

- *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN

1948

JUNE

Vol. 17 No. 6

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

JUNE 1948

Vol. 17 No. 6

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction , by J. Edgar Hoover	1
FBI National Academy:	
Thirty-seventh Session Hears Members of Congress	2
Congressman Karl Stefan's Address	3
Scientific Aids:	
A Problem in Human Skeletal Remains by Wilton Krogman, John McGregor, and Bartlett Frost	7
Infrared Photo Leads to Ident.	12
Communications and Records:	
Police Records System—Type of Crime and Location Indices	14
Police Training:	
Defensive Tactics (Continued)	20
Cleveland, Ohio, Police Training	24
Crime Prevention:	
Handling the Juvenile Problem in Cincinnati by Chief E. T. Weatherly ..	25
Police Personalities:	
Wisconsin's Mr. Prim	27
Idaho Sheriff Nabs Escapees	27
"Mr. Santa Claus"	28
Miscellaneous:	
Unique Evidence Developed in Hit-and-Run Case by Chief Ralph S. Holiday	29
Fond du Lac Authorities Intensify Search for Brutal Killer	30
Wanted by the FBI—Grant Herbert Turley	31
Spanish Prisoner Swindle	32
Antique "Pelican" Jewel Lost or Stolen	Page 3 of Cover
Identification:	
Interesting Pattern	(Back Cover)
Insert—Wanted Notices, Missing Persons and Cancellations.	



The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* is issued monthly to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is 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.





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

June 1, 1948

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Our nation, somewhere along the line, has fallen down on the job of educating its youth to the responsibility of citizenship. Recent crime figures reflect that we are still faced with a high ratio of juvenile delinquency.

Today, more than ever, there is a need for an increased consciousness of the gravity of the crime problem on the part of our young people. They should be taught to recognize the need for the individual citizen's cooperation with law enforcement, and above all, they must have ingrained in them a realization of the utter futility of crime. Law enforcement must constantly carry on a program of crime prevention and our offensive against crime cannot be won by a strategy based on that of the ostrich. We cannot abolish deplorable conditions by ignoring them. Nor can we prepare youngsters to meet a civic problem by concealing its existence from them.

Periodically the question arises whether the presentation of the twin problems of crime and delinquency by the press, the screen, and particularly by the radio, has a net result of encouraging development of criminal instincts in readers and listeners predisposed, perhaps, to activities of such nature. No one deplores more than the conscientious law enforcement officer the unrealistic type of radio presentation which produces in young minds pictures of torture, fantastic acts of violence and brutality. Only too often the "crime doesn't pay" message tacked on the end of the program is a weak concession to decency.

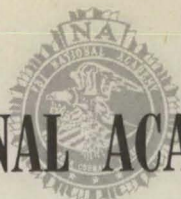
Properly prepared radio presentations, however, which conform to carefully prescribed standards of good taste and authenticity, certainly make a real contribution to proper crime prevention. A radio program which is produced for the avowed purpose of illustrating the responsibility and the duty of law enforcement in protecting society, showing how citizens may best cooperate with law enforcement, illustrating the need of crime preventive measures and of combatting juvenile delinquency, portraying lawlessness in its proper light, illustrating how law enforcement can best be effective and pointing out how citizens may protect themselves from crime is performing a great public service.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been happy, therefore, to cooperate with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States in the production of "This Is Your FBI," which is heard every Friday evening over the facilities of the American Broadcasting Company. This program is dedicated to alerting our people to the unhealthy crime situation in our nation. It is rendering a real public service in portraying crime in its proper sordid, dirty, unromantic light.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



37th Session Hears Members of Congress

Fifty-eight selected law enforcement officers, including representatives from Puerto Rico, Canada, and Egypt, comprised the thirty-seventh session of the FBI National Academy, which group received diplomas on March 26, 1948. The exercises were held in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C.

Principal addresses were delivered by the Honorable Brien McMahon, Senator from Connecticut, and the Honorable Karl Stefan, Congressman from Nebraska. The president of the class, Captain Jeter L. Williamson, Jr., Richmond, Va.,

Police Department, also spoke.

In addition to officers from the various States, the thirty-seventh session included a representative from Egypt, Lt. Col. Ahmed Ahmed Kamel, Police of H. M. King Farouk of Egypt; Sergeant of Detectives George S. Blow of the Winnipeg City Police Department, Manitoba, Canada; and Corp. Ernesto Lugo-Mendez, Puerto Rico Insular Police Department.

With the close of the thirty-seventh session, over 1,800 men have graduated from the Academy since its inception in 1935.



The Honorable Karl Stefan, Representative from Nebraska (left), and Director John Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation congratulate Sgt. John F. Barnes of the Omaha, Nebr., Police Department, following his graduation from the FBI National Academy.

CONGRESSMAN STEFAN'S ADDRESS

Mr. Hoover, the graduates of the thirty-seventh session of the FBI National Academy, and guests.

Those of us who meet here on the occasion of the graduation of this distinguished group from the FBI National Academy come from most of the 48 States. Some of you, within range of my voice, may be citizens of foreign countries; for I know that Canada, Egypt, and Puerto Rico are represented among the membership of this class. Our interests are as different as our geographic homes. Some of us come from farming communities; others from manufacturing areas, still others from mining regions and heavily populated cities. Some of us are in business for ourselves; some serve the community; some are county officials; some represent States from Florida to Oregon. Others are officers of the Federal Government. This audience is, indeed, cosmopolitan in its composition, its background, its origins, and its sympathies.

Yet, in spite of this difference in outlook, I am thoroughly convinced that I have never to this day had the distinct pleasure of addressing any group which has such a unity of purpose. We are all here because of a single reason, and that reason is: We love law and we are determined that law can, must, and will be better enforced. There is no other reason for attending the FBI National Academy. That is why you came here in the first place.

I like to think of myself as a contemporary of the FBI National Academy. The Academy was established on July 29, 1935—only a few months after my own arrival in Washington. It impressed me from its beginning. This institution came into being as an adult. It has lived up to the early promise of maturity throughout its nearly 13 years of life. All of its graduates—from the first class through the thirty-seventh—have enjoyed the advantages of education, inspiration, and dedication.

You have received education in the highest sense and in the finest meaning of that word. What has been freely given to you here can never be taken away from you. The very fact that you are here at all after having completed this carefully planned and scientifically designed course, is in accord with the most enduring traditions of learning within this Republic. It is, in a single session, a combination of individual initiative, practical training, intensive study, and realistic application. This is a professional school.

You were carefully selected for this signal honor. You were chosen because you were a full-time officer of a State, county, or municipal law enforcement agency. You were chosen because the quality of your work had attracted the favorable attention of your superiors in law enforcement. Few of you had any illusions. You assumed your responsibility with your eyes open. You had to make good here. The Federal Government did not pay your way. What financial compensation you received while in the Academy came from your home State, your home county, your home city, or your home town. Living expenses in Washington are high. If you owned your own home in your own community, you had to leave your family and rent a room here or bring your family with you, go through the real agony of finding a place to live in overcrowded Washington, and reach deep into your pocket to pay the cost of keeping up two establishments. Every Member of Congress knows what you have had to go through in that respect. Every Member of Congress also knows that law-enforcement officers have never been accused of being overpaid. There is an old saying: "A policeman's lot is not a happy one."

You had still another mature responsibility. You had to make good for the sake of your professional future. A confidence, a trust, had been given you. Failure here would have meant certain complications involving the governmental unit which sent you here. Your superiors never intended to have you fail. They were sure you would succeed. You could not let them down. It is childish to hide our heads in the sand, ostrich-like, and not admit that this pressure was on you every minute of every hour you have been in Washington. In a narrow sense, that pressure was cruel. It tested your mental endurance and it tried your courage. You had to be strong to survive it. But these times are stern and the challenge of law enforcement demands strong men. Rest assured, as you listen to my words, you have not failed your trust to your family, your friends, or to the superior officers who sent you here. As some of our statesmen choose to call it, you have taken "a calculated risk" and you have won.

The intensive nature of your work in the FBI National Academy is now a matter of record. You have lived up to every expectation of those who reposed confidence in you. You have spent 12 weeks under the best instructors the Federal

Bureau of Investigation could provide. For 420 hours of instruction, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on every day, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays, since you have been here, you have heard lectures from your teachers and from outstanding authorities in the many fields of law enforcement who have acted as guest instructors. You have seen motion pictures which will be of immeasurable assistance to you in the future performance of your duties. More than that, you have become familiar with the latest approved methods in the unceasing war against crime through actual experience. You have learned by doing. Your notebooks, permanent records of all you have seen, heard, and done here, are symbols of your professional attainments.

In other words, what you have received from the FBI National Academy has been the educational equivalent of a full quarter's study in the best equipped, most brilliantly staffed, graduate professional university in this land. In terms of undergraduate education, you have practically duplicated an entire year of college work. You can return to face the jobs which you temporarily left with the maximum of assurance. The education which you have received here is second to none.

But this was not all you have been given while in this Academy. Your education has been as difficult to attain as a new car, and like a new automobile, it merits your personal satisfaction and pride. However, as with a new car, it is impossible to produce results with your education unless you have the right kind of fuel to make it go. This fuel—this gasoline—is, in the present instance, the quality of inspiration.

Many of you graduates brought a formidable quantity of inspiration with you. You had been fired with the challenge of your job long before you were offered the privilege of attending the FBI National Academy. Law enforcement has its strongest roots in the Holy Bible.

The eighth, ninth, and tenth verses of the first chapter of the First Epistle of Paul The Apostle to Timothy contain these words: “* * * we know that the law is good, if a man use it lawfully.

“Knowing this, that the law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and sinners, for unholy and profane, for murderers of fathers and murders of mothers, for manslayers,

“* * * for menstealers, for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that

is contrary to sound doctrine * * *”

Yes, the task of law enforcement is an ancient one. It was old even when it was outlined in the Bible. The Roman genius for organization produced the civil guard, one of the early effective antagonists of crime. It was the Roman civil guard which caused the philosopher Herbert Spencer to state: “Policemen are soldiers who act alone; soldiers are policemen who act in unison.”

The idea of military enforcement of law has not been completely divorced from civilian law enforcement down through the centuries. The Middle Ages had its men of the “Watch” who corresponded with policemen. The Dictators of Venice had their crew of private executioners, definitely military in nature. The industrial revolution brought “secret political police” to nearly every land in the Old World. The Bow Street Runners of 18th Century London might well be termed the direct ancestors of present-day law enforcement officers. This organization proved that a force of civilian law enforcement officers, operated by civilians for the protection of civilians, was a fact rather than a dream.

Ideas, like men, do not grow swiftly. They develop, experiment, reject, accept, advance. Few of the ideas that blossom overnight live long. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is the last major law enforcement group in today's western civilization which is conducted on an essentially military basis. Even with that group, there is a trend away from the Roman civil guard approach in the more heavily populated areas. It is understandable that the traditional red coat is retained as a symbol for the Indian and the Eskimo. It is also understandable that a semimilitary set-up is needed where, in so many widespread regions, a comparative few must undertake the gigantic task of preserving the law and the respect for law.

Nevertheless, the noted Surete of France and the New Scotland Yard of Britain are, in their essence, civilian groups. It is these two latter organizations which represent the true trend toward law enforcement on this side of the Iron Curtain. The French and British groups—together with the developed and developing law enforcement system of the United States, built about and built on the sound nucleus of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—are fingerposts on the highway of police progress.

Friends, this ancient profession of yours has emerged from crude beginnings to become an

exact science. In many ways it has paralleled the advancement of the medical profession in that the efficient surgeon in our most modern hospitals is the professional descendant of the witch doctor with his herbs and spells and charms. The inspiration of having a job with traditions, a job that is not static, a job that is expanding every day is and should be a spur to any man.

You have only to look about you to derive even further inspiration. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has grown—even as you have grown while you were here, as you will grow—because of its adult approach to the problems of law enforcement; because of its appreciation of the role which a more scientific solution of those problems could play in the building of a better United States; because of the intensive study of its personnel and their untiring research into the field of efficient procedures; because of their superb leadership; and because of their desire to pass on to others the manifold benefits of the valuable knowledge they have so painstakingly gained.

Let's look at this FBI, which not only inspires you, but which has justly caught the imagination and merited the approval of all patriotic American citizens.

The FBI is, itself, mature. It is 40 years old. When it was established in 1908, it was known as the Bureau of Investigation. Later, it was called the Division of Investigation and it has been the Federal Bureau of Investigation since 1935. But, by whatever name it has been known, it has been universally recognized as one of the few agencies of the Federal Government which have been characterized by steady growth, increasing efficiency, and developing public service.

But, the story of the progress of the FBI is not only the record of the growth of an organization, challenging as that might be. It is also the record of a man. This country of ours has been specially blessed. In our times of crisis as a people God gives us men to lead. We might have won our War of Independence, fighting as 13 different colonies, under the leadership of 13 different generals. But the fact is that the united colonies did win their independence under a single general, George Washington. Somebody also might have invented the airplane. The fact is that the Wright brothers did do it. Under another leader, the FBI might have achieved its present deserved prominence. The fact is that those attainments took place under the directorship of J. Edgar Hoover.

What he has done and what he is doing in the field of law enforcement should be a primary inspiration to all graduates of the FBI National Academy.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago Mr. Hoover was appointed to his present position by the then Attorney-General Harlan F. Stone. The original of the FBI's Identification Division was created that same year when Mr. Hoover took over the reins as Director. One of the first progressive steps taken in the improvement of law enforcement was the transfer of 810,888 fingerprint cards from Leavenworth Penitentiary and the criminal records maintained by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Today, the FBI has on file more than 107 million fingerprint cards.

