



FBI

Law Enforcement BULLETIN



Vol. 33, No. 3

March 1964

Documented Copy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN

MARCH 1964

Vol. 33, No. 3

Published by the

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION,
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE

Washington, D.C. 20535

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

THERE ARE FEW CRIMES, if any, more brutal, more shocking, or more revolting to a civilized conscience than those committed by sexual degenerates.

Some months ago a young woman was brutally attacked and slain by a maniacal killer who repeatedly stabbed the victim with a knife and left her body wrapped in a transparent laundry bag. The perpetrator of this vicious crime had been convicted for rape 4 years previously and was out on parole at the time of the murder.

Another example involved the enticement of an 11-year-old boy by a strange man into an automobile. The young boy's body was found 4 days later bearing evidence of severe sexual assault. The assailant was identified and readily admitted the crime. Behind him lay a long, sordid record of perverted sexual behavior. Obviously, errors in evaluating the dangerousness of such deviates can result in the tragic waste of young life.

With the advent of spring and the following summer months, law enforcement can, with reasonable certainty, expect a 20-percent rise in forcible rapes and a large increase in sexual assaults and child molestations. Again, as in the past, police authorities will muster their forces, issue and broadcast public warnings, and take all possible precautions to stem this rising flood of perversion and rapacity, knowing all the while that their utmost efforts alone will not be enough.

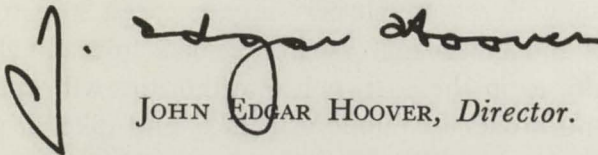
All too often law enforcement is confronted with the deplorable results of a sex crime that might have been prevented by the proper instruction at home by parents, by prompt reporting of sexual deviates to police, and by realistic punishment of offenders by the courts.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

There is little doubt that many sex crimes are the products of sick minds and that these minds are in dire need of treatment. It is sheer stupidity, however, to rely upon brief therapy and confinement to rehabilitate degraded sex criminals. Bulging police records on known repeaters and daily headlines on sex crimes are testimonials to the fallacy of such practice. Community protection demands the separation of these degenerates from society.

There is no shortage of theories on sex crime causation. Text-books are filled with them. However, sex criminals for the most part strike knowingly and with deliberate intent. No amount of maudlin rationalization can hide this fact.

The real tragedy of sexual atrocities lies in the suffering of the innocent victims. Unfortunately, in many instances the victim's rights are never considered. The sexual degenerate, shielded by an array of technicalities and loopholes, bares his wrist for a light judicial pat and soon is free to resume his assaults, rapes, and murders.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, looped "J" and a cursive "Hoover".

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

MARCH 1, 1964.

Safety Through Accident

COL. GEORGE A. EVERETT

Superintendent, Indiana State Police Department

This is a report on crash injury and traffic research conducted by the Indiana State Police to evaluate the use of seat belts as safety factors in traffic accidents.

AUTOMOBILE CRASH INJURY RESEARCH is a special study of auto accidents designed to reveal the cause of death and injury inflicted on human beings. It is research based on the theory that if accidents cannot be prevented, then steps need to be taken to try to prevent death and reduce the severity of injury to both drivers and occupants when an accident occurs.

Automotive crash injury research in the United States was pioneered by the Indiana State Police. On January 1, 1949, after nearly 2 years of preparation, a pilot program of crash injury research was launched in the department's Indianapolis district in Marion County. Until his retirement in 1962, the program was supervised by Lt. Elmer C. Paul who now directs similar research for the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in Washington, D.C.

Prior to this time, the results of some serious crashes had been tabulated in an attempt to determine what caused death or serious injury to persons involved in traffic accidents. The initial findings supported the need for a pilot program to gather more data.

Beginning of Program

Troopers were given special accident investigation report forms to complete in addition to their routine reports. The more detailed forms included descriptions of the vehicle's interior damage and

reports from physicians and hospital authorities describing bodily injuries suffered by the victims. Photographs were also taken by the investigating officers.

In an effort to enlist the full support of doctors and hospital authorities, the department discussed and explained the program to officials of the Indiana State Medical Association. State medical personnel pledged their enthusiastic support.

First Findings

From the beginning it was discovered that the combination of police investigation and medical report led to a clear-cut analysis of what was happening in auto accidents after impact. The combination of policemen-physician reporting stands today as the backbone of crash injury research.

