mixture of Mediterranean (or South European) White and Negro, both long-headed types, both of slender body-build. Following is a list of the more important millimetric measurements of the vault and face and their diagnostic import:

| <u>Vault</u> | | <u>Face</u> | |
|---------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| Length | 179 | Total height | 112 |
| Breadth | 133 | Upper height | 68 |
| Min. forehead breadth | 98 | Breadth (zygomatic) | 125 |
| Total height | 123 | Breadth (mandibular) | 93 |
| Auricular height | 112 | Nasal height | 45 |
| Length-breadth index | 74.30 | Nasal breadth | 23 |
| Total height-length index | 68.70 | Interorbital width | 23 |
| | | Orbital height | 35 |
| | | Orbital breadth | 43 |
| | | Palate length | 43 |
| | | Palate breadth | 39 |
| | | Total facial index | 89.60 |
| | | Upper facial index | 54.40 |
| | | Nasal index | 51.11 |
| | | Orbital index | 81.40 |
| | | Palatal index | 90.70 |

These measurements are, first of all, uniformly small, confirming the diagnosis of female sex. Secondly, they indicate a blend of Negro and White, not so much in absolute as in proportional dimensions. The following tabulation will show this:

| Physical Character | W | N | ? |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| a. Length-breadth index | - | - | X |
| b. Height-length index | - | X | - |
| c. Total facial index | - | X | - |
| d. Upper facial index | - | X | - |
| e. Orbit and its index | - | - | X |
| f. Nose and its index | - | - | X |
| g. Palate and its index | X | - | - |
| h. Forehead | - | X | - |
| i. Vault contour | - | - | X |
| j. Facial and alveolar prognathism | - | - | X |
| k. Tooth size | - | X | - |
| l. Crown-root angle of upper I 1-2 | X | - | - |
| m. Mandible | X | - | - |
| n. Interorbital breadth | <u>X</u> | <u>=</u> | <u>=</u> |
| | 4 | 5 | 5 |

Here, of fourteen cranio-facial traits, four are White, five Negroid, five doubtful or equivocal.

The long bones could not all be measured precisely, due to the action of rodents in destroying articular surfaces. The following millimetric measurements were taken:

| | <u>Right</u> | <u>Left</u> |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Humerus, max. length | 318 | -- |
| Radius, max. length | 223 | 220 |
| Ulna, max. length | 252 | 252 |
| Humero-radial index | 70.13 | -- |
| Pelvis | | |
| Height | 193 | 197 |
| Bicristal breadth | | 231 |
| Length | 143 | 143 |
| Height-breadth index | | 84.42 |
| Sacrum | | |
| Breadth | | 112 |
| Length | | 98 |
| Breadth-length index | | 114.29 |
| Femur | | |
| Max. length | 462 | 463 |
| Transverse diameter at sub-trochanteric level | 29 | 28 |
| Antero-posterior diameter at same level | 23 | 24 |
| Platymeric index | 79.31 | 85.71 |
| Tibia | | |
| Max. length | 349 | -- |
| Transverse diameter at level of nutrient foramen | 24 | 25 |
| Antero-posterior diameter at same level | 32 | 32 |
| Platycnemic index | 75.00 | 78.13 |
| Femoro-tibial index | 75.54 | -- |
| Intermembral index | 66.71 | -- |

Once more absolute dimensions are small, confirmatory of female sex. But proportions within the bones, within the same extremity, and between the two extremities, tell a story of Negro-White blend. Look at these data:

| Physical Character | W | N | ? |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| a. Platymetric index | - | - | X |
| b. Platycnemic index | X | - | - |
| c. Sacral index | X | - | - |
| d. Pelvic index | X | - | - |
| e. Form of pelvis | - | - | X |
| f. Humero-radial index | - | - | X |
| g. Femoro-tibial index | - | - | X |
| h. Intermembral index | $\frac{-}{3}$ | $\frac{X}{1}$ | $\frac{-}{4}$ |

Here, of eight skeletal parts, three are White, one is Negroid, four are doubtful or equivocal (I put pelvic form as ?, though it was very obviously a blend of White and Negro traits). It is interesting to note that, in this case at least, Negro traits tended to dominate craniofacially, White traits skeletally. When all these traits were evaluated, plus less easily defined morphological or descriptive characteristics, it was concluded that the blend possibly was 1/2 W, 1/2 N or more likely even less N blood.

The evidence for elapsed time since death and for duration of interment was reasonably conclusive. On the bones, sites of ligamentous and muscle attachments were marked by the presence of tissue: right talocalcaneal lig., the atlanto-occipital lig., anterior spinal ligg., articular ligg. of the left glenoid fossa and the right acetabulum; periosteum on the right pelvic bone and on the right humerus; muscle tissue on the left ischial tuberosity, right humerus, right and left femora, tibiae, fibulae, radii, ulnae. All of the long bones retained their marrow and there was some brain (?) tissue in the vicinity of the occipital condyles. The bones were not the dry, light "dead" bones so familiar to the archaeologist.

Conditions of burial pointed to relatively recent interment. Exhumation was completed before I was called in, but I visited the site later. First of all the bones told a story of relatively incomplete coverage in that they were freely accessible to gnawing by rodents (identified by a study of tooth markings on the bones as Peromyscus maniculatus). The following bones were gnawed to a greater or lesser extent: skull, right and left scapulae, clavicles, humeri, radii, ulnae, femora, tibiae, fibulae, talus, calcaneus, navicular pedis, vertebrae T 11-12, four left ribs, and the left fifth metatarsal--top to bottom, right and left, front and back. The soil conditions pointed unmistakably to recent interment. I've had considerable archaeological experience and can discern the difference between an "original" burial and an "intrusive" burial. Then, too, I'm familiar with the differences of a "heterogeneous" and a "homogeneous" condition of the earth in which the bones rest. When I visited the site I had with me soil samples which had still clung to the bones; these matched the

surrounding earth of the culvert exactly: the bank sloped irregularly and unevenly downward and the body, with all bones still completely articulated, had been placed on a small ledge or shelf. Then adjacent earth from the upward side was scooped up and placed over the body, which was oriented diagonally with feet toward the ditch, head toward the bank.

The bones and the soil united to proclaim a period of about a year's interment; death must have occurred not more than a month or so before that.

The bones were those of "The Lady of the Culvert," the voice was that of the physical anthropologist. Together they told a story in full detail.

In the following case the age factor was the critical point. The race problem was also very intriguing, involving an Indian-Negro mixture.

THE CASE OF "THE RUNAWAY MILLIONAIRE"

In the early 1920's a young halfbreed Seminole Indian-Negro of Oklahoma ran away from home. Several weeks later, in Blue Mountain, Arkansas, a lad answering the general description of the missing R_____ J_____, was killed "flipping" a freight. After a Coroner's verdict of accidental death the remains were buried on the right of way of the railroad.