Nor were Mr. Hoover's achievements all in the realm of material quantity. His accomplishments in this field were matched by his accomplishments in improving the quality of his personnel. Through his wise leadership, schools were established to equip FBI Special Agents with modern crime detection methods. In addition, a crime detection laboratory was founded to serve the FBI and the local police departments by providing a scientific examination of evidence. Congress watched—and approved—this "human" phase of Mr. Hoover's administration. They hailed the fact that he was tireless in his endeavors to make the FBI a career organization, that he was consciously attempting to attract young men to the mature profession of law enforcement who possessed high educational qualifications and outstanding qualities of character, reputation, and intelligence.

Congress demonstrated its faith in acts. Congress authorized FBI Special Agents to carry firearms and to make arrests. Congress gave the FBI law enforcement jurisdiction over bank robberies, extortion, assaulting and killing Federal officers, and unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. Congress gave the FBI similar powers in the National Stolen Property Act. Congress entrusted the FBI with added responsibilities in the Federal kidnaping statute. Congress has—and will continue to have—respect for deeds. It will sturdily support those Government agencies which warrant support, those agencies whose heads have indicated by their every act that they are worthy of such support.

This fine spirit of cooperation and understanding existing between Congress and Mr. Hoover has

reacted to the advantage of both. The FBI has been frank with Congress. Congress has passed the laws and appropriated the funds necessary for FBI progress. To complete the cycle, the FBI has proven—beyond even the shadow of a doubt—that it can and will protect the lives and property of American citizens.

In peace, the FBI has been America's first line of defense against crime. It is only necessary to point out—not to stress—to this audience of crime-fighters what the FBI has done. During the backwash of the former prohibition era, from 1935 to approximately 1939, the FBI waged a relentless and successful war against the notorious criminals of that era. Among the unsavory individuals brought to justice by the FBI were "Pretty Boy" Floyd, the Barker-Karpis gang, John Dillinger, "Baby Face" Nelson, and the Brady gang. There are many others—now in prison or otherwise removed as threats to society—whose nemesis was the FBI. What average citizen today can name the existing "Public Enemy Number 1"? The fact that it is so difficult to even state who is the most flagrant law violator is, in itself, a powerful tribute to the alert efficiency of the FBI.

In war, the FBI has made contributions to the safety and security of our Nation on a par with those made in peace.

Prior to the beginning of World War II, the FBI had begun a study of the espionage system of Germany, Italy, and Japan and had gathered a tremendous amount of significant information regarding persons in this country who were believed to be potentially dangerous in the event of war. The FBI preliminary studies of espionage were considered so vital that, in the fall of 1939, this Bureau was officially designated to assume jurisdiction over espionage, sabotage, and matters involving internal security.

The efficient manner in which this assignment was handled was conclusively shown by the fact that espionage rings operating in this country during the war were successfully thwarted, and there was not a single act of foreign-inspired sabotage. The Duquesne Espionage Case resulted in the conviction of 33 espionage agents, and the Ludwig Espionage Case resulted in the conviction of that entire ring. The counter-sabotage aspects of the FBI's work were high-lighted by the arrest and the subsequent conviction of eight Nazi saboteurs who landed on American shores in June 1942. In less

than 2 weeks after that landing, all members of the sabotage ring were in FBI custody, and after their conviction six of these were sentenced to death, one to life imprisonment and the other to 30 years in prison. The investigation of all violations of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was an FBI responsibility.

Truly, the FBI served in World War II. They served in silence, but they served to the lasting good of every American alive today. Their reward has been added duties in peace. They have been entrusted with the investigations of all persons who have access to atomic energy installations. They have been entrusted with the investigation of the loyalty to this country of all Federal employees.

Graduates of the Thirty-seventh Session of the FBI National Academy, you not only received an education without peer, you have also received inspiration from your association with Mr. Hoover, his associates and coworkers in the FBI. Inspiration is the natural result of working side by side with men who have made such gigantic strides in peacetime law enforcement and who have done so much, in war, toward preserving our Nation.

You have education and inspiration. Now, there remains—dedication. When you leave here you will be prepared to give more efficient service in your several jobs. You must and you will dedicate yourselves to bringing a higher degree of law enforcement to your community, your county, and your State. You join a fellowship of 1,748 police officers, representing every one of the 48 States, the territorial possessions of the United States, and many foreign countries who have graduated from this Academy. You join a larger fellowship of 100,000 police officers who have received instruction in modern police methods from academy graduates. When you have dedicated yourselves to the better performance of your chosen profession, then you, too, may teach other officers in the methods you have learned here. Then, you will be the means of their education, you will be their inspiration, even as you have received education and inspiration from the officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Go out to enforce the law in whatever geographic home you claim as your own in the spirit of Daniel Webster's renowned tribute to law. Daniel Webster said: "The Law: it has honored us; may we honor it."

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Interpretation and Reconstruction

Foreword

In 1946 W. M. Krogman (FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 7, July) reported in detail the results of an experiment involving the reconstruction of the living head from a skull, where the individual was known. Therein, the question of whether or not heads so restored can be used for purposes of identification in unknown cases was raised.

During the past 2 years the Illinois State Museum has been engaged in the restoration of heads from the skulls of prehistoric Indians who once roamed Illinois. In this work the three writers of this paper have cooperated, Frost doing the modeling, McGregor doing the archaeological validation, and Krogman the anatomical detail. A total of 16 such heads have been produced from carefully selected Indian crania representing males and females of various known tribal groups.

The technic which has been followed is adapted and modified from that developed as explained in a previous article. The mandible of the chosen skull is first carefully glued into proper position, and the deep undercuts are partially filled with modeling clay. All diagnostic or informative landmark contours are carefully preserved, i. e., they are left uncovered. The skull is then covered with two or three thin layers of latex, to form a true, accurately detailed mold; a several piece mothermold of plaster is made over the rubber mold. The original skull is removed, the clay cleaned away, the jaw disarticulated, and a thin plaster cast made in the mold. The cast is then carefully checked by direct measurement with the skull, to see that no warping or other disfigurement has occurred. A second cast is also prepared at this point, and the original skull is retired, for in this phase of the study it need not be referred to again.

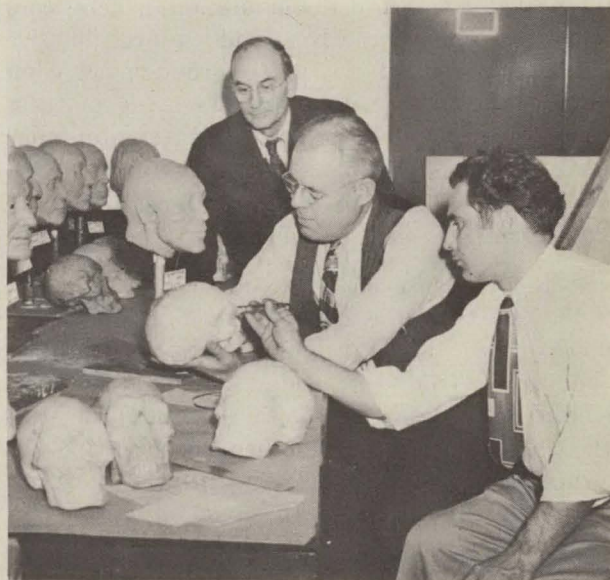
One of the plaster casts is then solidly attached with plaster to the splayed end of a pipe which has been fitted to a floor flange on a heavy wood base.

A Problem in Human Skeletal Remains

By WILTON MARION KROGMAN, *Professor of Physical Anthropology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania*, JOHN MCGREGOR, *Assistant Director, Illinois State Museum*, and BARTLETT FROST, *Artist-Preparator, Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Ill.*

The plaster cast is oriented in the eye-ear, or Frankfort, plane. The procedure of attaching small measured markers of clay at the critical 15 points of measurement as applied by Krogman and McCue is then followed, and the intervening spaces filled in and modeled carefully. In this latter process muscles and other anatomical structures are first delineated and the upper tissue areas then added. In this manner accurate, well-controlled modeling is achieved.

The three authors, working together over the past few years, have succeeded in adding certain refinements to the process. Special points receiving particular consideration, and involving considerable research, have been: the location and size of the eye-ball in relation to the bony structure of the orbit; the length and general contours of the fleshy tip portion of the nose; the location of the



Cranio-cephalic restoration of prehistoric Illinois Indians. (left to right Thorne Deuel, Director, Illinois State Museum, Krogman, and Frost).



McGregor demonstrates partially united epiphysis of iliac crest of pelvis.

fleshy outer ear in relation to the bony ear opening; the probable width of the mouth and general contour of the mouth and lips; and the probable size and proportions of the ear. Although not completely satisfactory, the progress made in these studies has been gratifying, and, we feel, profitable.

***Tentative Notes on Added Determination of Modeled Features*¹**

1. Relation of eyeball to bony orbit.

The apex of the cornea, when viewed from norma frontalis, is at the juncture of two lines, one drawn from the medial edge of the orbit (maxillofontale) to the lateral margin of the orbit (ectoconchion); and the other line bisecting the orbit between the superior and inferior margins.

The outer point of the cornea is approximately tangent to a centrally located line drawn from the superior and inferior margins of the orbit.

2. Nose tip. (Modified more or less by racial

¹ These are in addition to the 1946 reference.

type, and contours of underlying bony structure.)

The width of the bony nasal aperture, in Caucasoids, is about three-fifths of the total nasal width as measured across the wings.

The projection of the nose is (from subnasale to pronasale) approximately three times the length of the nasal spine (as measured from the lower margin of the nasal opening to the tip of the spine). The nasal spine is, however, rarely completely preserved.

3. Location of ear.

The most lateral part of the cartilaginous portion of the ear-tube is 5 mm. above, 2.6 mm. behind, and 9.6 mm. lateral, to the most lateral part of the bony portion of the ear-tube. (Montagu, *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.*, vol. 23, 1938.)

4. Width of mouth.

The width of the mouth is approximately the same as interpupillary distance; or, alternatively, the distance between two lines radiating out from the junction of the canine and first premolar on each side.

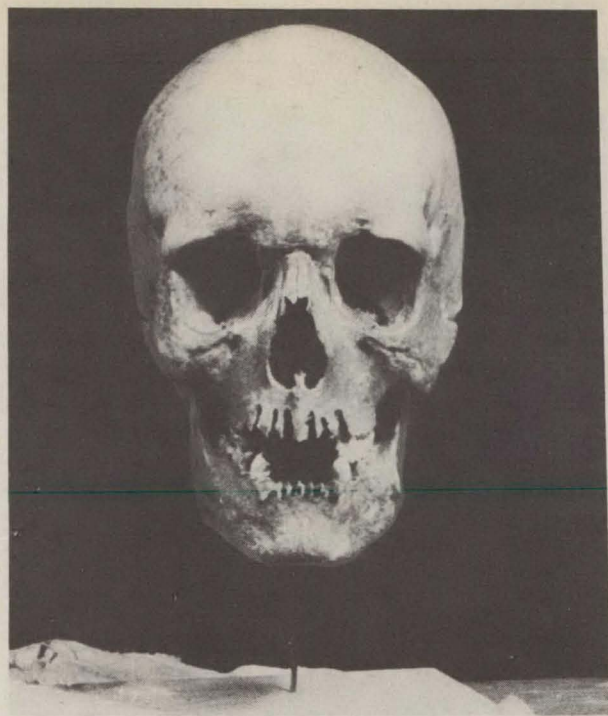
5. Length of ear.

The ear length (from top to bottom) is often roughly equal to nose length. (Ear size and proportion are extremely variable.)

After all this work on Indian skulls it was learned that the question most commonly asked by the public was: "Just how do you know your restoration is true?" To test the validity of this research the writers hoped to find an unknown skull which might be restored and subsequently identified. J. Harold Langston, sheriff of Menard County, was therefore greeted with enthusiasm when he brought to the Museum the skeletal material which is the subject of this report.

The Present Case

Late in August of 1947 some men fishing on Salt Creek at the northern edge of Menard County, Ill., found a portion of what was obviously a partially skeletonized human body. Part of the vertebral column, and various other bones, were lodged in the lower branches of a tree where they had been caught, during high water. Upon being summoned to the scene the sheriff found the skull and the limb bones in the water at the base of the tree. The collected remains were briefly viewed by a local physician who stated that they belonged to a young man about 5 feet 10 inches tall and about 25 years old. A diligent search through missing persons files, and inquiry among local people, failed to



Facial view of skull.

identify the individual. Knowledge of the skull restoration studies of the Museum reached the sheriff some months later, and at this point he brought the skull to the Museum to see what in addition might be learned through reconstruction and restoration of the head.

A cursory examination of the skull suggested the age was younger than previously stated, so the remaining bones were disinterred and brought to the Museum. In the meantime the skull had been processed, and the reconstruction begun in the manner already described. Upon careful cleaning and study of the remains it became immediately apparent that this was almost an ideal case to test the methods previously described, and, in fact, exactly what the present authors had hoped would some day be available. Had it been made to order, it could hardly have been more ideal.

Bones Recovered

Skull and mandible. (Many teeth missing);

Vertebrae: C2, C4-5, T3, T5, T7-L3 (the latter held together by ligaments);

Ribs: 17 R and L;

Upper Extremity: L clavicle, L scapula, R and L humeri, R and L ulnae, L radius, L metacarpal 5;

Lower Extremity: R and L hip bones, sacrum, R and L femora, R and L tibiae, R and L fibulae.

Many of the epiphyses were either open or just closing, so that it has been possible to determine that the boy was about nineteen years old.