By 1951 Indiana State Police officials had expanded the program to statewide level. Soon, detailed accident analyses began to show that in crash after crash, drivers and occupants were being killed and injured through repeated incidents of ejection and being buffeted about within the vehicle's interior. Drivers were suffering death-dealing blows from impact with rigid steering posts. Passengers met death by being hurled into windshields or metal, gadget-strewn dash panels.

It did not take a crash injury program to prove why a person was killed in an auto accident. It did take such a program to reveal the staggering

REPRODUCED



Col. George A. Everett.

enormity of the problem and, most important, that much loss of life was needless.

It became apparent that to reduce auto accident deaths and injuries the occupants would have to be restrained within the vehicles, and the cars we were driving needed drastic interior design changes and alterations.

Results of Program

At the 1952 National Safety Council Congress in Chicago, the Indiana State Police made public the facts that had been gathered up to that time from the crash injury program. It produced immediate interest. Not long afterward national magazines and periodicals told of the new and unusual efforts of crash injury research in Indiana.

Although the department had met with one of the top auto manufacturers prior to this time, the resultant publicity brought inquiries from other Detroit automakers. Manufacturers studied the crash facts and began changing their automobile interiors.

In 1955 and 1956 buyers were getting automobiles equipped with safety door locks, seat belts,

padded dash and visors, and injury-preventing steering wheels. These marked the beginning of a new era in automotive safety design.

In addition to Indiana's crash injury work, other programs were underway at various universities, laboratories, and test centers. Most notable of these was the Cornell University Medical College program. During World War II, Cornell had maintained a program of aviation crash injury research for the Armed Forces.

Cooperative Program Emerges

In December 1952, Cornell officials met in New York with representatives of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, National Safety Council, American Automobile Association, insurance representatives, and members of the Armed Forces and State police of Virginia, Maryland, Connecticut, and Indiana. Out of this meeting a cooperative program was developed. The Indiana State Police and other law enforcement agencies made crash facts available to Cornell for analysis on a wider scope.

In addition to relaying data to Cornell, the department continued its own research and public information program in the field of crash injury. Traveling exhibits were prepared along with slide series, lectures, and news releases to radio, television, and newspapers.

Other Groups Show Interest

In November 1954, the Indiana State Police crash injury project was presented to the American College of Surgeons' Convention in Atlantic City, N.J. This event marked the first time a law enforcement agency had been represented before the group.

In the years following, the department's program was presented to the Canadian Medical Association at Montreal, the American Medical Association at Chicago, and before many other State and National medical groups.

In August 1957, the findings of the department crash injury program were presented in a hearing before a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

The Indiana State Police program of crash injury research has, in the years since its origin, concentrated heavily on the lifesaving potential of

safety belts. The first concrete evidence of their value led department authorities to install the belts in all State police vehicles. In many patrol accidents they have been responsible for preventing death and serious injury to troopers.

Value of Safety Belts

Probably one of the most spectacular incidents that demonstrates the effectiveness of safety belts involved a trooper of the Indiana State Police.

The trooper, on routine patrol over Greene County roads in southwestern Indiana, took off in pursuit of a youthful drag racer. As the chase wore on, sometimes at speeds of 120 miles per hour, the trooper found himself at a disadvantage traveling at high speeds over unfamiliar roads. The driver ahead laid a boobytrap. He suddenly swung sharply to the right along the extreme right edge of the gravel road.

At 60 miles per hour, the trooper hit dead center the middle-of-the-road supporting pillar of a railroad underpass hidden in the dust clouds. He was able to walk out of one of the worst wrecks

a State policeman had ever been involved in and climb into an ambulance unassisted. He had been wearing a safety belt as all State policemen are required to do.

"It wasn't a miracle that I was able to get myself out of that wreck and walk to the ambulance," he said. "It was planned percentage; it was that seat belt. It permitted me to stay in one place while the car took the rap. The headlights were looking at each other around that post; the engine moved back 11½ feet. Without that belt I would have been through the windshield, my chest ripped by the steering post, and my brains splattered over that concrete pillar. I have handled enough accidents to be able to picture my own in terms of the others."

Not Unscathed

The trooper did not come out unscathed. He had a black eye and a deep laceration of cheek and chin, and he had to undergo dental work for the loss of several teeth, but he was alive.

At the present time, Indiana troopers who inves-



At night, with dust clouds from the fleeing car ahead obscuring the view, this was the deadly trap that lay ahead of the Indiana State Trooper.