Several years later oil was discovered on the land allotted to the boy as a member of the Five Civilized tribes. The father was appointed administrator of the estate of the deceased and the "flowing gold" literally poured in. In 1929, for purposes of title (the exact legal details were never explained to me) it became necessary to establish identity of the remains and death of the missing heir beyond a doubt. On March 20, 1929, the remains were exhumed and the anatomist present for the oil company said, "Adult male over 30 years of age." The attorneys for the intervenors (the parents) were not satisfied, so on May 6, 1929, the remains were re-exhumed and studied by me. I found them to be so covered with mud that any previous examination must have been hampered in precise detail. The general report as to age is as follows:

THE SKULL:

All of the sutures of the skull are patent, endocranially and ectocranially, with the exception of the second part of the right masto-occipital suture, which is prematurely closed, both endo- and ectocranially. The presence of this prematurely closed suture is evidence of the genuine patency of the others, and precludes the possibility that the sutures were forced apart by pressure.

The sphenoccipital suture is firmly united.

The permanent teeth are all erupted, the third molars newly so. The third upper right molar shows no sign of wear, whereas the remaining three are but slightly worn. There were no filled or carious teeth.

SCAPULA:

The vertebral margins of both scapulae are so eroded that the presence of the epiphyseal margin is obscured. Both inferior angles are likewise eroded, but still retain enough of their original configuration to demonstrate that the epiphyses here are not united. The coracoid and acromial epiphyses are united in both scapulae. The glenoid fossae have completely developed surfaces without rim formation.

CLAVICLE:

The epiphysis of the sternal end of the clavicle is not united on either the right or the left side. There is some erosion present, but the epiphyseal billowing is easily noticed. Acromial ends are too damaged for diagnosis.

LONG BONES:

In both humeri the distal epiphysis and the medial epicondyle are united. The proximal epiphysis is not united. In both ulnae and radii the proximal epiphyses are united, while the distal epiphyses are completely ununited. In both femora the trochanters, large and small, are united, the distal epiphysis is almost united, and the head is not united. In both tibiae and fibulae the proximal epiphyses are in the process of uniting, but are not closed; the distal epiphyses have recently united. None of the articular surfaces of the long bones offer any sign of rim formation.

PELVIS:

The epiphysis of the iliac crest is not united. The epiphysis of the ischial tuberosity is likewise open. The pubic symphysis, though evidencing erosion, offers traces of billowing compatible with an age of 18-20.

RIBS:

The heads of the ribs are greatly eroded, and both the X-rays and photographs of the tuberosities are equivocal.

VERTEBRAE:

All of the vertebrae are greatly eroded, but offer unmistakable evidence that their inter-central epiphyses are not united.

CONCLUSION:

The evidence at hand, both as to gross examination and photograph and X-ray, of the skeleton of R_____ J _____, points to an age of over 18, and under 19, approximately midway between 18 and 19, at the time of death.

In our discussion of this case we can omit detailed reference to suture closure and teeth, except to refer once more to the recent eruption of the third permanent molar, or "wisdom tooth," which in Negroes and Indians generally comes in about the eighteenth year. Epiphyseal union proved to be the key here, as the following table will show (+ means united, - means open or not united, \pm means union begun but not complete):

| <u>Epiphysis</u> | <u>Expected union (yrs.)</u> | <u>+ or - in this case</u> |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Scapula | | |
| Acromial proc. | 18.0--19.0 | + |
| Coracoid proc. | 16.0--17.0 | + |
| Vertebral margin | 20.0--21.0 | - (?) |
| Clavicle | | |
| Sternal end | 25.0--28.0 | - |
| Acromial end | 19.0--20.0 | ? |
| Humerus | | |
| Head | 19.5--20.5 | - |
| Distal | 14.0--15.0 | + |
| Medial epicondyle | 15.0--16.0 | + |
| Radius | | |
| Proximal | 14.5--15.5 | + |
| Distal | 18.0--19.0 | - |
| Ulna | | |
| Proximal | 14.5--15.5 | + |
| Distal | 18.0--19.0 | - |
| Pelvis | | |
| Primary elements | 14.0--15.0 | + |
| Crest | 18.0--19.0 | - |
| Ischial tuberosity | 19.0--20.0 | - |
| Femur | | |
| Head | 17.0--18.0 | - |
| Greater trochanter | 17.0--18.0 | + |
| Lesser trochanter | 17.0--18.0 | + |
| Distal | 17.5--18.5 | \pm |
| Tibia | | |
| Proximal | 17.5--18.5 | \pm |
| Distal | 15.5--16.5 | + |
| Fibula | | |
| Proximal | 17.5--18.5 | \pm |
| Distal | 15.5--16.5 | + |

(I have not included here metacarpals, metatarsals, calcaneus and phalanges, since they were fragmentary and many were not recovered at the first exhumation.)

The age estimate of 18-19 years is now quite obvious when we score the + and - or \pm observations.

I shall not discuss the sexing of the skull and long bones, since the problem has been considered in the first case.

The problem of stock was interesting -- so interesting, in fact, that in 1932 I undertook an anthropometric study of the Seminole Nation. The skeleton of R_____ J_____ was so damaged by the accident which killed him and by the subsequent first exhumation that detailed measurements were limited.

I present the most important (in mm.):

| <u>Vault</u> | | <u>Face</u> | |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------------|----------|
| Head length | 177.5 | Orbital height | 38 |
| Head breadth | 128.5 | Orbital breadth | 39.5 |
| Auricular height | 99.5 | Nasal height | 33.5 (?) |
| Length-breadth index | 72.4 | Nasal breadth | 26 |
| Auric. height-length index | 56.1 | Mandibular breadth | 97 |
| | | Orbital index | 96.2 |
| | | Nasal index | 77.6 (?) |

Long Bones (all max. length)

| | <u>Right</u> | <u>Left</u> |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Humerus | 330.0 | -- |
| Radius | 257.5 | 257.0 |
| Femur | 464.5 | 468.0 |
| Tibia | 391.0 | 391.0 |
| Fibula | 378.0 | 379.0 |
| Humero-radial index | 78.0 | -- |
| Femoro-tibial index | 84.2 | 83.5 |
| Intermembral index | 68.7 | -- |

Using the right femur length stature may be estimated as $1.880 (464.5 \text{ mm.}) \div 813.06 \text{ mm.} = 873.26 \text{ mm.} \div 813.06 \text{ mm.} = 1686.32 \text{ mm.} = 66.4" = \text{ca. } 5' 6 \frac{1}{2}"$. The parents of the deceased "guessed" their son to be "about" 5' 7" or 5' 8".