Age Determination

1. Suture closure: vault sutures are open, but basilar suture is closed. (It closes 16-22 years).

2. Epiphyseal union.²

(1) Clavicle—Sternal end is open (25-28 years). Acromial end is open (19-20).

(2) Scapula—Inferior angle is open (20-21). Acromion is recently united (18-19).

(3) Humerus—Head is beginning to close (19.6-20.6).

(4) Radius—Distal end is beginning to close. (18-19).

(5) Ulna—Distal end is not closed (18-19).

(6) Femur (R)—Distal end recently closed (17.6-18.6).

(7) Tibia—Proximal end is recent (?) (17.6-18.6).

(8) Fibula (R)—Proximal end is recent (?) (17.6-18.6).

(9) Pelvis—Iliac crest is closing (18-19). Ischial tuberosity closed on R, partly on L (19-20). Symphysis is at stage I (18-19).

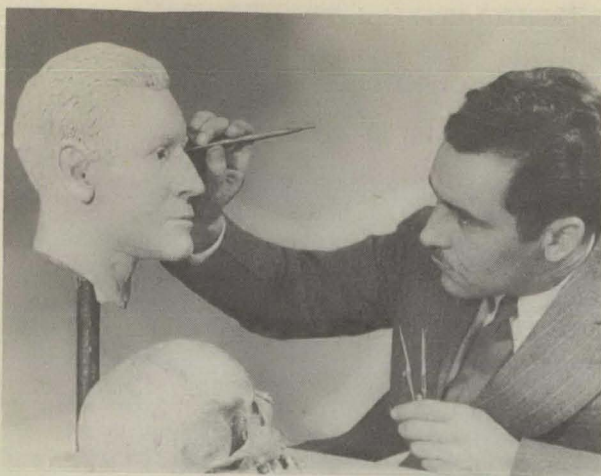
Age Based on Epiphyseal Union

Bone	Age in Years					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Clavicle lat. end			X	=====		
Scapula acrom. proc. inf. angle			R		X	=====
Humerus head					B	=====
Radius distal end			B	=====		
Ulna distal end		X	=====			
Femur distal end			R	=====		
Tibia prox. end			R ^o	=====		
Fibula prox. end			R ^o	=====		
Pelvis						
crest			B	=====		
isch. tub.					R	=====
symphysis				Stage I	=====	

===== = date of usual closure
X = not united, but shortly before beginning
R = recent union
B = beginning union

The condition of the bones, the temperature of the water in which they were immersed, and the nature of tissue deterioration were all presented to the zoology department at the Chicago Natural History Museum for corroboration of opinions as

² Figures in parentheses are years of usual epiphyseal union.



Frost putting finishing touches on "Mr. X".

to how long the individual might have been in the water. Chief Curator Karl P. Schmidt was quite emphatic on two points; only a few days at prevailing water temperatures would have resulted in such a state of maceration, and the condition of the remaining tissues would have precluded the possibility of the body having been frozen. This meant that he had probably met death during the summer of 1947, perhaps only a few days, or at most a few weeks, before found.³ Such being the case it is very likely that the individual was born sometime during the calendar year of 1928.

Further study of the long bones made determination of total height during life possible. It was estimated that in life he was 5 feet 4 and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches tall, plus or minus perhaps half an inch. The number of individual bone measurements involved made considerable accuracy possible. It should be remembered, however, that this measure does not include height with shoes.

Long Bone Measurements

Total morphological length (in mm.).
Humerus R-323; L-324.
Radius L-237.
Ulna R-250; L-245 (no distal epiphysis).
Femur R-446.
Tibia R-373; L-378.
Fibula R-370.

³ There is a discrepancy involved here. The disposition of the remains, i. e., part in tree branches well above low water level, part in the water, argues for drowning during high water. Since high water occurs usually in the spring it is possible that the young man met death months before being discovered. Actually, however, the differences in estimated time between death and discovery do not significantly affect the presumed year of birth. (WMK)

The physical type is Caucasoid, and further suggests N. W. European, or Nordic.

Racial Data

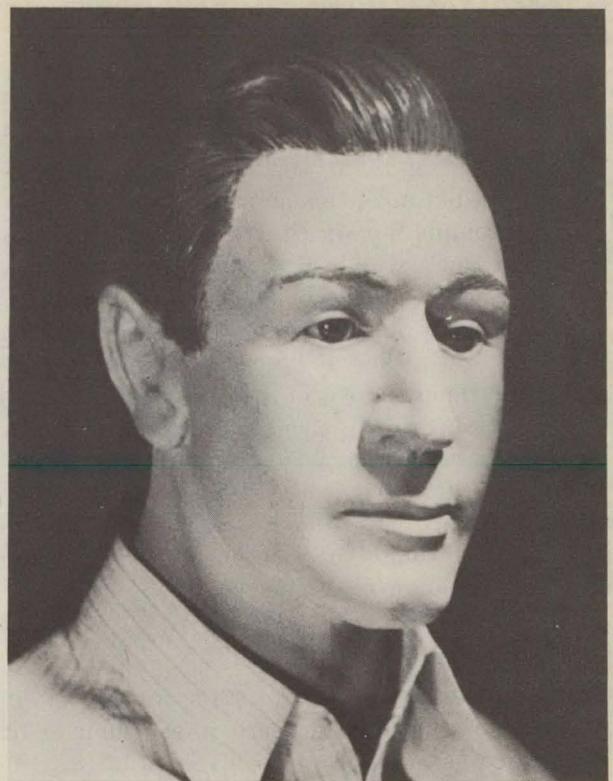
Skull (measurements in mm., indices in percent).

Cranial L—196.
Cranial B—139.
B/L index—70.8 (dolichocranic, or long skull).
Cranial H—(total) 143.
H/L index—72.9 (orthocranic, or moderately high skull).
Cranial H (auric)—119.
AH/L index—60.7 (moderately high skull).
Min. frontal B—103.
Facial H (total)—120.
Facial H (upper)—72.
Face B—126.
H/B index (total)—95.3 (leptoprosopic, or high, narrow face).
H/B index (upper)—57.1 (lepten, or high, narrow face).
Nasal H—53.
Nasal B—22.
Nasal index—41.5 (leptorrhine, or high, narrow, nasal aperture).
Orbital B—42.
Orbital H—35.
Orbital index—83.3 (mesoconchic, or mod. high orbital aperture).
Interorbital breadth—26.
Biorbital B—96.
Bigonial B—84.

Cranial and facial dimensions and indices are Caucasoid.

If this be so then the pigmentation is very likely light to ruddy, the hair blond to light brown, the eyes blue, the hair probably wavy. The reconstruction of the head was completed with all these factors firmly in mind.

The Sheriff had found among the disarticulated bones a Boy Scout type pocket knife with a broken and repaired handle, a key of the locker type, and, in the general area, a bottle of hair oil. Still clinging to the pelvis was a web type Army belt. Among the remains brought to the Museum was a mass of cloth. This was studied and the left pocket of the trousers found intact. In it was the stub of a wax candle, melted to a blob, but perhaps originally $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, part of a penny match box, and all the component parts of a "Copenhagen" snuff box. The trousers were of dark, blue or black, summer weight wool, without cuff, being turned under for half an inch directly at the bottom, as was common during the war.



The present length from a top of trouser to bottom of leg was about 36 inches, and the waist measure, as based on half of the top, was about 34 inches. Under the waistband of the trousers, fragments of an undershirt of white cotton, and of a shirt-tail of white background in herringbone weave and a blue vertical stripe of about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch were found. No trace of shorts or underpants was found.

In studying the clothing and sifting the silt, small masses of body hair were found. It was light in color, indicating a blond individual; and two or three strands of head hair, also light brown and wavy, were found clinging to one of the shoulder bones. It should also be noted that though 19 years old, and lacking front teeth (lost post mortem), as may be seen from the photograph of the skull, none of the remaining teeth needed any dental care.

Dentition Chart

L								R							
P*					P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P*
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				P		P	P	P	P	P		P			er

P—Lost postmortem.

P*—Lost from crypt.

er—Erupting.

X—Not seen at all.



Facial views of "Mr. X."

Teeth are small to moderate in size, which is also Caucasoid.

After being studied at the Illinois State Museum by McGregor, the bones were sent to Krogman for additional study and evaluation. It is of interest that identical results of sex, age, height, and race were arrived at independently by both.

With completion of the restoration, and the taking of photographs, a picture was released to the local papers in the hope that someone in the immediate area might recognize the missing man. The story was picked up by national news services and wire photoed over the country. Although several missing young men closely resembling this individual were reported, upon investigation all could be eliminated without question. It now appears likely that he was an itinerant. It is hoped that through the medium of this Bulletin an identification may be effected.

Recapitulation

1. The young man in question was about 19 years old at the time of death in the summer of 1947, and was therefore probably born in 1928.

2. He was about 5 feet 4¾ inches tall in his stocking feet, plus or minus perhaps half an inch.

3. He was possibly of Nordic race, perhaps British, German, or Scandinavian, or related nationality.

4. He had a fair, perhaps ruddy complexion, probably light brown, slightly wavy hair, and blue eyes.

5. None of the available teeth showed any dental care.

6. At the time of death he was wearing dark,

light-weight wool trousers without cuff, a white shirt with blue stripe and herringbone weave, a cotton undershirt, and no shorts. In his left pocket he had a candle stub, a match box, and a "Copenhagen" snuff box. He wore a web type Army belt, and had a Boy Scout knife with a broken handle and a locker-type key; also perhaps a bottle of hair oil.

7. Careful attention to the face will indicate that he had a large and prominent chin; almost nonexistent brow ridges; a prominent bulging of the forehead just above the nose; the left side of the face was slightly longer and a bit lower than the right; the left orbit was slightly lower than the right; and the nose was very slightly deflected to the right.

The authors would like to point out again that much misdirected time and effort may be saved by calling on the services of an anthropologist, preferably one with archaeological training, early in such a case. It is particularly advisable that he visit the site before disturbance or removal.

The writers feel confident that this restoration is recognizably accurate. Points of some uncertainty are the shape of the ears; the shape of the tip portion of the nose; the configuration of the lips and the eyelids; the degree of fleshiness of the individual; and the possibility of a mustache, or of scars, or other tissue disfigurements. It is our hope that someone who knows this boy will eventually recognize him, unless he is an escaped war prisoner or a foreigner of illegal entry into this country. If identification is made, or apparent identification achieved, please get in touch with McGregor or Sheriff J. Harold Langston, Petersburg, Ill.

Infrared Photo Leads to Ident

At 3 p. m., July 18, 1947, nearly 10,000 people crowded the banks of the Mississippi River to watch the final lap of the annual Canoe Derby at Minneapolis, Minn.

But death stole the spotlight from the Derby. A floating object in the water caught the attention of spectators and the startled onlookers suddenly realized that it was a body—a woman dressed in heavy clothes, wearing hunting boots and hunting trousers.

Members of the Minneapolis Police Department removed the body from the water. The Hennepin

County Coroner held that death had occurred 3 days prior to the recovery of the body, and finger printing was accomplished with difficulty. The Identification Division files of the FBI reflected no prints on record for the dead woman. There were no marks of identification on her clothing. There were no bruises or marks to indicate violence. The death was listed as accidental, and, after exhaustive attempts to identify the body failed, it was buried in potter field in an unmarked grave on August 6, 1947.

On August 4, 1947, the personal effects of the

dead woman were scrutinized very closely by a member of the police department. He ascertained that a hunting knife sheath found in the boot of the left leg had illegible marks in ink or indelible pencil which were not discernible to the naked eye.

This knife sheath was submitted to the FBI Laboratory on August 12, 1947, with the request that it be processed for any marks of identification.

This was done. After a chemical washing, an infrared photograph of the sheath was made. The words "E. Ackerman U of M" became clearly visible.

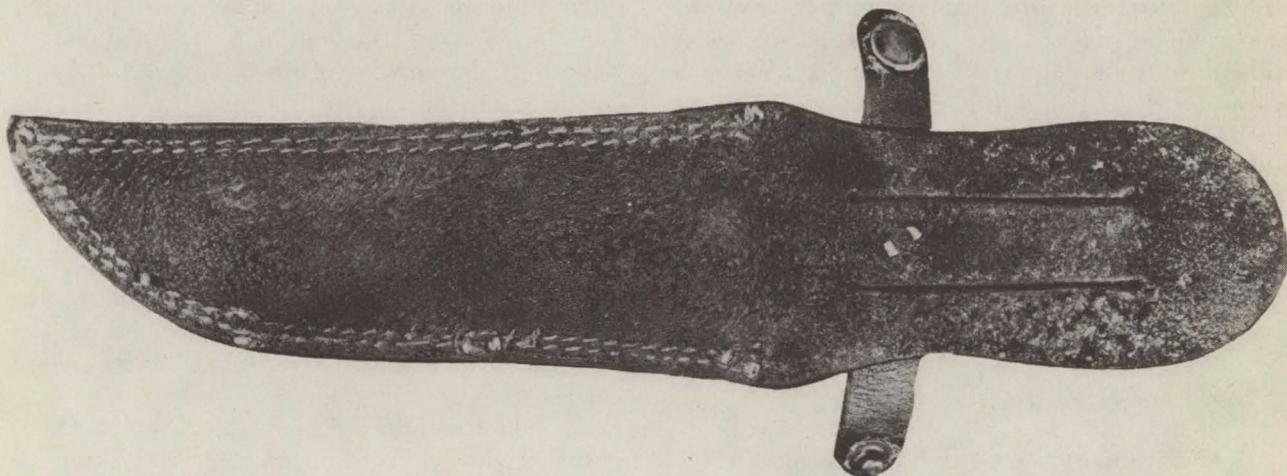
A photographic print containing this information was forwarded to the Minneapolis, Minn., Police Department.