The trooper smashed into the concrete bridge pillar at 60 miles per hour. Because he had fastened his safety belt, he suffered only minor injuries. The force of impact shoved the engine 1½ feet backward.

tigate accidents involving automobiles equipped with safety belts must make a special report of the crash supplemented with photographs of the vehicle interiors.

In addition, in all fatal accidents the officer investigates, he must evaluate the effectiveness of seat belts regardless of whether or not they were installed or in use.

Effectiveness of Report

A prime example of the effectiveness of such reports was contained in the June 1963 report of fatal accidents investigated by troopers on rural roads and highways. In the opinion of the investigating officers, 42 lives would have been saved if the victims had been wearing safety belts.

Their reports showed that 58 fatal smashups occurred on rural roads in June and claimed a total of 75 killed and 111 injured. The troopers also indicated that 86 of those injured would have had lesser injuries if they had been wearing safety belts.

They did find 11 safety belts in the wrecked vehicles, of which 3 were being used. In those three cases they credited the belts with preventing serious injury or death to the wearer.

If seat belts had saved 42 lives in June, the

report concluded, the month's toll would have been one of the lowest in recent years. Instead, the combined rural and urban traffic death toll in June soared to 129—highest toll for that month in post-war history.

Recent figures show that during 1963 rural traffic smashups in Indiana claimed 662 lives and 862 injuries. In the opinion of troopers who investigated those fatal accidents, 41 lives were saved because safety belts were worn. Two hundred seventy-nine persons would be alive today if they had been wearing safety belts, and 553 of the injured would have sustained lesser injuries.

Indiana has since joined the growing list of States that have put safety belts into automobiles through legislation. Beginning with the 1964 models, all cars bought or sold at retail in Indiana must be equipped with seat belts. A great deal of work remains in educating motorists to fasten the belts whenever they drive.

Compact Car Study

In a more recent venture, the Indiana State Police crash injury and traffic research program has initiated a compact car study.

The small car has become an integral part of automotive transportation, and department authorities felt that an effort should be made to explore in more detail accidents involving this type of vehicle.

A trooper investigating accidents involving compact cars must complete a special report describing the accident circumstances, the damage incurred



The driver of this car suffered a minor laceration on his chin after hitting a stalled vehicle at a speed of 55 miles per hour. The driver credited his snugly fastened seat belt with preventing more serious injury.

by the vehicles, and the nature and description of injuries suffered by the occupants. Photographs accompany the report.

This special accident package is then forwarded to the Crash Injury and Traffic Research Section for careful analysis. Information is still being gleaned from these reports. Although the study is still in its primary stages, investigators have discovered evidence of consistent injury-causing defects in the interior structural design of some small cars. Findings are made available to the manufacturer for their own study and evaluation.

The Indiana State Police crash injury and traffic research program will, in the years ahead, continue to develop and extend its accident analysis research in an effort to find new ways of protecting the life, limb, and property of Hoosier motorists.



A woman died in this two-car collision. Her seat belt had not been fastened. Neither vehicle was going more than 30 miles an hour.

A FELONY TO POUR OIL ON ROADWAY TO AVOID PURSUIT

In their flight from pursuing law enforcement officers, some "hot rodders" and motorcycle enthusiasts have been pouring large quantities of oil on the California highways to disrupt or block the pursuit.

Several of these incidents have resulted in injury to the pursuing motorcycle officers when their motorcycles skidded on the oil-slick pavement.

Because of this practice of pouring oil on the highway to impede pursuing officers, the California Assembly approved a bill (by a vote of 79 to 0) making the practice a felony.

PROTECTION BY WARNING BELL

During a local investigation of a house of prostitution in an isolated rural area in the Midwest, it was ascertained that only one gravel road led to the house, a half mile from the nearest blacktop highway.

As a security measure, the operators of the house concealed an air hose, similar to the type used in service stations, across the gravel road. A bell rang in the house when a car ran over the hose.

Repeated efforts to develop evidence of prostitution were stymied until the hose was discovered.

March 1964

DATED 12/4/62

TRAIL OF TATTERED RUBBER LEADS TO HIT-AND-RUN DRIVER

Troopers of a Midwest State highway department investigated a hit-and-run accident in which it was determined that the left front fender of the hit-and-run vehicle had been badly damaged. Small pieces of rubber tread leading from the scene of the accident were noted, and it was apparent that the damaged fender was tearing the tire, thus leaving a valuable clue.