It is accepted as a general principle that the skeletal proportions of a Mongoloid (and hence an American Indian) are more or less intermediate to those of Whites and Negroes. This does not follow in detail, but at least it's a starting point. There are certain criteria,

such as development of zygomatic arches, "shovel-shaped" incisors, et cetera, that are almost specific for the skull of the American Indian. In the case of R_____ J_____ the zygoma were crushed in the accident; the incisors were moderately "shovel-shaped." It was necessary, therefore, to turn to skeletal proportions.

Schultz has measured the skeletons of 100 each of adult male and female White, male and female Negro. His data are given in millimeters, both the average and the range (min. to max.):

| | | White | | Negro | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----|
| | M. | | F. | M. | F. |
| 1) Length of humerus, head to lateral condyle | 321 (276-371) | 292 (240-328) | 329 (278-364) | 303 (265-348) | |
| 2) Length of femur, top of great trochanter to lateral condyle | 434 (377-480) | 399 (338-455) | 449 (379-480) | 416 (355-473) | |
| 3) Humero-radial index (length of radius from head to styloid proc.) | 74.5 (67.2-79.1) | 73.2 (64.9-79.3) | 78.5 (70.2-84.6) | 77.0 (68.1-84.1) | |
| 4) Femoro-tibial index (length of tibia from medial condyle to tip of malleolus) | 83.3 (78.1-90.0) | 83.5 (77.8-89.3) | 86.2 (80.0-91.1) | 86.1 (80.5-92.4) | |
| 5) Intermembral index | 70.5 (65.3-75.7) | 69.0 (64.5-74.4) | 70.3 (66.5-74.5) | 69.2 (65.6-73.6) | |

The averages seem to hint that the Negro humerus and femur are both absolutely a bit longer; also on the average the Negro has a relatively longer radius and tibia. The important thing to note is the range--which overlaps both sex and stock. R_____ J_____ approached the Negro average. This, together with the previously noted Mongoloid traits, led to a conclusion of Indian-Negro mixture.

The osteological evidence offered in this case resulted in a verdict for the intervenors.

THE CASE OF THE IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

In 1933 I had occasion to assess skeletal age in an interesting archaeological problem, involving the skeletons of two children found in an "Indian Mound" near Hartsburg, Mo. I quickly ascertained that the crania

were those of White children, one certainly male, (See Figure 2, Page 32), the other probably male. Since hand-wrought iron nails and a crude "coffin" were found by the archaeologist it is probable that these were the children of immigrants or early settlers who utilized an already existing "cemetery" for interment. Two questions were at issue: How old was each child? Was it possible to state whether they were brothers or not?

In the exhumation of the skeletons, epiphyses and ossifying centers in hand and foot were not found in sufficient number to be of much use. Dental eruption gave an age of over 30 months, under six years for skeleton A, ca. 14 months for skeleton B; dental calcification, studied by the X-ray and much more critical, gave ca. five years for A, ca. 18 months for B.

I then turned to the long bones and estimated stature. The usual formulae for stature reconstruction are for adults. In growth thigh (femur) length is 18% of total height at two years, 22% at four years. The femur length of A was 225 mm., of B 157 mm.; this gives an estimated stature of 1022.7 mm., and 872.2 mm. These may be referred to age-height tables:

| | | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
|---|------------|-------------|---------------|
| B | 872.2 mm. | 26-27 mos. | 28-29 mos. |
| A | 1022.7 mm. | 53 mos. + | 54-55 mos. |

If we assume both skeletons to be male, then B is ca. two years old, A ca. four and a half years old.

The long bones yield an estimate of age from another angle. At birth the femur is 101 mm. long, the tibia 87 mm., the radius 68 mm. Now the annual rate of growth in these bones is approximately as follows: femur proximal 6.2 mm., distal 16.8 mm.; tibia proximal 11.0 mm., distal 10.3 mm.; radius proximal 1.4 mm., distal 10.3 mm. For skeleton A femoral growth was 124 mm. (225-101), tibial growth 103 mm. (190-87), radial growth 48 mm. (116-68). The corresponding figures for B are 56 mm. (157-101), 45 mm. (132-87), and 15 mm. (83-68). If the total growth be divided by the annual increment, and assuming the annual rate to be fairly constant, the age estimates are as follows:

| | <u>Skeleton A</u> | <u>Skeleton B</u> |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Femoral growth | 5.4 yrs. | 2.4 yrs. |
| Tibial growth | 4.8 yrs. | 2.1 yrs. |
| Radial growth | <u>4.1 yrs.</u> | <u>1.3 yrs.</u> |
| | 4.8 yrs. | 1.9 yrs. |

These several age criteria quite accurately age Skeleton A as 4 1/2 - 5 yrs., Skeleton B as ca. two years.



FIGURE 2

X-ray of skull of Skeleton A, Hartsburg, Missouri, showing tooth eruption and calcification and sutures (from Krogman, 1935).

Were the skeletons those of brothers? I concluded that they probably were, for when the long bones were X-rayed they were found to have almost identical transverse markings, or "scars," the skeletal record of almost identical health vicissitudes. On the tibia Skeleton A had transverse striations at 15.0, 12.5, 11.5, 9.8, 7.0, 5.2, and 1.5 mm. from the distal end of the shaft; B had corresponding markings at 16.0, 10.1, 8.2, 6.0, 5.0, and 3.3 mm. (See Figure 3, Page 34). This is not absolute correlation, to be sure, but the similarity is too close for coincidence. I concluded that both skeletons had the same health history and were, therefore, almost certainly siblings.

The foregoing cases illustrate adequately identification where only bones are present. We may now consider several cases where identification was necessary where tissue was present, but so badly damaged that skeletal criteria were necessary for age and stock.

THE CASE OF "THE FOREST PRESERVE PYRE"

In December, 1941, there were found in the Forest Preserve at Schiller Park, near Chicago, the extensively burned remains of an adult male; (See Figures 4, 5, and 6, Pages 36, 37, and 38 respectively) destruction was such that age and stock could not be judged from the soft tissues. The material was removed to the Cook County Morgue and then referred to me for study. My observations were as follows:

Remains studied:

Head; neck; upper torso; both upper extremities; pelvis, with proximal parts of both thighs; fragmentary remains of both lower extremities. All badly burned.

- 1) Head has occiput damaged by fire; face burned, but orbits, nasal aperture, and oral region measurable; chin tissue well preserved.
- 2) Neck preserved anteriorly, burned posteriorly.
- 3) Upper torso fairly good anteriorly; badly burned posteriorly, especially below scapulae.
- 4) Upper extremities badly burned, especially on left side, but both present; right and left humeri, left radius and ulna shattered by fire; hand burned, all phalanges missing, left and right.
- 5) Mid torso represented only by fragmentary and calcined vertebrae.
- 6) Lower torso, including pelvis, present and badly burned; both iliac crests gone; pubic symphysis destroyed.