A missing person flyer circulated by the chief of police of San Diego, Calif., set forth the facts of the disappearance of one Dr. Elizabeth M. Ackerman, brilliant 25-year-old scientist and recent

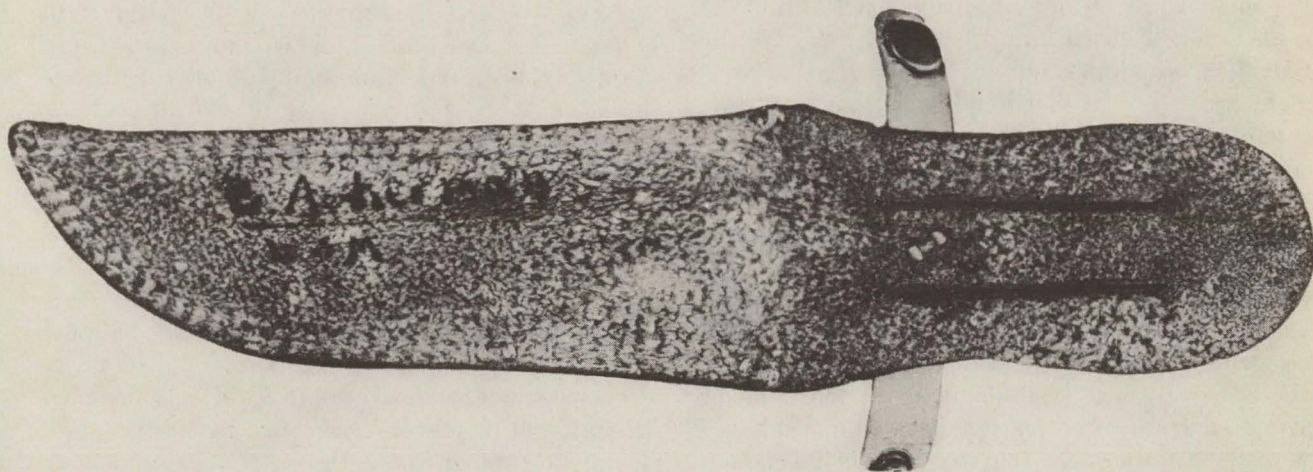
graduate of Yale University, who was last seen on July 15, 1947, in Minneapolis, Minn., prior to leaving for Wayne College, Detroit, Mich. Similar appointments in connection with prospective positions were not kept. It was believed that Dr. Ackerman had met with an accident.

This circular reached the desk of the superintendent of identification of the Minneapolis Police Department on October 6, 1947. His memory tied the report on the sheath to that of the missing persons circular. Witnesses immediately identified the clothing of the unknown deceased as that of Dr. Ackerman. The body was exhumed and a positive dental identification was effected.

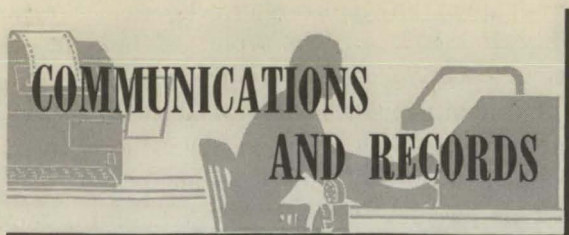
As the result of cooperation among law-enforcement agencies on the far west coast, the Midwest, and the FBI Laboratory on the east coast, the body of Dr. Ackerman was returned to her family in San Diego for proper burial.



Knife sheath found with effects of unidentified body.



Infrared photograph.



Police Records Systems

Type of Crime and Location Indices

The apprehension of a gang of young men recently cleared a series of stick-ups. The boys were identified by several witnesses and readily confessed, but the young thieves had been burglarizing residences and commercial houses and stealing from automobiles for such a lengthy period of time that they couldn't remember all of the places they had victimized. They had disposed of the loot. Consequently, the stolen property index was of no assistance in identifying the cases.

The department did not have a *Type of Crime Index* to aid in locating all unsolved burglaries or larcenies from automobiles; nor did it have a *Location Index* to aid in identifying these offenses by location. It therefore became necessary for the officers to review all reports for a period of several years. This laborious task resulted in the location of most of the offenses which were subsequently cleared. Had the department maintained a *Type of Crime Index*, its work in this case would have been comparatively simple.

Type of Crime Index

A *Type of Crime Index* is used to locate cases in the files when the names of victims are not known. It serves as a rudimentary *modus operandi* file as all crimes of the same type are indexed behind the same crime classification guide card. If the "MO" (*modus operandi*) is similar, the department can select those crimes which may have been committed by the same individual or group of individuals. In this manner, the *Type of Crime Index* is used to tie up unsolved cases which are similar in nature. By this means the investigation of several cases can be consolidated. In addition, the "cleared" section may indicate suspects for current crimes. All of the index cards in the cleared section will identify known criminals. In the latter instances, the methods of operation of persons arrested in the past are noted and compared with the methods used in current unsolved crimes. The investigation may then be continued on the

assumption that the known criminal may have committed the current offenses.

The above paragraph outlines procedures used by police in consciously or unconsciously applying the *modus operandi* principle—that a criminal is a victim of habit and will tend to commit the same kind of crime in the same pattern.

The index also furnishes statistical information concerning the number of cases which are cleared by arrest and those remaining unsolved.

Preparing Type of Crime Index Cards

In addition to the name index card prepared for the name of the victim or complainant, a separate index card, which may be a duplicate, is prepared for the *Type of Crime Index*. The type of crime committed is recorded with the victim's name at the top of the card.

The index cards prepared for the *Type of Crime Index* should contain a brief description of the *modus operandi* (method of operation) used in each crime. The sample index card shown in figure 1 is illustrative of the *modus operandi* description which may be recorded on the index cards.

Suppose this index card was filed in the "Robbery—Highway" section of the file. Another highway robbery is reported. In this case the robber asked the victim for a match or for the correct time and then threatened the victim with a gun and robbed him. The two index cards being filed in the same section would tend to associate both crimes by the similarity in the MO. Each case file can then be reviewed to ascertain whether the description of the robbers is similar. If the descriptions are similar, the cases may be investigated as one.

Uniformity and Simplicity

The uniform classification of offenses adopted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police provides a standard break-down which may be followed by law enforcement agencies in establishing a *Type of Crime Index*. Guide cards may be prepared for each of the part I offense classi-

fications and for each of the more serious offenses among the part II offense classifications. The part I and part II offense classifications are:

- | | |
|---|--|
| PART I. Classes | |
| 1. Criminal homicide. | 12. Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. |
| (a) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter. | 13. Prostitution and commercialized vice. |
| (b) Manslaughter by negligence. | 14. Sex offenses (except 2 and 13). |
| 2. Rape. | 15. Offenses against the family and children. |
| 3. Robbery. | 16. Narcotic drug laws. |
| 4. Aggravated assault. | 17. Liquor laws. |
| 5. Burglary—breaking or entering. | 18. Drunkenness. |
| 6. Larceny—theft (except auto theft). | 19. Disorderly conduct. |
| 7. Auto theft. | 20. Vagrancy. |
| | 21. Gambling. |
| | 22. Driving while intoxicated. |
| PART II. Classes | |
| 8. Other assaults. | 23. Violation of road and driving laws. |
| 9. Forgery and counterfeiting. | 24. Parking violations. |
| 10. Embezzlement and fraud. | 25. Traffic and motor vehicle laws (except 22-24). |
| 11. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing. | 26. All other offenses. |
| | 27. Suspicion. |

Figure 1 illustrates a guide card break-down for the part I offense classes. The subsections under each crime classification are the same as the headings on the Supplement to the monthly Return A crime report. This breakdown will be sufficiently large for the majority of law enforcement agencies. As each section becomes large it may be further subdivided by using *modus operandi* headings. For example, the nonresidence subheading under the burglary classification may have a break-down as to the "property attacked" such as drug, grocery, jewelry stores, gasoline stations, warehouses, etc.

Subsections for the more serious crimes among the part II offense classifications can be prepared as the need is indicated. An example of a break-down which may be designed for the embezzlement and fraud classification is as follows:

Embezzlement and Fraud:

- Embezzlement.
- Fraud.
- Confidence game.
- Fraudulent conversion, appropriation, entries, accounts, registration, etc.
- False personation, pretense, statement, document, representation, claims, evidence, etc.
- Gross fraud, cheat, or swindle.
- Check frauds; drawing check without funds, etc.
- Fraudulent use of telegraph, telephone messages.
- Insurance frauds.

Use of false weights and measures.

False advertising.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook furnished by the FBI without charge will furnish similar break-downs for each of the part II offense classifications.

Size of File

Caution should be exercised to insure that the Type of Crime Index does not become too large to be worked efficiently, particularly in the larceny and auto theft classifications. Once each year all index cards representing unsolved minor larcenies and auto thefts which are then 1 or 2 years old should be drawn from the file and placed in storage or destroyed. Index cards representing the more serious crimes may remain in file for a much longer period of time. The index cards in the cleared section under each classification, each one identifying a known criminal, may remain in file indefinitely. Unless the volume of index cards in any section creates a burden in searching, such cards may remain in file indefinitely.

Planning Police Action

The Type of Crime Index may be used by a police department to plan action for crime prevention activities. For example, under the auto theft classification the index may have a break-down for automobiles stolen from used car or parking lots. A study of this section may indicate the need of working out preventative plans with the owners or operators of such lots. If the latter do not co-operate with the police department, the index may even point the way to corrective legislation.

Another section may pertain to those automobiles stolen in cases in which the keys were left in the car. A study of this section may suggest a public educational program to enlist the aid of citizens in removing the keys from parked automobiles. The majority of departments know that keys left in the ignition of parked machines present an inducement to many young people who would make no attempt to steal a locked car.

Similarly, the subsection "Thefts from cars" under the larceny classification may indicate that the general public is careless in leaving articles in cars which are not locked.

The subsection, "Bicycles," under the larceny classification, may indicate a need for an educational program among the children of school age to place their bicycles in a secure position or to

lock them in a bicycle rack. This can be accomplished by talks before groups in the various schools. Arrangements may be made with the appropriate school authorities and various theaters for proper racks and requesting or requiring the children to lock their bicycles to the racks. Bicycle licensing and registration, where the city does not have such an ordinance, may be indicated. Such licensing and registration will provide some control over the ownership, and aid in the identification of recovered bicycles.

Extension of Crime Index

A practical approach to an extension of the Type of Crime Index involves the adaptation of certain *modus operandi* headings on a highly selective basis. Experience will lead to the most valuable arrangement in a particular locality. The following is offered more as a suggestion of possibilities than as a final solution. It should be noted that the indexing of reports will still be the same, that is, only one Type of Crime card is prepared for each crime.

Robbery

Within each subdivision by property attacked as shown in UCR classifications (highway, commercial house, oil station, and so forth) the following break-down may be added: beating; gun; sharp instrument; strong-arm (mugging); and others. In addition, a study of the file may suggest the desirability of further segregation, such as, black-jack, iron bar or pipe; club; knife, icepick, and pistol (by color and size).

Pursuant to the above, the guide cards might be as follows:

```

Robbery
  Highway
    Beating
      Blackjack
      Club
      Iron bar or pipe
      Other
    Gun
      Pistol
        Large
          Black
            Long-barrel
            Short-barrel
          Nickel
            Long-barrel
            Short-barrel
        Small (same as under large)
    Sharp instrument
      Icepick
      Knife
  
```

(Follow similar procedure for commercial house, oil station, etc.)

Burglary—breaking or entering

The addition of guide cards for this classification might be made as follows:

```

Residence
  Apartment
    Door
      Breaking
      Key or instrument
      Unlocked
    Window
      Breaking
      Instrument
      Unlocked
    Other
      Boarding house
      Duplex
      Hotel
      House, one-family
      Etc.
  
```

(Same subguides as under "Apartment")

Nonresidence. (List various types such as factory, clothing store, drug store, etc. Use subheadings indicated under "Apartment." Some departments prefer to list all "safe jobs" under one heading, rather than the type business place attacked.

Larceny—theft

The categories of pocket-picking, purse-snatching, and shop-lifting may be subdivided by the general place of occurrence (property attacked) where applicable to the crime, such as bus station, railroad station, theater, drug store, department store, street, park, etc. Thefts from autos and thefts of auto accessories may be subdivided by the general type location such as public garage, parking lot, business district street, residential district street, etc. Under certain circumstances the police may prefer a break-down by make of automobile in accessory theft cases. Bicycles and all other thefts may be subdivided along the lines indicated.

Auto Theft

Subdivisions are frequently determined by type premises (property attacked); where car was parked, such as residence driveway, residential street, parking lot, etc. Further subdivision may be as follows: broke window; by-passed switch; door forced; towed or pushed away, etc.

Rape

The need for further subdivisions in the forcible classification of this crime will not be general. However, guide cards may be added by color of victim and assailant and further by such headings as beating, choking, gun, knife, etc.

Property Identification Index

Certain studies may be made on all reports of a similar type obtained by object of attack through the Property Identification Index (Stolen Property Index) of the department. Thus, all reports of burglaries in which rugs were stolen may be located. Similarly, all reports relating to the theft of doctors' bags (for narcotics) may be obtained. Many departments fail to index cash losses and although such indexing in the property file may lead to few recoveries, it is often an aid to detectives to locate reports of cash losses in burglaries.

Small police departments using a complaint report form for the initial recording of all complaints may use a carbon copy of the complaint report form to be placed in a Type of Crime file in the same manner as described above for filing index cards.