The trail of rubber led to the car about 2 miles from the scene of the accident. In that distance the tire had completely disintegrated. The driver was arrested.

The incident pointed up the importance of careful examination of the area where any crime is committed, and, although the following of the small pieces of rubber tread was a very simple device, the telltale trail resulted in an apprehension and a hit-and-run accident solved.

QUOTABLE QUOTE

"How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples if we discredit our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak?"

—Woodrow Wilson (July 26, 1918).



Mr. Sasia and two trainees demonstrate hip-shooting position.

Firearms Center of the Sûreté Nationale

RAYMOND SASIA

Director of the Firearms Center, Paris, France

THE FRENCH POLICE have been called upon to cope with difficult situations for a number of years. They had to face the Algerian terrorists and, then, the killers from the Organization of the Secret Army. All this while the common criminals, changing their usual habits, began, in an ever-increasing number, to open fire against the forces of law and order when on the verge of arrest.

Almost daily the press reports cases in which the assailants have attacked their victims with a deadly weapon in their hand. In France this new situation soon made it plain that it was necessary to revise the firearms training methods of the police.

Mr. Roger Frey, Minister of the Interior, and Prefect Jacques Aubert, former Director General of the Sûreté Nationale, decided to send me to study a method of firearms training which had more than proved itself—the firearms training method of the FBI National Academy.

Firearms Center Created

Upon my return from the United States, the Minister of the Interior officially created the "Firearms Center of the Sûreté Nationale," by a Ministerial Order dated July 12, 1962.

The first step was the establishment of two areas

for firearms practice, an indoor range for "hip shooting" and an outdoor firearms range for the Practical Pistol Course (PPC). One was built in Paris and the other approximately 26 miles outside the city. Then I had to assemble and train a team of instructors. Finally, it was necessary to start organizing training courses for the purpose of teaching the new method.

As far as the indoor range in Paris is concerned, I made every possible effort to build a replica of the range the FBI operates in its Washington headquarters.

Operating Personnel

At the present time, personnel responsible for the operation of the Firearms Center are as follows:

- A firearms director
- An assistant firearms director
- Two secretaries
- Eight instructors
- Twelve assistant instructors (to be utilized as future field instructors)
- A gunsmith
- A warehouseman
- Three clerks, responsible for the maintenance of the files (score cards, etc.).

All types of weapons in use by the Sûreté Nationale are standard equipment of the center:

- 7.65 millimeter Unique and Walter
- 9 millimeter M.A.C. 50
- M.A.T. 49 submachinegun

A first aid station is manned by the nurse of the center.

Modifications Made

As is apparent, rapid shooting (hip shooting) and the PPC are the foundations upon which all teaching and firearms practice rest. I had to slightly modify the PPC because we are provided automatic handguns.

Instead of the 7-yard distance from the silhouette, we use the 50-foot distance, and one of the positions at the barricade has been replaced with a series of single-hand and double-hand precision shots to be fired prior to the completion of the course.

The 7-yard hip-shooting position is easier with an automatic gun than with a revolver, and a smaller target appears to be perfectly suitable.

The Firearms Center is attended by apprentice firearms instructors and policemen receiving accelerated training.

The scores of all phases of shooting (automatic pistol, submachinegun, night, PPC) are recorded on special cards which are maintained for each attending officer. This enables us to follow their progress and recognize immediately those requiring special attention.

Instructors' Training

The apprentice firearms instructors come from different regions of France. They are taught the care of weapons, firearms practice, teaching methods, safety, setting up firearms ranges, and first aid.

The instruction period lasts 21 days. At the end of this period, an examination is administered to the students and a diploma is awarded. This calls for written examinations on care of weapons, teaching methods, safety rules, establishment of ranges, first aid, and practical firearms tests which cover—

A. Automatic shooting (daylight):

Hip shooting: two strings of five shots each in 25 seconds (one loaded clip and five rounds in the pocket).

PPC (6 minutes).

Prone: five shots.

Sitting: five shots.



Mr. Raymond Sasia.



Jacques Aubert (left), Director of Cabinet, Ministry of Interior, and Roger Frey, Minister of the Interior, examine a target in the indoor pistol range.

Barricade: five shots with the right hand,
five shots with the left hand.

Kneeling: five shots.

Rapid-fire position (extended arm): five
shots.

Precision shooting: five shots with the right
hand, five shots with the left hand.

This makes a total of 50 shots, a perfect score being
250 points.