FIGURE 3

X-ray of long bones of Skeleton A, showing transverse striations, especially on tibia (from Krogman, 1935).

- 7) Thigh represented by proximal parts of right and left femora, articulated with pelvis (on right side proximal 1/4, on left side proximal 1/3), gluteal muscles burned but present; similarly anterior thigh muscles.
- 8) Knee represented by calcined bones (all muscles burned off); right femoral and tibial condyles; left femoral condyle.
- 9) Lower leg represented by right tibia and fibula, about in mid 1/3, still in place with burned Gastrocnemius and Soleus muscles.
- 10) Foot represented by calcined right calcaneus.

In summary it appears that destruction by fire is greatest in the back, in mid torso level, and in the legs; more on the left side than the right. The body when burned was probably on left 3/4 side, i.e., on its back in part, on its left side in part. The fire was most severe at level of lower 1/2 of trunk and at lower limb level. The flames were so that right front chest, shoulder, neck and chin suffered relatively slight damage. The skin here was seared but not charred.

Measurements of head and face (millimeters):

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| *Head length | 164 | |
| Head breadth | 141 | |
| Length-breadth index (141/164) | | <u>85.97</u> |
| Auricular height | 104 | |
| Auric. height-length index (104/164) | | <u>63.41</u> |
| Minimum frontal breadth | 94 | |
| Fronto-parietal index (94/141) | | <u>66.66</u> |
| Total face height | 117 | |
| Bizygomatic breadth | 130 | |
| Facial index (117-130) | | <u>90.00</u> |
| Upper facial height | 72 | |
| Upper facial index (72/130) | | <u>55.38</u> |
| Bimandibular breadth | 101 | |
| *Interorbital breadth | 27 | |
| *Nasal breadth | 22 | |
| *Nasal height | 41 | |
| Nasal index (22/41) | | <u>53.66</u> |
| *Orbital breadth | 38 | |
| Orbital height | 29 | |
| Orbital index (29/38) | | <u>76.33</u> |

The starred (*) dimensions are approximate.

The cranial index of 85.97 means a brachyranic or round-headed type. The height index of 63.41 means a high vault. The fronto-parietal index of 66.66 means a moderately broad forehead. The facial indices of



FIGURE 4

General view of Schiller Park remains (from Cook County Coroner's Office).



FIGURE 5

View of head and upper trunk of Schiller Park remains (from Cook County Coroner's Office).



FIGURE 6

View of pelvis and thighs of Schiller Park remains (from Cook County Coroner's Office).

90.00 and 55.38 mean a relatively narrow and high face. The nasal index of 53.66 means a broad nasal opening. The orbital index of 76.33 means a moderately high orbit.

The dimensions and proportions of the skull and face, together with the general contour of the vault, indicate a White person, probably of Central European origin. As far as the fragmentary pelvis permits it verifies the interpretation of White "racial" stock, as does also the fragmentary tibia. Sex is male. This is seen in the size and configuration of the skull. Also in head of femur and acetabulum (hip-socket); femoral condyles are male; greater sciatic notch of pelvis is male.

Criteria of Age:

- 1) The teeth are analyzed as follows:

| <u>Right</u> | | | | | | | | | | <u>Left</u> | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|--|--|-------------|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|--------------|--|
| 8 | 7 | ⑥ | ⑤ | 4 | ✓3 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | ✓3 | ✓4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | ⑧ | <u>Upper</u> | |
| 8 | ⑦ | ⑥ | ⑤ | 4 | ✓3 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ⑥ | ⑦ | ⑧ | <u>Lower</u> | |

The teeth unmarked are present; the teeth checked (✓3) are represented only by carious (diseased) stumps; the teeth encircled (⑧) are missing and their alveoli (sockets) completely resorbed, pointing to long-standing absence. All teeth show considerable wear. There are, grossly observed, no fillings. The dental age is compatible with later middle-age (ca. 45-50).

- 2) Suture closure in the skull. The lambdoid suture, between occipital and parietal bones, was observed on the left side. The suture was moderately complex; ectocranially it was clearly discernible; endocranially it was completely obliterated by closure. The lambdoid suture in man closes at 47 years plus. Hence suture closure points to about 50 years of age, plus or minus a few years.

- 3) Articular ends of femora and tibia tend to support this conclusion. There is slight "lipping" or building-up of articular margins. This may possibly be partly arthritic in origin.

Measurements of the long bones (in mm.):

- 1) Femur, bicondylar breadth, right, 84; left, (too fragmentary)
- 2) Tibia, bicondylar breadth, right, 81; transverse diameter of shaft, 24; sagittal diameter of shaft, 37; platycnemic index (24/37), 64.86
- 3) Right radius, maximum length, 267

(All measurements are approximate.)

The index of the tibia is mesocnemic which supports the conclusion of White.

The length of the radius, when used in the formula for stature calculation, $3.271 (267 \text{ mm.}) + 859.25$ gives 1737.62 mm., or about 5' 8". This together with an assessment of pelvic breadth as moderately broad, might give a body weight of about 140 pounds.

Observational Summary:

I am led, by the foregoing analysis, to believe that the Schiller Park remains are those of a White male, aged about 50 years, of average stature (5' 7" to 5' 8") and moderately slender build (approx. 130-140 lbs.). The chin, on the right side, showed a stubbly brown beard, with obvious gray-ing. The skin was dehydrated by heat and had retracted, so that the hair shafts of the beard were relatively extruded. The beard color and its gray-ing support the conclusion of later middle-aged White.

The extensive destruction by fire may be explained by either of two obvious conditions:

1. Terrific heat for a short time.
2. Considerable heat over a longer period.

The first condition could hardly be fulfilled in an open fire in the woods; the second condition calls for a period of time that involved considerable risk of discovery. I would seriously consider the possibility that the body had been burned elsewhere, then placed on burned or burning logs in Schiller Park secondarily.

The clothes and the condition of the teeth point to a working man of restricted means, i.e., lower income bracket.

None of the bones show cause of death. The damaged occiput is due to fire action, rather than a blow. Dr. Samuel Levinson, the pathologist, found no evidence of cerebral hemorrhage. None of the tissues studied by Dr. Levinson showed cause of death, i.e., bullet or stab wound.

This case was of interest to me because the remains were "positively" identified by a colored woman as those of her missing spouse. Her identification was to me an interesting lesson in the inaccuracy of the casual powers of observation of the average adult person. She was not sure how many teeth her husband had lost, but was sure that the forehead (now devoid of tissue) was that of her husband. Later his dentist entered the case; he'd known the man "for many years;" he'd extracted several teeth, but had not filled any. The wife and the dentist both felt that their intimate acquaintance with the presumed deceased far outweighed the opinions of a relatively disinterested scientist. There was, I understood, a matter of insurance.....