Location of Crime Index

A Location of Crime Index is used to locate cases in the files when only the location of the incident is known, and to make studies of crime conditions at a given location or by area. A Location of Crime Index can be a valuable investigative aid to a department if it is properly used. It can also be a valuable device when it is utilized in studies to assist in the efficient administration of a department. A department should not undertake to establish a Location Index, however, unless a need for one is felt.

A carbon copy of the index card prepared for the complainant or victim may be used for this index.

A Location of Crime Index differs somewhat in principle from a Traffic Location File. The majority of traffic accidents occur at intersections and at points where an exact address is not known. Most crimes occur at a specific address. Accordingly, setting up and maintaining a Location of Crime Index are a more simple operation.

Preparing Guide Cards

One guide card may be prepared for each street in the city. The guide cards for named streets may be filed in alphabetical order, followed by the guide cards for the numbered streets in numerical order. Many departments prefer to file the guide cards pertaining to numbered streets in their proper alphabetical sequence, which is a satisfactory procedure. The index cards may be filed by

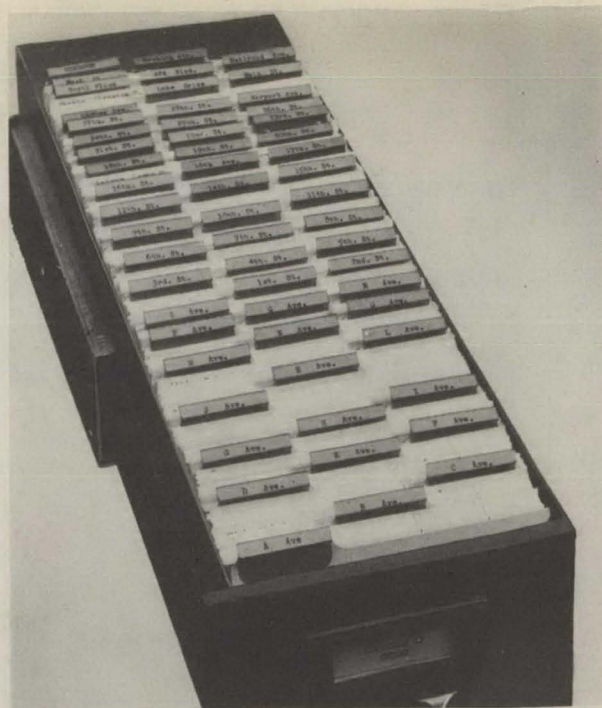


Figure 2.

the numbered address on each street nearest to the point where the crime occurred. Figure 2 illustrates a sample guide card break-down for a location file.

Application for Business Licenses

Police departments in many cities are requested by their city governments to investigate a license applicant and his business, and to report their findings in order that the council may determine whether the granting of a license is in the best interests of society. A Location File will quite often furnish information concerning a trouble area in the vicinity where the new business is to be situated, particularly in applications for licenses to operate night clubs or taverns, liquor stores, etc.

Assignment of Patrol

A study of a particular street location or area will show that the vice conditions are particularly troublesome. A concentration in this area by the vice squad or a shift in the patrol may be suggested to eliminate the problem.

Consider for a moment an area where an outbreak of a serious disease occurs. The first case reported, while reviewed by health officials, is not cause for great alarm. However, each succeeding report is studied with much concern to determine

the cause. In every case the medical authorities try to act before the disease reaches epidemic proportions by attacking the source, or isolating the evil, to prevent its spreading. When a disease reaches epidemic proportions, doctors, nurses and medical supplies are brought into the area as the need is indicated. The entire country rallies to aid the stricken area.

Similarly, a Location Index will serve a police department. It will show where a concentration of crime exists. The first crime reported in a certain area is not particularly significant as far as the location is concerned. However, each succeeding crime reported at a particular location will serve as a flash that police attention is needed in that area. The department may make studies to determine the cause of crime in any given area and attack it at its source or isolate the evil to prevent its spreading.

Locating Suspects

Many departments require officers to submit a report on each suspicious person stopped and questioned during a tour of duty. These reports are then reviewed to ascertain whether any of the persons were in the area where a crime was committed. If these persons were indexed on a temporary basis in the Location File it would be a simple process to locate those suspicious persons who were in the vicinity of the crime without reviewing all reports. Many departments also index in a separate Location File the residence of youthful offenders. Such a procedure is often helpful in locating suspects when there is an indication that the crime might have been committed by a youthful offender.

Spot Maps

A spot map is a useful aid, providing a visual picture of crime conditions. It will allow the department to visualize situations and to plan tactics. Spot maps showing burglaries, purse snatchings, robberies, auto thefts, and recoveries, and residence of offenders, particular youthful offenders, can be very helpful.

A spot map by itself does not aid the department in locating the various reports and the identities of the offenders. The Location File will allow the department to realize the full value of a spot map with a minimum amount of work.

Figure 3 is a spot map showing the location of recovered automobiles. Figure 4 is a spot map

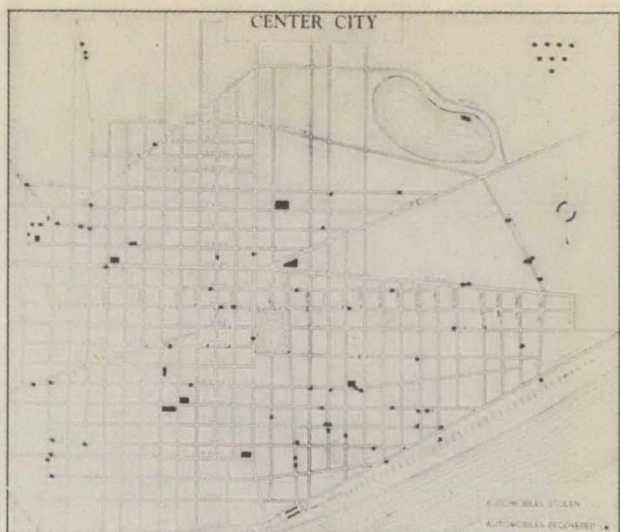


Figure 3. Spot map—Auto thefts.

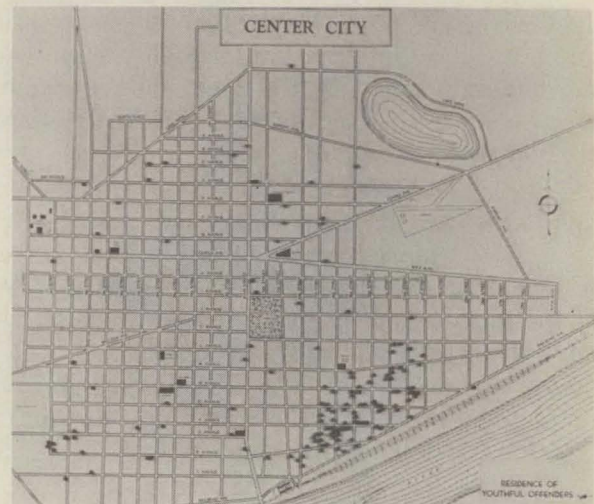


Figure 4. Spot map—Residence of youthful offenders.

showing the location of youthful offenders. It will be observed that the recovered automobiles are concentrated in the areas where there are concentrations of youthful offenders. From the visual picture shown on these maps it would be reasonable to assume that many automobiles about the city were stolen by persons living in these concentrated areas where the cars were abandoned. The Location File will quickly identify those living near the place of abandonment. Questions as to individual crimes shown on the spot map may be answered through the location index.

(The Stolen Property Index will be presented in an ensuing issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.)

POLICE TRAINING

Defensive Tactics¹

F. COUNTER AND ESCAPE HOLDS (CONTINUED)

10. Kicks

(a) *Avoiding Kick.*

1. Twist.

SITUATION: Opponent is facing you. He attempts a kick to your groin or midsection with his right foot (fig. 61).

ACTION: Twist your body quickly toward the right as you execute a sideward movement toward your left by bending your left knee and straightening your right knee. At the same time bring your left arm across the front of your body in an effort to parry the kick (fig. 62).

2. Rear Pivot.

SITUATION: Same as "10 (a) 1."

ACTION: Move your right leg backward and to your left, keeping your left foot stationary. At the same time bring your left arm across the front of your body (fig. 63).

NOTE: Kicks may also be avoided by springing or jumping out of range or by rushing the opponent so that the kick has little or no effect.

(b) *Pivot and lift leg.*

SITUATION: Same as in "10 (a) 1."

ACTION: Move your right leg backward and toward your left as you grasp underneath opponent's leg, near the ankle, with your left hand. Continue the upward movement of opponent's leg by lifting with your left hand and immediate grasp his heel with your right hand (fig. 64). Opponent's balance is completely destroyed and he can be easily pushed backward to the floor (fig. 65).

(c) *Pivot and toe hold.*

SITUATION: Same as in "10 (a) 1."

ACTION: Same as in "10 (b)" except that you grasp the top of his foot near the toes with your right hand (fig. 66). Twist his toe vigorously toward your right as you push forward, forcing your opponent to the floor (fig. 67).

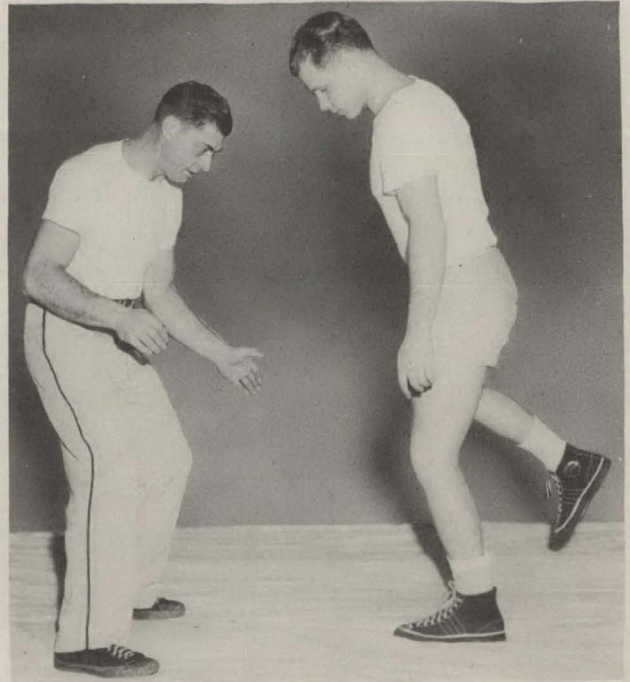


Figure 61.



Figure 62.

¹ This is the fifth in a series of articles.

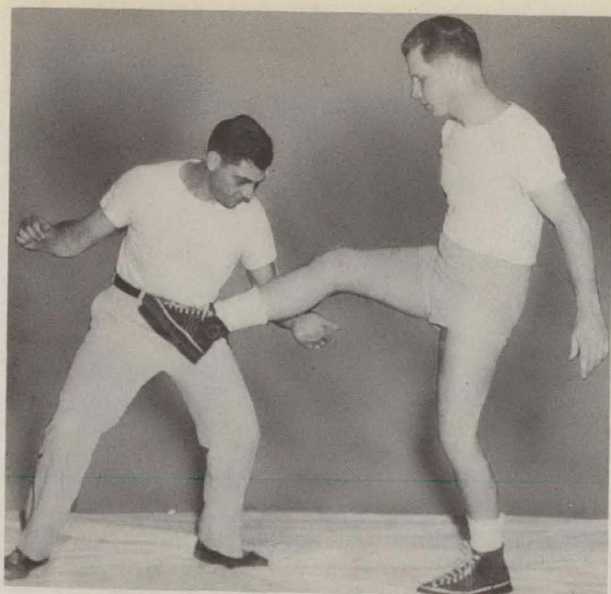


Figure 63.

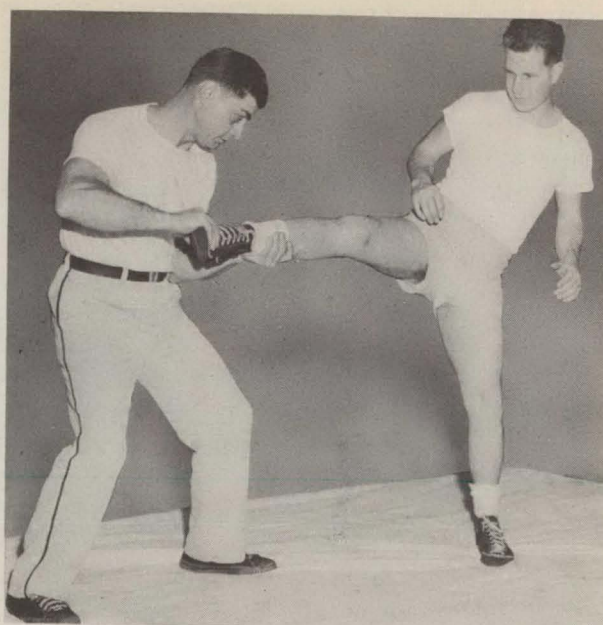


Figure 66.

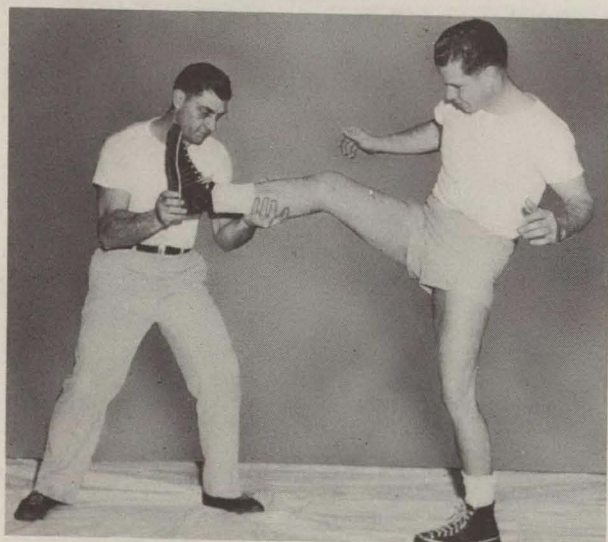


Figure 64.