B. Automatic shooting (night):

Hip shooting: two strings of five shots each.

Rapid-fire shooting (extended arm): five shots.

Shooting with one knee on the ground: five shots.

This makes a total of 20 shots, a perfect score being
100 points.

C. Submachinegun shooting:

Single shooting, from a standing position: fifteen
shots.

Rapid-fire shooting: fifteen shots.

Shooting with one knee on the ground: fifteen
shots.

This makes a total of 45 shots, a perfect score being
225 points.

Up to this date, more than 200 field instructors
have been trained at the center. They are scat-
tered in all regions of France.

Indoctrination Courses

The purpose of these courses is to give policemen
sufficient training and information to act quickly
and with a maximum degree of efficiency should
they, in the discharge of their duties, be forced
to return the "fire" of a criminal.

During their 1-week course, the officers, who
come from the various services and departments
of the police, receive training in all the facets of
firearms shooting as taught by the center (preci-
sion shooting, rapid shooting with extended arm,
shooting from all positions of the PPC, subma-
chinegun shooting, night shooting).

In order to accomplish the goal of the course,
the program calls for major emphasis on rapid-
fire shooting (7 and 15 yards).

A motion picture short subject prepared by the
FBI Academy on hip-shooting training is always
shown during this course.

Some 1,137 police officers have taken this course.

Inservice Training

From the various departments and services of the
police (judicial police, general services, customs
and border police, secret service, safety police, and
personnel in uniform from the city police depart-
ments and from the companies of the Republican
Guard), 3,375 officers are attending regular train-
ing sessions at the center. Their scores are re-
corded to keep tabs on the progress they make.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Roger Frey,
has decided that henceforth police firearms com-
petitions will be held every year, offering a cham-
pionship cup to the best four-man team from each
service or department of the Sûreté Nationale in
addition to an individual championship cup for
the best marksman.

Cup Competitions

The competitions will take place at a firearms
range located approximately 26 miles from Paris
(the championship is awarded on the basis of the
score of the PPC which, incidentally, here in
France is called the Police Firearms Course).

The Office of the Director General of the Sûreté
Nationale has drawn up plans which call for the
construction of a new large-size firearms range
which will be especially equipped for PPC train-
ing. A model has already been prepared by the
center in an effort to reproduce the facilities at
Quantico.

Through the excellent training I received at the
FBI Academy, I hope to impart to the French
police the benefits of the remarkable firearms
method of the FBI.



Trainees firing automatic pistols from off-hand position.

CHECKPASSER "OK's" OWN SPURIOUS CHECKS

An unusual technique in passing fraudulent checks by an unknown individual recently came to the attention of the FBI. The checkpasser, operating primarily in the East, obtains the initials of a bank executive—usually from the nameplate on the official's desk. He then prepares a deposit slip and check and endorses the check on the back with "O.K.," followed by initials of the bank executive. The check is submitted with a deposit slip and another check for about half the amount of the deposit which he requests in cash. He usually obtains the cash when the clerk sees the initials and "O.K." on the back of the check.

The technique appears to be unusually effective.

Albany Cimdel, Bufile # 63-4296-1
March 1964
Dated 8/14/63

RACKETEERS USE REMOTE CONTROL TO AVOID CAR BOMBINGS

Some racketeers in the Midwest, fearing for their lives, have been using a remote control switch—similar to those used to operate television sets—to start their cars. The switch is connected to an electronic device attached to the ignition system of the automobiles. The cars can be started from a relatively safe distance with a press of the remote control switch carried in the pocket. In the event the car is wired with dynamite or other explosives, the men are far enough away to escape serious injury from the resulting explosion. Recurring automobile bombing incidents, apparently by rival gangs, are believed to be responsible for these precautionary measures.

Cleveland Cimdel, Bufile # 63-4296-11
Dated 6/10/63
11

Statewide Police Training for Sparsely Populated Areas

GEORGE M. NIMMO*

Sheriff, Sweetwater County, Green River, Wyo.

THE STATE OF WYOMING, which has only 330,066 residents, is geographically the ninth largest State in the Union and therefore spreads its somewhat sparse population over 97,914 square miles.

While the number of police officers per capita compares favorably with the ratio in any other area of the United States, policing problems become acute through the open western country where officers must gear their tasks to many miles of travel in serving the same number of individuals that the small town or city officer serves.

Adding to policing problems in the low population density in a vast territory are the considerations of fluidity of the large transportation and tourist industries and the vast areas to be covered by the various law enforcement agencies in the State.