Several weeks later the husband returned to the bosom of his family. As far as I know the remains are still unidentified.

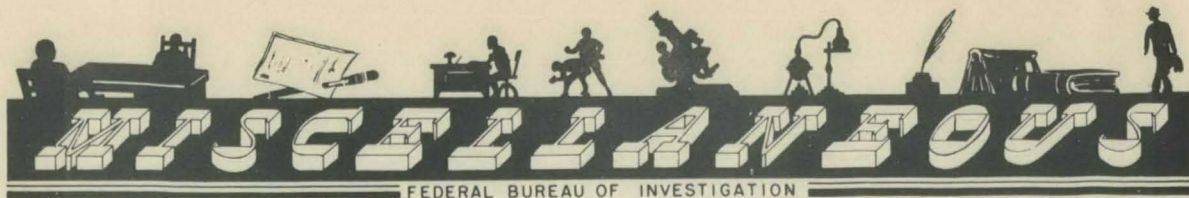


A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

Although the fingerprint pattern illustrated below resembles a central pocket loop type of whorl it would, however, be given the preferential classification of a loop in the Identification Division.



In order to be classified as a central pocket loop type of whorl a fingerprint pattern must have one or more recurving ridges in front of the inner delta or an obstruction at right angles to the inner line of flow. Neither of these requirements is present in the pattern illustrated. Therefore, a loop is the preferred classification. Of course, a reference search as a central pocket loop should be conducted.



WANTED BY THE FBI

JACK K. MEREDITH, with aliases

NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 43 through 45.

WANTED BY THE FBI
JACK K. MEREDITH, with aliases

Jack K. Meredith, 50, a native of Montana, has "earned" his livelihood for the past thirty-five years through vicious schemes of fraud perpetrated upon unsuspecting business men.

His schemes are manifold and at times require a glib tongue to obtain the desired results. In order to disarm his victims of any suspicions, he has at various times represented himself to be whatever the occasion might demand such as an engineer, wealthy rancher, former professor of mineralogy, buyer for a packing company, automobile dealer, construction representative, retired attorney, et al.

Meredith's criminal record dates back to 1908 when he was sentenced to three years for forgery in the State Reformatory at Green Bay, Wisconsin. He has consistently operated as a confidence man and fraudulent check artist since that time and has spent most of his time in prisons and jails throughout the United States and Canada serving sentences imposed upon him for forgeries and uttering fraudulent checks. His smooth manner has enabled him to convey such convincing impressions upon victims with respect to his business connections that they have fallen an easy prey to his elaborate schemes.

He has used at least ninety-nine aliases and probably many more during the consummation of his frauds. He moves rapidly from one section of the country to another by automobile to avoid apprehension following the completion of one of his schemes. In keeping with the responsible positions he assumes, Meredith often hires young men as chauffeurs to drive his automobile, and frequently purchases late model cars for replacements by uttering fraudulent checks. In a number of instances the unsuspecting chauffeur has found himself stranded at a hotel or some other designated meeting place after Meredith failed to appear.

Meredith's method of operation is, at times, unique. In March, 1943, acting under the alias of E. A. Hill, he declared himself as a representative of a large construction company, calling upon a house trailer dealer in Iowa and stating that he desired to purchase a large number of trailers to be used for temporary housing at a new air base under construction in Georgia. After a careful and time-consuming inspection, he agreed to purchase nine trailers and presented a check drawn on an Indianapolis, Indiana, bank in the amount of \$11,488.50 requesting that the trailers be delivered to a city in a neighboring state. He thereafter persuaded the man with whom he had been doing business to cash a cashier's check for \$100, \$75 of which was to be held as a deposit on several other trailers owned by a nearby trailer dealer, the purchase of which, according to Meredith, was being considered at that time. After all of his manifold dealings with this man he only departed with \$25 in cash. The checks presented by him were, of course, found later to be fraudulent.

Another instance of his intricate scheming to obtain money occurred several days after the above transaction. At that time Meredith appeared at a construction equipment company in Iowa and indicated a desire to purchase certain heavy pieces of road construction machinery. With the manner of one apparently well acquainted with such equipment, he spent an entire day examining the machinery and discussing the relative merit of the various pieces of equipment. On the day following his inspection he returned to the concern and purchased \$19,550 worth of machinery, making a down payment of \$10,000 by check, with the understanding that the balance due would be paid upon delivery of the equipment at a city in Georgia. After completing the transaction Meredith lamented the fact that local banks were closed and that he was short of funds, since his "salary" check, amounting to \$1,000 per month, had not yet arrived. An employee of the company, having been favorably impressed by the transaction, agreed to assist Meredith in obtaining funds and consequently endorsed a check in the amount of \$100 which was thereafter cashed. The checks, of course, were fraudulent and were later returned by the bank in Indianapolis, Indiana, on which they had been drawn.

Another angle of his scheming mind is indicated in the case where he opened an account in a bank at Des Moines, Iowa, and deposited two checks totaling over \$5,200. drawn on banks located in the State of Washington. Immediately thereafter and prior to the time that it had been determined that these checks were fraudulent, Meredith was advanced \$100 on his account. Meredith indicated to bank officials that he had recently moved from the State of Washington and had purchased a farm located near Des Moines, Iowa.

In January, 1943, Meredith appeared at a gasoline service station in Phoenix, Arizona, where he gained the confidence of the proprietor by leading him to believe that he possessed a secret process for recapping tires with leather, and further indicated that he would accept the proprietor as a partner in a contemplated business venture. Meredith then proceeded to convince his newly acquired partner of his knowledge of the tire recapping process, and further led him to believe that he was well versed in mineralogy. He stated that he had at one time been a professor of mineralogy in a Western State University. Therefore, the proprietor recommended Meredith who thereafter succeeded in opening an account in a local bank, depositing a note for collection on a bank in the State of Washington claiming that the sum due him was his share of an apple pool in which he had participated. He then succeeded in cashing a \$250 check on his newly acquired account.

Meredith is described as follows:

Name and aliases:

Jack K. Meredith, with aliases:
James Bruce Allan, John N. Clemens, Roy Frasier, Alex Hill, R. S. Johnson, C. M. Thornton, and numerous other aliases.