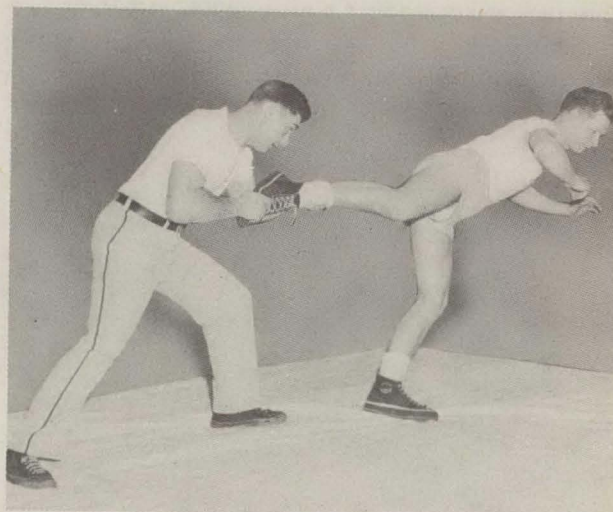


Figure 67.

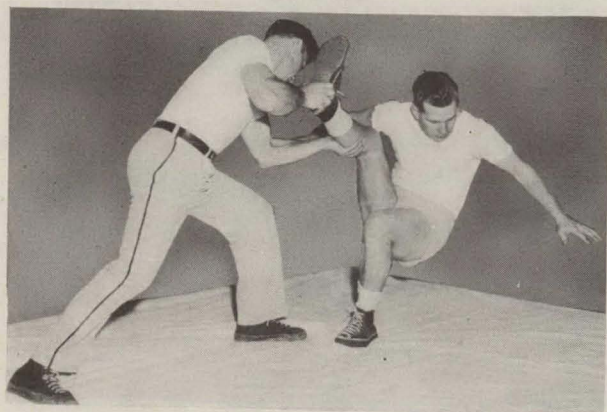


Figure 65.

(d) *Pivot and crotch kick.*

SITUATION: Same as in "10 (a) 1."

ACTION: Same as described in "10 (b)" and illustrated by figure 64, and immediately deliver a kick to opponent's groin with your right foot (fig. 68).

(e) *Foot block.*

SITUATION: Same as in "10 (a) 1."

ACTION: Twist your body toward your right and at the same time raise your left foot and move it forward toward your right. The kick is blocked and pain is inflicted when opponent's shin makes contact with the outside edge of your shoe (fig. 69).

(f) *Cross arm block and grab.*

1. Standing.

SITUATION: Same as "10 (a) 1."

ACTION: Cross your arms as you step in with your left foot and catch the kick in the "V" formed by your crossed arms (fig. 70). Grasp opponent's leg with your hands and jerk it upward (fig. 71). Immediately shift your right hand from opponent's leg to the bottom of his foot and continue to lift the leg as you push opponent backward to the floor (fig. 72).

2. On floor.

SITUATION: You are on the floor, practically on your knees, and opponent attempts to kick you in the face with his right foot.

ACTION: Cross your arms and catch the kick in the "V" formed by your crossed arms (fig. 73). (If you do not have time to cross your arms, either forearm may be used to block the kick). Immediately grasp opponent's leg with your hands and pin his foot to the floor as you drive your right shoulder hard against his leg directly below and slightly to the inside of the kneecap. Your head is placed against the outside of opponent's leg to avoid any kick which might be attempted with his left foot (fig. 74).

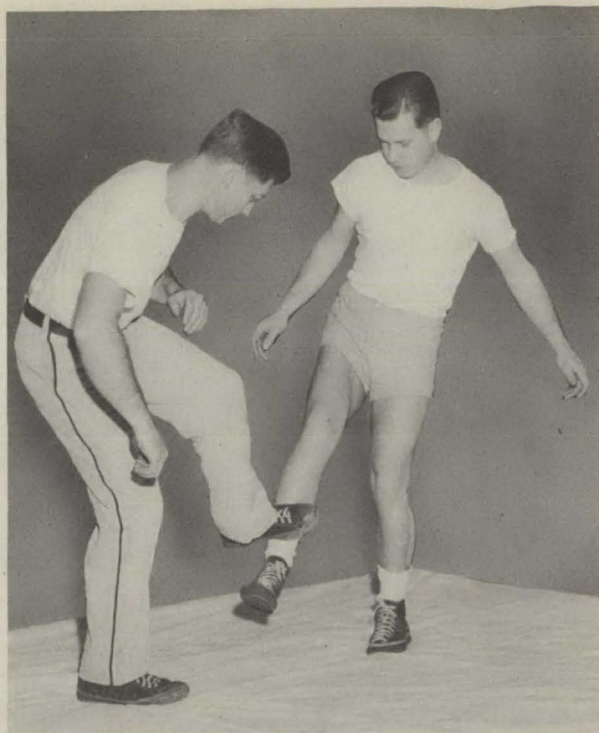


Figure 69.

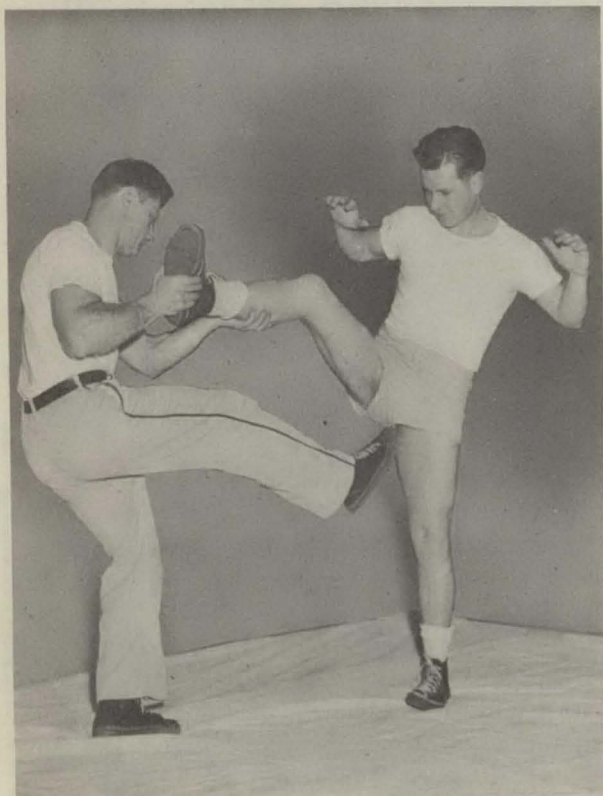


Figure 68.



Figure 70.

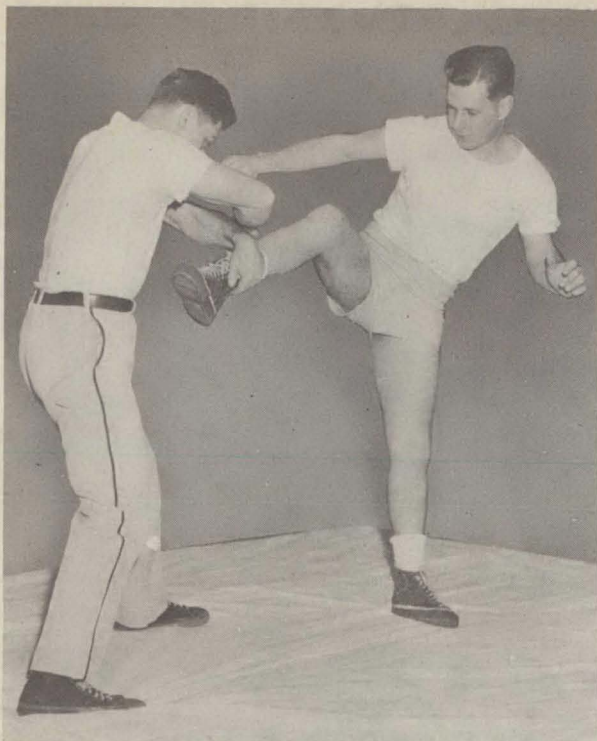


Figure 71.



Figure 73.

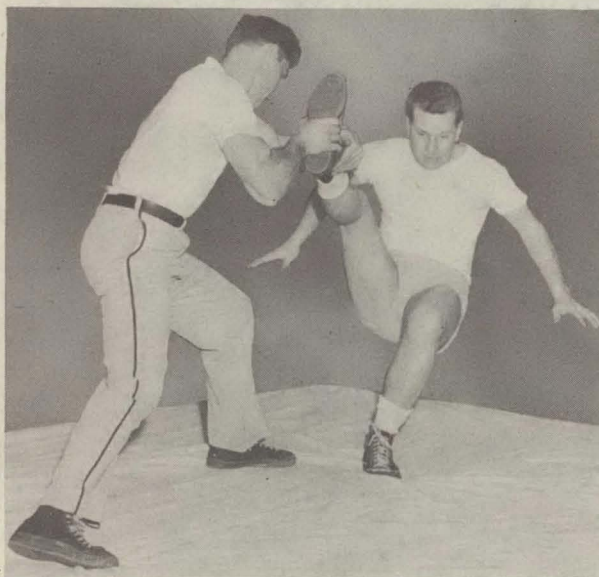


Figure 72.



Figure 74.

THE SERIES ON DEFENSIVE TACTICS WILL BE CONTINUED IN A SUBSEQUENT ISSUE. IN STUDYING THE VARIOUS METHODS EMPLOYED YOU SHOULD CONSTANTLY REFER TO THE JANUARY, 1948, BULLETIN WHICH SETS FORTH GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.

Cleveland, Ohio, Police Training



Photos by Cleveland Plain Dealer

TOP. A Special Agent instructor checks positions on the firing line

CENTER. Cleveland officers demonstrate the proper procedure to be used in stopping an automobile and arresting occupants believed to be dangerous.

BOTTOM. A Special Agent of the FBI and Deputy Inspector Patrick J. Lenahan, Cleveland Police Department, demonstrate the correct procedure utilized in handling evidence found at the scene of a crime to Officer George Pollick.



CRIME PREVENTION

The juvenile problem has been one of great concern to all branches of law enforcement.

We need not go into the great number of factors that tend to cause juvenile delinquency. We merely need recognize that human behavior is the result of many types of influences on the individual. A child's character, personality and ability to grow up without seriously deviating from the rules of society, are determined by such things as his home life, his cultural and hereditary background, his economic status, his physical surroundings, what he sees, hears and reads, his companions and their group standards, his physical and mental health, his educational opportunities, his religious training, his recreational opportunities and his community's law enforcement program.

When a child does get into difficulty or exhibits delinquent tendencies, the way he is handled, the facilities available for his treatment and guidance, and the timing and manner in which all of these facilities go into action on his behalf have definite bearing on his chances of becoming a stable, useful member of society.

During the recent war years when all public services and facilities were drastically cut and social institutions including the home were tremendously weakened, we realize that a "special" effort had to be made to guide and safeguard our youth. In view of these facts, we instituted a Youth Aid Bureau to carry out a crime prevention program on a city-wide basis.

This bureau was instituted on August 1, 1943, and is primarily concerned with:

- (1) Helping to secure more adequate social treatment for individual juvenile delinquents and wayward minors.
- (2) Finding and removing community conditions which make for crime,
- (3) Building up constructive forces for the prevention of crime, and
- (4) Developing a different attitude upon the part of youth toward the law and law-enforcement agencies.

Unfortunately the police officer who "finds" the delinquent seldom has available the information upon which to make a sound decision. Quite

Handling the Juvenile Problem In Cincinnati

by Chief of Police E. T. WEATHERLY
Cincinnati, Ohio

often he knows little or nothing about the child and the "total" situation which may compel him in the direction of delinquent behavior. In view of these facts, all police officers in the field send in a written report of all neglected children and of all minor offenses committed by juveniles, on a prescribed report form known as a "juvenile registry." These reports are forwarded to the youth aid bureau which, through close contact and cooperation with the school, the juvenile court, and all public and private welfare agencies, has available adequate information to intelligently evaluate and determine what course of action should be taken. It acts as a sifting or clearing house for all such complaints and either conducts a more complete investigation or suggests an arrest, or refers the case to the agency trained and geared to effectively handle the problem.

Putting this theory into practice is best exemplified by citing an actual case.

One night at approximately 10 o'clock an officer saw a 10-year-old boy, dirty and poorly clad, enter the lobby of a large and prominent hotel and try to sell postcards. The officer took that boy home and informed his parents of what had happened. He then submitted a written report to the Youth Aid Bureau. The following night at 12:05 a.m. the same boy was apprehended in a different part of the city doing the same thing. Again an officer took him home and submitted a written report to the Youth Aid Bureau. This bureau immediately made an investigation and this is what they found: a broken stairway leading to three dirty, filthy rooms, housing three adults and four children. The family was composed of mother, father, grandfather, and four children ranging in ages from 18 months to 16 years. The oldest child was a boy who was feeble-minded. The children were cold and dirty and had to be sent to the emergency child care center.

The father was on Federal probation in another State and immediately returned to that State when the investigation began. The mother was arrested and charged with "child neglect." Photo-

graphs were taken of the home conditions and presented as evidence in court. The grandfather was arrested and sent to the workhouse to be cleaned (deloused).

Immediate referrals were made to the following agencies:

- (1) Board of health and public nursing division,
- (2) Public welfare division,
- (3) Family service bureau,
- (4) Building inspection department,
- (5) Federal probation department,
- (6) Adult probation,
- (7) Board of education.