Wyoming Kept Pace

Never a backward State, Wyoming has kept pace with the rising rate of all types of crime. Because few officers must serve such vast areas, mobility and versatility are key words and constant problems confronting nearly all law enforcement officers in Wyoming.

*Sheriff Nimmo is a graduate of the University of Wyoming and the 59th Session of the FBI National Academy. He has served as chairman of the Board of Advisors to the Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy since its inception in 1958.

Officers who, a few years ago, could roam the Wyoming plains and hills on horseback experienced great mobility. They could travel almost anywhere in the State with their mounts able to negotiate rough and difficult terrain. The advent of the automobile, however, increased the officer's mobility, and he was able to get around faster, but his travel was limited to established highways and roadways. Distances between points and lack of communication still hampered the officer.

Mobility

Then, shortwave radio units became the popular and necessary equipment in police officers' vehicles—and mobility took another great leap forward. Added to all those advances was the advent, after World War II, of the four-wheel-drive vehicles, with which the officer now can conquer almost any terrain—terrain he had not been able to negotiate since giving up his horse.

The problem of versatility, however, remained, as a single officer might be called upon to track a missing child, investigate a homicide, trace a bad check artist, settle a family brawl, or control a mob, all within a relatively short space of time. Officers coming into the State from urban departments often found themselves able to cope with only one or very few of several varied problems with which they were confronted daily. The native son who entered law enforcement faced daily bafflement as he tried to cope with problems he

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understood but was not equipped professionally to solve.

Solution Remote

Sheriffs and administrators realized that the only way to obtain the needed versatility in their officers was through extensive training programs. That solution presented another brand new set of problems, for those same administrators were faced with small, widely scattered departments, operating on very limited budgets, who could ill afford to have even one officer absent from his duties for any length of time. A solution to law enforcement's multiple problems in Wyoming seemed as remote as ever.

However, a solution was beginning to formulate, when, in 1945, Dr. G. D. (Duke) Humphrey came to the University of Wyoming at Laramie as President and began the enlargement of an already active and vigorous Extension and Adult Education Department at the University. Understanding full well the need for officers' training, the FBI assisted representatives of the Wyoming Peace Officers Association in presenting the problem of adequate police training to President Humphrey and University officials.

Wyoming Academy

Out of those meetings evolved the Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy, designed to offer extensive training for all officers of public law enforcement agencies in the State. The basic idea was presented at a general meeting of the Wyoming Peace Officers Association in 1957, and it was immediately accepted by the membership which also voted a sum of \$500 a year toward financing the Academy.

A Board of Advisors for the Academy was selected by the Association, and its members were given the go-ahead in establishing the curriculum and setting forth the rules governing the Academy while it was in operation. The Board is composed of two sheriffs, a chief of police, a member of the Wyoming Highway Patrol, a representative of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, and a representative of the University of Wyoming.

In meetings of the Board of Advisors with the Coordinator of the Adult Education Department of the University and a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a basic course of 100 hours of instruction was prepared.

Instructors were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Secret Service, Bureau of Narcotics, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, National Auto Theft Bureau, National Board of Fire Underwriters, University of Wyoming, county attorneys, district judges, chiefs of police, and sheriffs—many of the officers being graduates of the FBI National Academy.

The Board decided that the Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy would have to offer a comprehensive list of subjects which would equip an officer with the fundamentals of his profession. It was noted that before a man could enforce the law professionally, a thorough mastery of the fundamentals was absolutely essential. These fundamentals had to be offered within a short space of time, in a comprehensive, almost capsule form, and cover all fields of law enforcement.

Course of Study

Consequently, the Board decided upon the following curriculum: Burglary investigations, civil rights, sociology, accident investigation, homicide investigation, narcotics, juvenile delinquency and the handling of juvenile offenders, counterfeiting, rape and assault investigations, psychology, alcoholism, fraudulent checks, signed statements and confessions, jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies, and administration of law enforcement. Also included were: Laws of arrest, search and seizure, auto theft, firearms, crime scene searches and laboratory examinations, public relations in



Sheriff George M. Nimmo.



(Left to right) Special Agent Roy I. Mischke, FBI, Denver, Colo.; Assistant Director C. Lester Trotter, Washington, D.C.; Prof. John Rames, College of Law, University of Wyoming; Sheriff George M. Nimmo, chairman of Board of Advisors, Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy, at graduation exercises for Sixth Session of Academy, June 16, 1963.

law enforcement, descriptions and identification of persons, defensive tactics, testifying in court, handling mentally disturbed persons, disaster and rescue, game laws, aeronautical laws and searches, records and crime reporting, arson investigations, and other technical subjects.