Description (Jack K. Meredith)

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Age | 50 years (born February 15, 1893 Raynesford, Montana) (cannot be verified) |
| Height | 5' 8½" |
| Weight | 155 pounds |
| Eyes | Hazel |
| air | Brown, graying |
| Complexion | Medium ruddy, face wrinkled |
| Build | Slender, slightly stooped |
| Race | White |
| Nationality | American |
| Occupation | Fraudulent check passer, confidence man |
| Scars and marks | Scar, center of back; ruptured vein inside right knee; freckled back and shoulders; scars on right shin. |
| Peculiarities | Quiet, convincing talker, friendly, poor teeth, dresses well |
| Relatives | None known |
| FBI Number | 51838 |
| Fingerprint Classification | <u>17 L 1 OIO 12</u> M 1 OOI |

CRIMINAL RECORD:

According to the records of the FBI, Meredith was received at the State Penitentiary at Carson City, Nevada, in December, 1933, under sentence of one to fourteen years for forgery.

On May 17, 1937, he effected his escape immediately following which he fraudulently obtained an automobile, and thereafter under representations of being a United States Marshal from Nevada, he succeeded in cashing a fictitious check in a small town in Idaho. He then traveled extensively throughout the country and had the audacity to represent himself as a purchasing agent for the Nevada State Penitentiary, from which he had escaped, and contacted various manufacturers and distributors of prison equipment. After developing the confidence of the representatives of these concerns he oftentimes placed orders with them and would then cash checks varying in amounts from \$25 to \$500. He was ultimately apprehended by local authorities in New York City on charges of forgery, and later removed to Nevada where he was again received in the State Penitentiary on February 27, 1938, to serve the remainder of his term.

If any information is obtained concerning Jack K. Meredith, it is desired that you notify the nearest Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or wire the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



ALABAMA - J. R. Robey, Sheriff, Escambia County, Brewton
Joe Franklin, Acting Ch. of Police, Childersburg
Travis Lawrence, Sheriff, Fayette County, Fayette, succeeding
W. P. Jordan
W. A. McMullen, Ch. of Police, Jackson, succeeding J. M. Cleiland
Murray V. Smith, Sheriff, Lamar County, Vernon, succeeding H. V. Smith

ALASKA - Jacob Zeldenrust, Ch. of Police, Ketchikan, succeeding Sam Daniels
Robert Van Kirk, Ch. of Police, Seward, succeeding Edwin M. Manthey
Charles A. Whittemore, Ch. of Police, Sitka, succeeding John C. Hanley

ARIZONA - James T. Duane, Ch. of Police, Phoenix, succeeding Christopher M.
Goodnight

ARKANSAS - Dan Allen, Ch. of Police, Fayetteville, succeeding Earl Hand
R. Voll Russell, Ch. of Police, Van Buren, succeeding Rufus Matlock

CALIFORNIA - W. R. Davena, Acting Ch. of Police, Benicia
Gene Cline, Ch. of Police, Firebaugh
P. E. Ackley, Ch. of Police, Indio, succeeding P. C. Cunningham
Chester A. Antrim, Sheriff, Lakeport
Addison Kessler, Ch. of Police, Oroville
Earl Sholes, Acting Ch. of Police, Redding, in absence of John Balma
George C. Weight, Acting Ch. of Police, Salinas, succeeding Marcel A.
Lapierre
Frank J. Kelly, Ch. of Police, San Rafael
Kirk Higgenbotham, Ch. of Police, Santa Maria, succeeding W. T.
Feland
Harry L. Patteson, Sheriff, Santa Rosa
Clarence Bailey, Ch. of Police, Woodland

CONNECTICUT - Edward A. Platt, Sheriff, Fairfield County, Bridgeport
Ernest R. Ferguson, Sheriff, Middlesex County, Middletown, succeeding
Bert G. Thompson

FLORIDA - Albert LeMoine, Ch. of Police, Hialeah, succeeding John Porth
Caraway Smith, Ch. of Police, Madison
Elbert Mathis, Ch. of Police, Perry

GEORGIA - Richard Mills, Ch. of Police, Baxley, succeeding Calvin M. Head
E. V. Gray, Ch. of Police, Bremen, succeeding L. C. Guice, Sr.
W. P. Webb, Ch. of Police, Broxton, succeeding L. D. Sandifer
J. W. Satterfield, Ch. of County Police, Muscogee County, Columbus
J. L. Bradley, Ch. of Police, Folkston, succeeding Troy Jones
C. E. Martin, Ch. of Police, Hilton
Paul Stone, Ch. of Police, Hogansville, succeeding R. T. Tucker
E. J. Snider, Ch. of Police, Mitchell, succeeding J. Brooks Walden
L. C. Burgamy, Ch. of Police, Sparta
D. S. Hudson, Sheriff, Sylvester
Jesse W. Allen, Ch. of Police, Tallapoosa
Homer Passmore, Ch. of Police, Valdosta, succeeding R. L. Kemp
Dewey H. Hall, Sheriff, Johnson County, Wrightsville

IDAHO - Walter Edwards, Ch. of Police, Grangeville, succeeding M. R. Shaw
William Joseph Philpot, Ch. of Police, Orofino, succeeding Ernest Jewell
A. L. Oliver, Ch. of Police, Pocatello, succeeding R. J. Roubidoux
Ben Gaskill, Ch. of Police, St. Maries, succeeding Clarence Johnson
Charles E. Foust, Ch. of Police, Wallace, succeeding Charles Pugh

ILLINOIS - John Starkey, Ch. of Police, Eldorado
R. R. Fawder, Ch. of Police, Hoopeston, succeeding George Cook
Stephen A. Reed, Ch. of Police, Lockport
Timothy W. Lynch, Ch. of Police, Mattoon, succeeding E. W. Shirley
Roy Brown, Ch. of Police, West Frankfort

INDIANA - John Lingo, Ch. of Police, Portland, succeeding Ernest Chalfant

IOWA - Nile E. Mozena, Sheriff, Benton County, Vinton, succeeding the late J. B. Franklin
Edward E. Hipsley, Sheriff, Page County, Clarinda, succeeding the late Cecil M. Crawford
Charles McGowan, Ch. of Police, Clear Lake, succeeding Jess Buttleman
Floyd Hartzer, Ch. of Police, Des Moines, succeeding Joseph F. Loehr
Harland E. Sprinkle, Ch. of Police, Iowa City, succeeding Frank J. Burns
C. Doyle Jones, Ch. of Police, Ottumwa, succeeding Carl Higdon

KANSAS - Roy D. Finley, Ch. of Police, Moran
J. Max Hillyard, Ch. of Police, Parsons, succeeding Blanchard Bolander

MASSACHUSETTS - Howard F. Levings, Ch. of Police, Hanover, succeeding Frederick F. Nagel
Duane Remus, Sheriff, Cass County, Cassopolis, succeeding C. Oscar Burch.