All agencies went into action. This coordinated action initiated by the police helped straighten this family out. The family at present is no longer a problem and the boy who was displaying delinquent tendencies has not been in any difficulty in the past 10 months.

In addition to making investigations involving children, intensive patrol is carried on in the areas of truancy, delinquency, child labor law violations, and in areas conducive to sex delinquency. All females, and especially juveniles, who have been victims of immorality such as rape, indecent acts, etc., are immediately referred to a case-work agency.

Other functional (departmental) services of great significance include youth and adult conferences and youth and adult educational programs. These include lectures, slides, and sound movies which are presented to civic, fraternal, labor, and social welfare groups; and to children at training schools and youth centers. Instrumental programs by the police orchestra have proved to be a most effective means in reaching both the youth and adults. The police orchestra presented 18 programs to grade school children, 17 programs to youth groups, and 46 programs to mixed groups with an aggregate attendance of 31,505 during the first 6 months of 1947.

The Youth Aid Bureau, since its inception, has presented over 200 educational programs with an aggregate attendance of over 20,000. Youth and adult conferences conducted at the youth aid bureau have been well received and have been most beneficial in bringing about a better family adjustment. The officers of the youth aid bureau participate in community organization and planning for its youth. The most recent example was the planning and supervision of 40 teen-age dances and 15 band concerts conducted throughout the entire city during the summer months, and the

organization of three community co-ordinating councils to plan youth activities on a yearly basis.

Our training program includes the training of approximately 400 schoolboy safety patrols. In addition, crime-prevention methods and techniques are greatly emphasized in our police recruit and in-service training classes.

Some of the nonfunctional (nondepartmental) services which have been a complement to both the police department and the city include:

- (1) The organization, management, and financial support of a boys' baseball league consisting of 12 teams, each comprised of 15 boys. (F. O. P.)
- (2) One-day celebration and outing at Coney Island for all the boys in the baseball league.
- (3) Police leadership in (two) Boy Scout troops.
- (4) Volunteer membership on advisory boards in boys' clubs, YMCA, and other organized youth projects.
- (5) The planning and management of a boys' football league consisting of 16 teams, each comprised of 25 players. (F. O. P.)

Although statistical data is generally dry and uninteresting, it is the only way in which we can evaluate our services with any degree of accuracy. A great amount of crime prevention work is intangible. However, statistical records submitted by the Hamilton County juvenile courts are indeed encouraging.

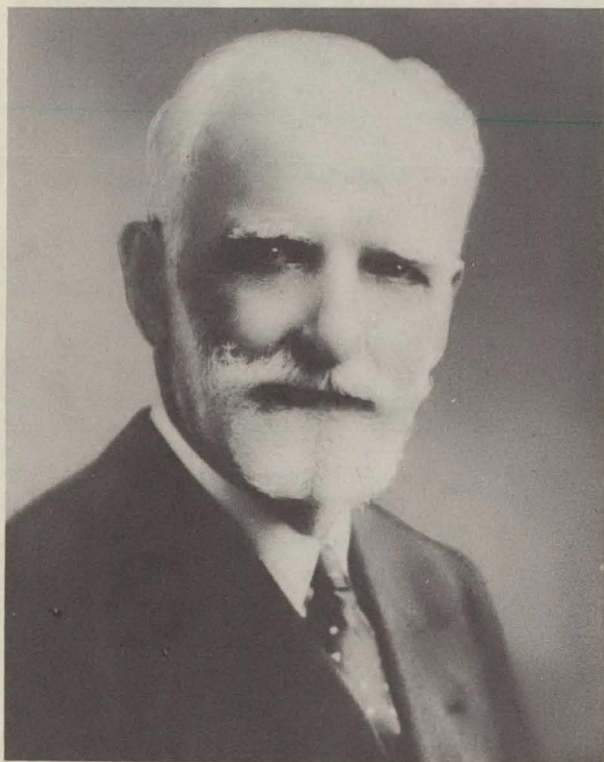
Since 1943 when juvenile delinquency reached its peak, we have had a decline year after year. For example, the number of complaints referred to the juvenile court by the Cincinnati police in 1945 was 2,705. In 1946 it dropped to 2,393, and the first 6 months of 1947 it was 1,024. This achievement is indeed satisfying compared to the reports of some cities.

Crime prevention work is of great economic and social significance. It saves the city, county, State and Federal Governments a great expense and prevents many persons from becoming social waste.

"Protection of our youth rather than punishment" is the philosophy of our crime-prevention program. It is based on the premise that it is better to prepare and prevent rather than repair and repent. Such a philosophy not only guides and safeguards our country's greatest asset, "its youth," but develops in it good citizenship and leadership. The youth of today will be the leaders of tomorrow, and law enforcement agencies can help tremendously in shaping that leadership of tomorrow and guiding the destinies of the future.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Wisconsin's Mr. Prim



The most colorful participant at the annual convention of the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association held in Superior, Wis., last September was George T. Prim, former chief of police at Appleton, Wis.

Eighty-three-year-old Mr. Prim, a loyal member of the Association for the past 30 years, has missed only one meeting in that time. This occasion was in 1946 when he had just returned from a 3,000-mile automobile trip.

A native of New Providence, Tenn., Mr. Prim was appointed as a patrolman in the Chicago Police Department on April 12, 1888. He progressed through the ranks and later was appointed to a lieutenantcy. On July 6, 1917, he was appointed Chief of Police of Appleton, Wis. He served in this capacity until 1941, when he retired.

Reminiscing, Mr. Prim compared law enforce-

ment of today with that of other years. He related that he used a patrol wagon drawn by a horse when he was first appointed as chief in Appleton. Later he was instrumental in bringing about the installation of patrol boxes and radio, and in the organization of a Bureau of Identification for his department. During his years of service he advocated adequate compensation and shorter working hours for officers.

Former Chief Prim is actively interested in all things pertaining to law enforcement.

★ ★ ★

Idaho Sheriff Nabs Escapees

On November 25, 1947, Charles T. McCracken, Sheriff, Soda Springs, Idaho, was apprised of the burglary of the bulk gasoline plant at Soda Springs.

Sheriff McCracken quickly searched the crime scene. He found a plain tire tread mark in the snow and obtained a description of the car driven by the suspects from a witness. Acting immediately, Sheriff McCracken was able to trace the tread mark to the main intersection of the town and later to the main highway leading to Pocatello, Idaho.

The officer began the pursuit. Approximately 40 miles west of Soda Springs he sighted the suspect car and, although he was alone, followed it.

At Inkom, 11 miles south and west of Pocatello, the subjects became tail conscious. Switching off the car lights they turned down a side street. The officer lost track of them momentarily but located them when they returned to the main highway. He immediately gave chase and overtook the two suspects. (This was not too difficult, inasmuch as the subjects had filled their gasoline tank with kerosene stolen at the bulk plant in Soda Springs, in place of the gasoline they thought they were getting.)

Near the city limits of Pocatello, Sheriff McCracken maneuvered the subjects into a traffic box and forced them off the highway. He immediately dropped behind and kept the two men in the headlights of his car at all times. The officer issued his surrender commands in such terms that the subjects were led to believe he was accompanied by fellow officers. He forced them to get out of



Sheriff McCracken.

their car with their hands in the air and had handcuffed and searched them before they learned that he was quite alone. He then took them to Pocatello in his automobile.

Search of the subjects' car revealed a loaded .22 rifle in the front seat, a hammer and a long, sharp knife.

The subjects themselves had, only a few days earlier, escaped from the Kansas State Prison where both were serving long sentences for crimes of violence. The car which they were driving at the time of the apprehension was a stolen one.

Had the arresting officer not been resourceful in conducting his surveillance and in effecting the apprehension, it is reasonable to assume that the subjects would have resisted arrest.

Sheriff McCracken, a strong advocate of police training, said he felt that in all likelihood he would have been killed but for the instruction which he received recently in his attendance at training schools and conferences.

"Mr. Santa Claus"



The appellations collected by officers of the law vary considerably in color and richness. Chief of Police Walter L. Prater, Tallahassee, Fla., has earned one of the more enviable ones. His hobby has made him "Mr. Santa Claus" to scores of needy children who find their holiday brightened by the gifts and toys he makes in his workshop during his spare time.

Four years ago the chief became interested in woodwork and handicraft. He built a 12- by 18-foot shop near his home and invested in tools and equipment. At first he concentrated on making doll beds and children's chairs. On Christmas morning Chief Prater delivered them to a number of children whose lean holiday became suddenly and unexpectedly brighter.

Four years have gone by since that Christmas and last year Chief Prater supplemented Santa's gifts with small tables, carts, book stands, etc.

The chief's hobby enables him to have the pleasure of giving at Christmas time. Quite as a matter of chance it has become a bridge between him and the people he serves. The satisfied citizens have tangible evidence that the tall, dark-haired man in uniform is interested in them and the reaction is evident. Chief Prater's public likes him.

MISCELLANEOUS

Unique Evidence Developed in Hit-and-Run Case

By Chief RALPH S. HOLIDAY, *Brattleboro, Vt.,
Police Department*

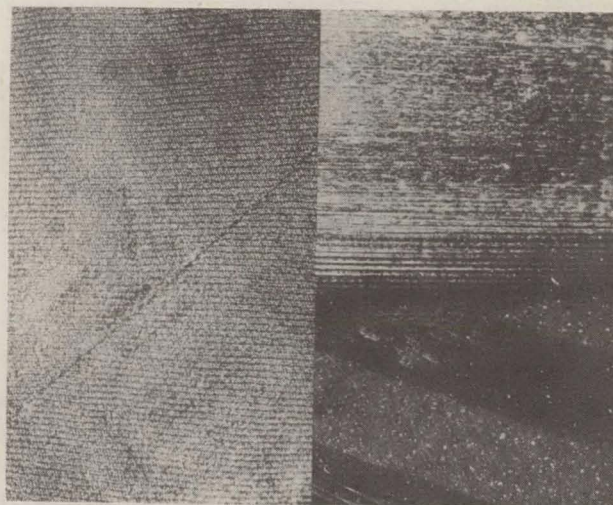
About 11:15 p. m. on the night of October 19, 1946, Officer Richard Jones (N. A.) and Officer Archie Aldrich of the Brattleboro, Vt., Police Department, were parked in a police cruiser approximately 95 feet from U. S. Route No. 5, on regular patrol duty. A man was observed coming from a nearby restaurant. He walked down the street and started to cross U. S. Route No. 5. Officer Aldrich was watching the man and suddenly exclaimed, "That man has been hit." The cruiser, driven by Officer Jones, immediately headed for the scene, less than 100 feet distant. Both officers noted that the two-tone car, evidently responsible for the accident, had not stopped.

Upon arrival on the scene, Officer Aldrich got out of the car to aid the victim, while Officer Jones drove off in pursuit of the two-tone vehicle. He was able to overtake it a short distance from the scene of the accident. The driver and lady companion, after brief questioning, stated that they thought they had hit another car and were sure that they had not hit a pedestrian. Officer Jones returned, with both subjects, to the scene where Officer Aldrich had discovered that the victim was very seriously injured, and had summoned a doctor who ordered that the man be taken to the hospital immediately. The victim died en route.

The two respondents were returned to the police station for further questioning. On the way to the station it was observed by the officers that the man who had been driving the accident car was under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and that he seemed very upset and excited. Upon arriving at the station, State's Attorney Ernest F. Berry and Motor Vehicle Inspectors Lester McCarthy and Richard Curtis were called. (The Motor Vehicle Department has since been changed to State Police.)

After the arrival of the State officers the questioning of the respondents was started. It was soon evident to all officers present that the man was under the influence of liquor, so that the State's attorney at once issued a warrant charging the subject with DWI, and he was locked up. The of-

ficers then returned to the scene of the crime to observe the physical evidence. The car was immediately taken to the home of Inspector McCarthy and placed under lock and key. It was at this time that Special Officer Lewis R. Brown was called in to check this evidence and to photograph same. He went to the scene with Officer Reginald Belville and took four pictures showing the location of the police cruiser, the spot where the victim's body lay, and the area over which the body was carried after being hit, also the distance which the car traveled before being stopped by Officer Jones. These four pictures told the entire story of the accident, including the apprehension of the driver of the car. However, the hardest part was yet to come. Special Officer Brown spent hours going over the Pontiac car with a fine tooth comb, trying for every available piece of evidence. He came up with (1) a piece of thread or fabric lodged in the screw which holds the rim of the headlight in place, (2) a scrape mark on the top of the fender, and to the outside of this scrape mark what appeared to be definite ridges, indicating that they had been made by or had come from



Pictured above is a composite print showing (on the left) the ridges and break in the cloth of the victim's trousers, and (on the right) the ridge marks left on the fender of the Pontiac



Photograph showing a piece of thread or fabric from the victim's clothing lodged in the top of the left headlight.

some fabric or cloth which had been rubbed over it with considerable pressure. A comparison print was then made of the victim's trousers and the distinct ridges formed on the fender of the Pontiac, with very good results. The ridges from the fender appeared to match the ridges in the blue serge trousers worn by the victim. This same pair of trousers and the piece of fabric found in the screw of the headlight were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison. The Laboratory experts found that the fabric recovered from the screw of the headlight and the fabric of the trousers were identical.

The officers in this case had covered their tracks so well that the defense knew nothing of the evidence gathered until the case was ready for trial. At this time, after getting an idea of the evidence which the State had, the defense entered a plea of guilty.