Requirements

The Board of Advisors, which sets the curriculum and keeps it fluid from year to year so as to be adaptable to changing needs and interests and to include advanced technological subjects as they develop, also establishes requirements for entrance of "students" at the Academy.

To attend the Academy, the applicant must be a public law enforcement officer whose salary is paid in whole or in part by taxation. The individual must not be over 50 years old and must have had at least one year's experience in law enforcement prior to the school.

To attend the Academy, individuals are required to submit a written application, together with a physical examination certificate. Each application is reviewed at a meeting of the Board of Advisors. If the application is approved and the individual accepted, the Board extends an invitation to him to attend.

Classes are held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Monday through Saturday, over

a 2-week period. Each officer-student is required to maintain an up-to-date notebook, and the notebook is checked and graded twice during the session.

Several written examinations also are given to the students while they are attending school.

Food, Shelter, and Costs

Breakfast, lunch, and dinner are served to the officer-students at a designated University cafeteria on the campus, where the menu is prepared for those attending the Academy. The Academy is assigned its own private dining area during the session. Coffee breaks are allowed at mid-morning and midafternoon, with an hour at noon-time for lunch.

The students also have their own specified dormitory where they are housed during the 2-week period. All student-officers are required to live in the assigned dormitory on the campus during the session.

The arrangements for keeping student-officers together night and day were made after considerable discussion and planning, and this practice over the years has proved to be a wise one. It is an accepted fact that the men, eating together in the same dining room and housed together in the dormitory rooms, gain as much from the exchange of ideas during "bull sessions" and coffee breaks

outside class as during formal classroom instruction. Many of the ideas presented and mulled over during those informal-talk sessions, as heavy "homework" assignments are completed, are presented for additional review in class sessions, where their worth has been proved time and time again.

The Academy charges no tuition for the school, but each individual is required to pay \$65 for board, room, and supplies. The fee is paid by the departments from which the officers are sent to the Academy. Members of the Board of Advisors agreed that the departments sending the officers should pay the fee, and the Board encourages the departments to do so. However, the Board does not preclude an officer attending and paying his own registration fee if he desires to do so, provided, of course, he meets all other requirements for entry as a student.

Because of the worth and success of the Academy, and because it is the only such school in the immediate area of the Rocky Mountain States, the Board of Advisors decided to permit any and all public law enforcement officers from not only

Wyoming, but from any of the surrounding States, to enroll in the Academy.

In its last six sessions, held on the University of Wyoming campus at Laramie, the Academy has accepted and graduated more than 300 officers from seven States: Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Kansas, Montana, South Dakota, and New Mexico.

The University of Wyoming has been highly cooperative in setting aside desirable classrooms, conducive to study and research, and the privilege of auditorium facilities with a movie projector for visual education. The officer-students are also privileged to use physical education facilities, including the swimming pool, on the campus.

Concluding the Course

On commencement night, the final Saturday of the 2-week session, a graduation banquet is held and is attended by the administrators who have sent the students to the school. Guests at the banquet and commencement exercises often include many



Officers attending Sixth Session of Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy.

former graduates of the Academy, so that the graduation festivities become a combination banquet and reunion.

In impressive ceremonies to conclude the intensive 2-week study course, each officer-student is presented a diploma by a representative of the university. Commencement speakers have been outstanding men in law enforcement or in fields related to it. Those speakers have included Chief Justice Glenn Parker, Wyoming Supreme Court; Hon. J. J. Hickey, former Governor and former U.S. Senator from Wyoming; Mr. Joe Foss, Commissioner of the American Football League and winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor; and Mr. C. Lester Trotter, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Advanced Training

Because of the success of the Law Enforcement Academy, and because the training in areas covered by the Academy met with such success during the years since 1958, the Advisory Board was requested to enter the field of advanced training. Therefore, a specialized training course, "A Law Enforcement Supervisory and Command School," was inaugurated in November 1962.

To be eligible to participate, the officer must be the head or deputy head of a department or hold a definite supervisory position in the department. It was stipulated that heads of departments could nominate themselves.