MICHIGAN - M. H. Littlebrant, Sheriff, Oceana County, Hart, succeeding Frank A. Burmeister
Edward Sandri, Ch. of Police, Iron River, succeeding Robert Gallagher

MICHIGAN (Continued)

Edward Anderson, Sheriff, Mason County, Ludington, succeeding George L. Colyer
Elmer Anderson, Ch. of Police, Manistique
Louis E. Eklund, Sheriff, Muskegon County, Muskegon, succeeding Peter E. Cardinal
Arthur J. Green, Sheriff, Luce County, Newberry, succeeding Ernest E. Shaw
Howard E. Englesby, Sheriff, Van Buren County, Paw Paw, succeeding Charles C. Koons
Robert B. Haugh, Sheriff, Chippewa County, Sault Ste. Marie, succeeding J. Willard Welsh
Walter H. Arntz, Sheriff, Montcalm County, Stanton, succeeding Chris Hansen

MINNESOTA - Paul A. Laramie, Ch. of Police, Coleraine, succeeding A. H. Scott

Paul W. Jacobs, Ch. of Police, Plainview, succeeding Walter J. Stephan
L. P. Deuel, Sheriff, Nobles County, Worthington, succeeding L. P. Sandy

MISSOURI - Flarnt Hale, Ch. of Police, Bloomfield

Roy J. Holzwarth, Ch. of Police, Glendale
H. F. Phillips, Act. Ch. of Police, Independence, succeeding D. O. Cato
Richard R. Foster, Ch. of Police, Kansas City, succeeding Harold Anderson
Hugh Chapman, Ch. of Police, Kennett
Henry Sumpter, Ch. of Police, Malden
John Pigman, Ch. of Police, Senath

MONTANA - Clarence E. Hogue, Ch. of Police, Hamilton, succeeding Walter St. Clair

NEBRASKA - Otho Anderson, Ch. of Police, Aurora

Ollie Nelson, Ch. of Police, Bayard
Ed H. Crites, Ch. of Police, Lexington
W. A. Lindekugel, Ch. of Police, North Platte

NEW JERSEY - Joseph Argenti, Ch. of Police, Northvale, succeeding Charles Binaghi

John S. F. Sommerock, Ch. of Police, Ridgewood, succeeding R. Floyd Tremper

NEW YORK - Harry Yule, Ch. of Police, Cooperstown

Merwin R. Upcraft, Ch. of Police, Hannibal
H. E. Davis, Ch. of Police, Norwich
Lloyd P. Shurtleff, Ch. of Police, Philadelphia
Edgar H. Martin, Ch. of Police, Tarrytown, succeeding the late James J. Burns

NORTH CAROLINA - Charles Bolick, Ch. of Police, Blowing Rock

Neal Wethington, Ch. of Police, Fayetteville, succeeding J. L.

McArthur

Tom Simmons, Ch. of Police, Graham, succeeding C. H. Moore

Claude H. Huff, Ch. of Police, Hot Springs, succeeding J. R. Henderson

W. W. Rogers, Ch. of Police, Murphy, succeeding F. V. Johnson

A. W. Benfield, Ch. of Police, Newland

J. V. Peterson, Ch. of Police, Smithfield, succeeding J. A. Massey

S. C. McCrary, Ch. of Police, Statesville, succeeding W. S. Thomas

NORTH DAKOTA - Tilford Medalen, Ch. of Police, Deering

Arthur Thompson, Ch. of Police, Finley

Marvin Mattern, Ch. of Police, Glenburn

Arthur Olson, Ch. of Police, Harvey

Jonas Johnson, Ch. of Police, Hettinger

Oscar W. Carlson, Ch. of Police, Kenmare

John W. Flegel, Ch. of Police, Kulm, succeeding Dell L. Palm

John Tenborg, Ch. of Police, Stanley

E. W. Geotsch, Ch. of Police, Tolley

H. C. Stenshoel, Ch. of Police, Valley City, succeeding James Kelley

OKLAHOMA - B. C. Law, Ch. of Police, Alva, succeeding Lloyd Huff

Knox Shipman, Ch. of Police, Anadarko, succeeding George W. Nixon

John Thurman, Ch. of Police, Claremore, succeeding P. M. Montgomery

R. W. Chris, Ch. of Police, Coalgate, succeeding Wesley Ott

Frank E. Williams, Ch. of Police, Picher, succeeding Al Manness

Otis Wilson, Ch. of Police, Sand Springs, succeeding S. R. Carmack

Hosey Kersey, Ch. of Police, Stilwell

R. B. Jones, Act. Ch. of Police, Tulsa, succeeding George Blaine

Jay Moffett, Ch. of Police, Vinita, succeeding L. M. Patterson

OREGON - Clarence Dunsmore, Ch. of Police, Burns, succeeding J. D. Sanders

John A. Flaucher, Ch. of Police, Cascade Locks, succeeding A. L.

Stansell

Robert H. Creager, Ch. of Police, Coquille, succeeding Jack Arnold

Paul J. Kitzmiller, Ch. of Police, Dallas, succeeding Herbert Wutzke

L. O. Fleming, Ch. of Police, LaGrande

Ray Johnston, Ch. of Police, Monmouth, succeeding Richard Layton

Orville T. Carter, Sheriff, Roseburg, succeeding Cliff Thornton

L. B. Lucas, Ch. of Police, Tillamook, succeeding R. M. Hayes

PENNSYLVANIA - Buck Clark, Ch. of Police, Bedford, succeeding Oliver J.

Stiffler

W. D. Decker, Ch. of Police, Curwensville, succeeding Joseph R.

Riddle

Charles R. Ritenour, Ch. of Police, Derry, succeeding George E.

Bryson

John F. Smith, Ch. of Police, Jerome

William E. Kreiling, Ch. of Police, McKeesport

John Kasardo, Ch. of Police, Rankin, succeeding Michael Steagino

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

Edward Gunia, Ch. of Police, Springdale
Arthur Westcott, Ch. of Police, Youngsville, succeeding George F.
Gardner

SOUTH CAROLINA - Flemon Johnson, Ch. of Police, Aynor, succeeding J. V.
Rowell

Eugene Schwartzing, Act. Ch. of Police, Bamberg, succeeding W. S.
Still

Roy Welch, Ch. of Police, Olanta, succeeding A. B. Baker

SOUTH DAKOTA - Willaim R. Kramer, Ch. of Police, Avon

G. N. Slocum, Ch. of Police, Elk Point

Emil Graber, Ch. of Police, Freeman

William Lee, Ch. of Police, Highmore

Clinton Gregory, Ch. of Police, Hot Springs

James E. O'Mara, Ch. of Police, Howard, succeeding John M. Lawler

Lloyd Gerald, Ch. of Police, Oldham

Frank Miller, Ch. of Police, Wagner

Maurice J. Lee, Ch. of Police, Yankton, succeeding Ray Rosman

TENNESSEE - Miss Sarah Brakebill, Sheriff, Monroe County, Madisonville,
succeeding W. O. Brakebill