Fond du Lac Authorities Intensify Search for Brutal Killer

At 12 o'clock noon on Sunday, October 24, 1943, the body of Mrs. Laura L. Krueger, a 61-year-old widow was found on the floor of the living room of her home at 86 East Johnson Street, Fond du Lac, Wis., where she lived alone except for the few people who rented rooms from her.

Mrs. Krueger had been murdered. She was found lying on her back, glasses in place, her hands folded across her chest and her feet close together. Her clothing was disarranged. A portion of her underclothing was removed and was left on the floor of the next room. She had not, however, been criminally assaulted. The shades in the living room were tightly drawn, which was unusual

according to neighbors. There were no signs of a struggle in the house which had been thoroughly searched for valuables.

The victim had been hit on the top of her head five or six times with a blunt object, presumably a 12-ounce riveting hammer (type used extensively by tinsmiths). Each blow penetrated leaving a round hole in the skull. In addition, Mrs. Krueger had been stabbed once below the left breast with a butcher knife from the kitchen. The hammer and knife were discarded in a kitchen cupboard after an attempt had been made to wipe the knife blade clean of blood.

The hammer bore the trade name "Plumb." It was new and was identified as having been sold at 1:15 p. m., in a local hardware store on Saturday, October 23. The clerk at the store described the purchaser as being a white man about 30 years of age, approximately 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighing about 160 pounds and having a long pointed face. The suspect wore a dark gray top coat or a reversible coat and a dark gray hat.

During the afternoon of October 23rd, a roomer who had been in the Krueger home for about 2 years, returned to his room at approximately 2:30 p. m., at which time he heard Mrs. Krueger talking to a man in a room upstairs. This man was believed to be a prospective roomer inasmuch as that particular room had been unoccupied for several weeks. Following discovery of the victim's body, officers found Mrs. Krueger's small record book which bore the notation that "Thomas Bloomer" had paid Mrs. Krueger \$3.50 for room rent, to take effect on Monday, October 25th. Circumstances indicate that the unknown and unseen man rented the room in question during the afternoon. Apparently Mrs. Krueger had been in the act of cleaning it for the new roomer when she was interrupted and killed, as a dish of water, a scrubbing rag and some soap powder were found in the room after her death. It is known that the victim was alive at 5:30 p. m., on October 23d. She must have been killed some time during the evening of that day.

Robbery undoubtedly was the motive for the crime as the whole downstairs had been thoroughly ransacked and a substantial sum of money and two men's watches were missing.

The watches are described as follows:

No. 1. Man's Elgin, 7-jewel, yellow gold hunting case; case number, 1376548; movement No. 11977986.

No. 2. Man's Elgin, 15-jewel, yellow gold hunting crown case; case number, 8461642; movement No. 13780327.

No trace of the watches has ever been found, nor has Thomas Bloomer been located. It is believed that if the suspect had honest intentions of renting the room prior to the decision to rob the victim, he may have given Mrs. Krueger his correct name. Therefore, it is requested that all police departments check their files and directories to determine whether Thomas Bloomer ever was arrested by their respective departments or resided in their respective cities, inasmuch as the man who sold the hammer used in committing this brutal crime believes he could identify the purchaser.

Any information which may lead to the identification and apprehension of the murderer should be forwarded immediately to James D. Cahill, Chief of Police, Fond du Lac, Wis.

WANTED BY THE FBI

GRANT HERBERT TURLEY

Conditional Release Violator, Impersonation

In mid-July of 1947 one Glen R. Dunn, driving a handsome red 1946 Oldsmobile sedan, appeared in Brownsville, Nebr. He was, he said, employed by the U. S. Department of Commerce, operating out of St. Louis, transferring his men to the Brownsville area, and he indicated he contemplated being in that section for a lengthy period. His activity was impressive. He purchased a quantity of lumber, axes, and saws. Hiring two men, he put them to work cutting stakes, at which task they worked for 9 days. He employed a local girl to perform office work, rented a post-office box and made arrangements for the purchase of meal tickets for the men whom he intended to bring to Brownsville. His "reports" were prepared on paper which bore the heading of the "United States Coast & Geodetic Survey, St. Louis Division, Assignment No. 1429-D."

His activity proclaimed the authenticity of his statements and Dunn had no difficulty in cashing a check for \$65 without producing credentials. The check was cashed on July 24th and the man promptly vanished. The lumber company went unpaid as did the two stake-cutters and the office girl. The check, of course, proved to be worthless.



Grant Herbert Turley.

The true identity of Glen R. Dunn is Grant Herbert Turley, whose lengthy criminal record dates back to 1921. The activities of Turley at Brownsville, Nebr., are typical of numerous fraudulent schemes perpetrated by this fugitive during the past 2 years throughout the South, Midwest, and in some of the Eastern States. He has passed innumerable bad checks, obtained automobiles, and otherwise defrauded numerous persons.

Turley's method of operation has varied only to a slight degree over the past 2 years. Sometimes he claims to be a surveyor employed by some agency of the United States Government. On other occasions he poses as an engineer on some type of technical mission for a United States Government agency and at other times he has claimed to be an engineer or surveyor for a construction company. These fraudulent operations have usually centered about small cities in the areas indicated. After establishing what appears to be a respectable business enterprise in a community, as he did in Brownsville, Nebr., Turley proceeds to pass a number of fraudulent checks in that area and promptly disappears.

The subject is described as follows:

Name	Grant Herbert Turley, with aliases: Frank Allen, Harold Bailey, Harold L. Davis, Glen R. Dunn, H. B. Haines, Roy Hefflin, Harold B. Meade, Clyde Pierce, H. B. Rainey, Harold B. Simms, R. B. Simpson, R. H. Venafle, J. W. Ward, Grant White, and many others.
Age	44.
Born	May 6, 1904, Tazewell, Va.
Race	White.
Sex	Male.
Nationality	American.
Height	5 feet, 10 inches.

Weight	175 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Brown, graying at temples.
Eyes	Brown.
Teeth	Lower front teeth missing, uses a partial plate, gold bridge upper front.
Complexion	Medium.
Scars and marks	Large surface scar back of right ear; 1½-inch surface scar outer left forearm; horizontal scar on back of right index finger.
Characteristics	Legs slightly bowed; upper lip protrudes slightly; prominent nose; sometimes speaks with Southern drawl.
Dress	Often wears khaki or dove colored breeches and usually white shirts; well tailored boots, and monogramed shirts.
Occupation	Electrician, mechanic, surveyor, engineer.
Remarks	Smokes Camel cigarettes constantly.
FBI Number	98647.

On December 2, 1947, a Federal Grand Jury at Muskogee, Okla., returned an indictment charging this subject with a violation of the Federal Impersonation Statute. He is charged with other violations of the Federal Impersonation Statute in complaints filed before United States Commissioners at Birmingham, Ala., and Lincoln, Nebr., on October 2, 1947, and February 5, 1948, respectively. Additionally, Turley is charged with violating the terms of his conditional release from a United State penitentiary in a warrant issued by the United States Board of Parole, Washington, D. C., on March 5, 1946.

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

Spanish Prisoner Swindle

Each week people from all over the United States pick up a letter from their incoming mail and scan the "Mexico City" postmark in puzzled wonderment. Each questions who on earth could be writing him. Each opens his mail and is greeted by the same salutation.

MY DEAR SIR: A person who knows you and who has spoken very highly about you, has made me trust to you a very delicate matter on which depends the entire future of my dear daughter, as well as my very existence.

I am in prison, sentenced for bankruptcy, and I wish to know if you are willing to help me to save the sum of \$375,000 U. S. Cy. (three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars) which I have in bank bills hidden in a secret compartment of a trunk that is now deposited in a customhouse in the United States.

The startled reader glances at the signature. It is a totally unfamiliar one and he reads on.

As soon as I send you undeniable evidence, it is necessary for you to come here and pay the expenses incurred in connection with my process. So the embargo on my suitcase can be lifted, one of which suitcases contains a baggage check that was given to me at the time of checking my trunk for North America and which trunk contains the sum above said. To compensate you for all your troubles, I will give you the *Third Part of Said Sum*.

Due to serious reasons which you will know later, please reply via Air Mail. I beg you to treat this matter with the utmost reserve and discretion. Fearing that this letter might have gone astray and not reach your hands, I will not sign my name until I hear from you, and then I will entrust you with all my secret. For the time being I am only signing "M".

Due to the fact that I am in charge of the prison school, I can write you like this and entirely at liberty.

I cannot receive your reply directly in this prison, so in case you accept my proposition, please Air Mail your letter to a person of my entire trust who will deliver it to me safely and rapidly.

This is his name and address: Sr. Ramon Trejo, Calle Tepic No. 4, Mexico City, Mexico. "M"

Whether or not he recognizes it for what it is, the reader has the "sucker come-on" in his hands. If he does know it for what it is, he promptly puts it in the hands of the proper authorities. If he doesn't, and if he nibbles at the bait and answers the heart-rending pleas, he promptly gets back a second letter for he is involved in the "Spanish swindle," also known as "The Spanish prisoner" or the "Trunk with the hidden compartment" hoax. Letter number two usually contains documents, newspaper clippings, etc., purported to prove the statements in the first letter, but goes into further details. The prisoner tells of secretizing a trunk in the customhouse, and how, on his return to Mexico, he was recognized and arrested. He points out that he is in possession of a bank check or a certificate of deposit (usually in a four-figure amount) in an American bank. He specifically requests that the victim bring no checks or other types of negotiables. Cash is necessary to pay off the alleged embargo by the Mexican officials in order to obtain the suitcase containing the claim check for the trunk. A dead line is usually set for payment of the embargo on

the basis of the assumption that authorities will confiscate the suitcase, with resultant loss of the claim check and consequent loss of the trunk and its contents. Sympathy-invoking references to the writer's daughter are carried in the fraudulent newspaper clippings.

On arrival in Mexico, the victim is to contact an agent of the prisoner, or the writer of the letters, who will display a bank check or certificate of deposit, usually a five-figure sum, on deposit in an American bank. In the event the victim desires to question the validity of the check or certificate of deposit, fraudulent telegrams are arranged, indicating that the amount actually is on deposit in the American bank.

The victim is given possession of the bank check or certificate of deposit, whereupon the agent of the writer, or the writer, requests that the embargo costs be paid immediately. A payment is made by the victim—a four-digit sum, usually—to the agent, in cash.

The agent, of course, disappears. When the victim attempts to cash the bank check or certificate of deposit in the American bank, he discovers that it is fraudulent.

This con game, presently very widespread, is a violation of the mail fraud statutes. Activities of this type are of interest to the Post Office Department.

★ ★ ★

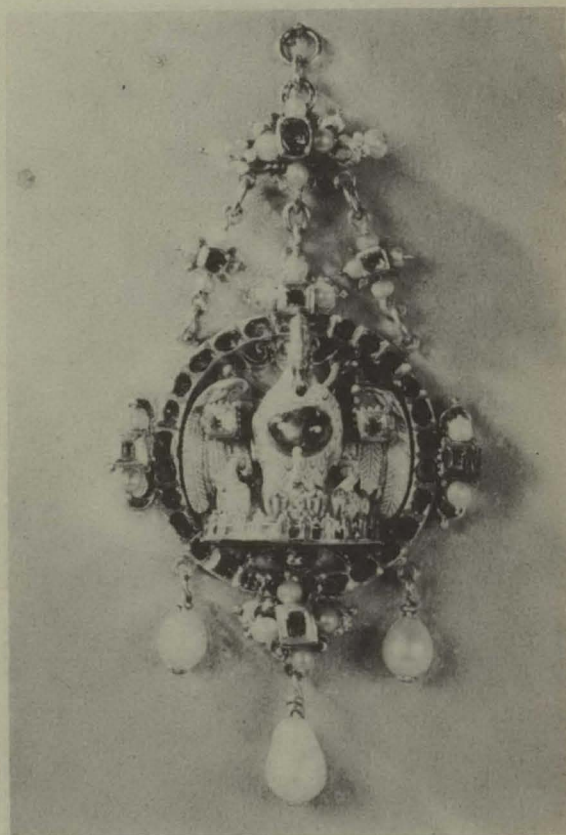
Antique "Pelican" Jewel Sought

The antique pendant pictured above disappeared sometime between February 18th and 25th, 1948, either by loss or theft, while in possession of persons engaged in photographing the jewel and other pieces from a private collection in the city of Toronto, Canada.

The workmanship and antiquity (believed 16th Century German) of the piece have made it a collector's item. It is valued at between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

The pendant is composed of yellow gold, rubies, diamonds, pearls, and enamel. It depicts a pelican (white enamel) in her piety, feeding her three young with blood from her breast (a large cabochon ruby). The bird stands with neck extended toward her young which face their mother from a semicircular platform edged with a green enameled open fence.

If disposal of the jewel is attempted by someone familiar with the value of antique jewelry of this type, it is probable that it will be tendered either to a private collector or a market specializing in antiques. If, however, the person or persons in possession of the pendant have no knowledge of its potential value, disposal may be made through ordinary channels, such as jewelry stores, old gold shops, etc.



Any information which may help to locate the missing pendant should be transmitted immediately to Mr. John Chisholm, Chief Constable, Toronto, Canada.

Interesting Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



The fingerprint pattern illustrated above is classified in the Identification Division of the FBI as a tented arch.

The lower ridge "A" is an up-thrusting ridge, sufficiently so to create a definite angle to the base ridge "B." However, the portion of the up-thrusting ridge which causes a definite angle is not extended enough to be sure it will always

appear in this position. Less inking or more pressure may cause it to appear as an ending ridge lacking a sufficient up-thrust. In this case, the pattern is interpreted as a tented arch possessing two ending ridges plus a delta. (P. 48, "Classification of Fingerprints.") A reference search will be conducted as a plain arch regardless of the manner of interpretation.