C. C. Shoaf, Sheriff, Lauderdale County, Ripley

TEXAS - R. L. Buster, Ch. of Police, Abilene, succeeding T. A. Hackney

H. C. Buck, Sheriff, Washington County, Brenham, succeeding

T. H. Dippel

W. L. Stout, Sheriff, Dallam County, Dalhart, succeeding Harvey
Faust

E. G. Tompkins, Ch. of Police, Palestine, succeeding Sam Walding

VERMONT - Alvin E. Tripp, Sheriff, Orleans County, Newport

WASHINGTON - Clyde Rake, Ch. of Police, Bingen, succeeding Henry J.
Tiedermann

Verlin Smith, Ch. of Police, Chelan, succeeding Ralph Hand

Pete Anderson, Ch. of Police, Dayton, succeeding L. G. Payne

C. E. Wells, Ch. of Police, Lakeside

Charles Seibert, Ch. of Police, Soap Lake, succeeding Rex Hamilton

I. W. Colby, Ch. of Police, Sunnyside, succeeding Charles A.
Gollinger

WEST VIRGINIA - Kenneth Pickett, Ch. of Police, Glendale, succeeding Steve
Martin

J. C. Weekley, Ch. of Police, Hurricane

WYOMING - B. A. Deti, Ch. of Police, Laramie, succeeding Theodore Burnstad

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.

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| Atlanta 3, Georgia | Hammack, F. R. | Walnut 3605 | 501 Healey |
| Baltimore 2, Maryland | Vincent, J. W. | Lexington 6700 | 800 Court Square |
| Birmingham 3, Alabama | Brown, D. K. | 4-1877 | 300 Martin Building |
| Boston 9, Massachusetts | Soucy, E. A. | Liberty 5533 | 100 Milk Street |
| Buffalo 2, New York | Little, J. B. | Madison 1200 | 400 U. S. Court House |
| Butte, Montana | Logan, K. | 2-2304 | 302 Federal |
| Charlotte 2, N. C. | Scheidt, E. | 3-4127 | 914 Johnston |
| Chicago 3, Illinois | Drayton, S. J. | Randolph 2150 | 1900 Bankers' |
| Cincinnati 2, Ohio | Belmont, A. H. | Cherry 7127 | 637 U. S. Post Office & Court House |
| Cleveland 13, Ohio | Boardman, L. V. | Prospect 3550 | 900 Standard |
| Dallas, Texas | Danner, R. G. | Riverside 6101 | 1318 Mercantile Bank Building |
| Denver 2, Colorado | Nicholson, G. A. | Main 4335 | 518 Railway Exchange |
| Des Moines 9, Iowa | Dalton, J. L. | 3-8618 | 739 Insurance Exchange |
| Detroit 26, Michigan | Bugas, J. S. | Randolph 2905 | 913 Federal |
| El Paso, Texas | Bryce, D. A. | Main 1711 | 202 U. S. Court House |
| Grand Rapids 2, Michigan | McFarlin, M. W. | 6-5337 | 715 Grand Rapids National Bank |
| Honolulu 16, Hawaii | Thornton, J. E. | 4977 | 206 Dillingham |
| Houston 2, Texas | Abbatechio, R. J. | Charter 4-6061 | 1212 Esperson |
| Huntington, W. Va. | Kuhnel, E. E. | 2-9366 | 700 West Virginia |
| Indianapolis 4, Indiana | Hostetter, D. S. | Market 6415 | 327 Federal Building |
| Jackson 1, Mississippi | Untreiner, R. J. | 3-5221 | 700 Mississippi Tower |
| Juneau, Alaska | Stein, C. W. | 618 | 515 Federal and Territorial |
| Kansas City 6, Missouri | Brantley, D. | Victor 4686 | 707 U. S. Court House |
| Knoxville 02, Tennessee | Murphy, W. A. | 4-2721 | 407 Hamilton National Bank |
| Little Rock, Arkansas | Campbell, C. G. | 2-3158 | 445 Federal |
| Los Angeles 13, Calif. | Hood, R. B. | Madison 7241 | 900 Security |
| Louisville 2, Kentucky | Moss, H. K. | Wabash 8851 | 633 Federal |
| Memphis 3, Tennessee | Wyly, P. | 5-7373 | 2401 Sterick |
| Miami 32, Florida | Kitchin, A. P. | 9-2421 | 1300 Biscayne |
| Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin | O'Connor, H. T. | Daly 4684 | 735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House |
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| New Haven 10, Conn. | Simons, R. H. | 7-1217 | 510 The Trust Company |
| New Orleans 12, La. | Guerin, R. A. | 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 | McSwain, G. R. | 4-5441 | 411 Flatiron |
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| Omaha 2, Nebraska | Ducommun, L. A. | Jackson 8220 | 629 First National Bank |
| Philadelphia 7, Pa. | Sears, J. F. | Rittenhouse 5300 | 500 Widener Building |
| Phoenix, Arizona | Duffey, H. R. | 4-7133 | 307 W. C. Ellis |
| Pittsburgh 19, Pa. | Johnson, H. K. | Grant 2000 | 620 New Federal |
| Portland 5, Oregon | Kramer, R. P. | Broadway 1167 | 411 U. S. Court House |
| Providence 3, R. I. | Morley, D. R. | Dexter 1991 | 510 Industrial Trust Company |
| Richmond 19, Virginia | Bobbitt, H. I. | 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 | Suran, R. C. | Garfield 4216 | 478 Federal |
| San Diego 1, California | Nathan, H. | Main 3044 | 728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank |
| San Francisco 4, Calif. | Pieper, N. J. L. | Yukon 2354 | One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729 |
| San Juan 21, Puerto Rico | Lopez, J. M. | 1971 | 508 Banco Popular |
| Savannah, Georgia | Ruggles, J. R. | 3-3054 | 305 Realty |
| Seattle 4, Washington | Fletcher, H. B. | Main 0460 | 407 U. S. Court House |
| Sioux Falls, S. D. | Hanni, W. | 2885 | 400 Northwest Security National Bank |
| Springfield, Illinois | Hallford, F. | 2-9675 | 1107 Illinois |
| Syracuse 2, New York | Cornelius, A. | 2-0141 | 708 Loew Building |
| Washington 25, D. C. | Hottel, G. | Republic 5226 | 1435-37 K Street, N. W. |

The Teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office, which is 1-0711, and Washington Field, which is 0722.

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.

The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI . . .



JACK K. MEREDITH

With Aliases

NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 43 through 45.