Courses Offered

Subjects covered include the following: Professional Ethics in Law Enforcement; What City Management Officers Expect of Police Agencies; Principles of Supervision; Civil Rights; Discipline in Law Enforcement; Vice Control and Effective Use of Confidential Sources; Public Relations; Law Enforcement and the Press; Alcoholism as a Police and Community Problem; Accident Prevention and Safety Programs; Preparation and Administration of Police Budgets; Recruitment; Investigation and Training of Personnel.

Also covered are: Planning and Supervision of Arrests and Raids; Interrogation of Suspect and Subjects; Organization and Supervision of Patrols; Organization and Effective Use of Law Enforcement Records; Uniform Crime Reporting Program; Cooperation Between Military and Civil

Law Enforcement Agencies; Classification of Personnel and Coordination of Salary Schedules; Value of Preparation of Annual Reports; Performance Rating of Personnel; Inspections and Employee Relations; and Supervisory Function in Public Service.

Command School sessions, which continue over only 1 week, are held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., with no evening sessions. Each officer-student is awarded a certificate at the final session. The certificates are presented to each officer-student by a representative of the University of Wyoming.

The planned school for November 1963 was a seminar on homicide and homicide investigation. The Command School sessions involve only lectures and discussions and involve no practical problems.

Pride in Accomplishment

In its brief 6-year history, the Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy has accomplished much. It has grown beyond the Board's highest expectation. The Board is aware that during the 2 weeks of study, regardless of its intensity, it is impossible to make any person into an ideal law enforcement officer. But it is possible to expose him to the theories and practices of the fundamentals.

If the officer's superiors maintain an atmosphere where professional pride is second nature, the Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy graduate will, and usually does, become a competent officer—which is considered synonymous with being an asset to any community.

The Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy, through its basic teachings, has enabled law enforcement officers to give earnest devotion to and take pride in their profession, and the citizens they protect are getting much for their tax dollars.

GOLF BAG CAMOUFLAGES HOLDUP SHOTGUN

Two recently convicted bank robbers admitted carrying their disassembled shotgun in a golf bag whenever they traveled on a holdup mission. They claimed the bag—with a few golf clubs protruding at the top—never failed to pass inspection.

San Diego Criminal, Bufile # 63-4296-46

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Dated 9/16/63

FINGERPRINTS ESTABLISH FUGITIVES' TRUE IDENTITY

A RECORD-BREAKING NUMBER of fugitives—20,024—were identified through fingerprints in the files of the FBI Identification Division in the calendar year 1963. This was an increase of more than 1,800 over the previous year. Here are two cases which illustrate the value of this program, a service which is offered to all law enforcement agencies. An abortive robbery and a burst of gunfire on the night of June 21, 1963, brought to an end 12 years of freedom for an escapee from Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala

Fugitive 12 Years

A Jersey City, N.J., man was attacked by eight teenagers in a robbery attempt as he walked to his car near his place of business. He fought off his attackers, ran to his car, and pulled a gun from the glove compartment. He fired two shots in the air and chased the youths away. Thirty minutes later he called police and told them he heard they were looking for the man who fired the shots. He turned himself in and was fingerprinted. He was charged with possessing a dangerous weapon and discharging it within city limits. The fingerprints were sent to the FBI Identification Division in Washington, D.C., where his true identity was learned.

Twelve years before, he had been sentenced to life imprisonment on a first degree murder charge, but had escaped from the prison in September of 1951, and, in succeeding years, in Jersey City, had avoided suspicion by living a quiet, respectable life, had built himself a \$20,000-a-year electrical business, had purchased his own home, and was planning to buy a gasoline station.

His arrest record on file in the FBI showed that he had arrests dating back to 1930 and was wanted by the Alabama State Board of Corrections and

Institutions for the Kilby Prison escape in 1951. The Jersey City Police Department was immediately notified of his wanted status, and the Alabama State Board of Corrections and Institutions was simultaneously notified of the whereabouts of its fugitive.

As he was being conducted to his cell, the fugitive was heard to remark: "I had it made in the shade until I stepped out in the sunlight."

Another Escapee Identified

In December 1951, a man became involved in a gunfight in front of a saloon in Blackfoot, Idaho, in which he wounded one man and killed an innocent bystander. He claimed the man he had wounded had been showing attention to his wife. He was arrested and his fingerprints taken and submitted to the FBI, but he was never tried on the charge of first degree murder. Instead, he was ruled insane and committed to the State Mental Hospital at Blackfoot.

On June 20, 1952, the patient escaped from the hospital and had been sought by local authorities.

In August 1962, a San Jose, Calif., man applied for a secondhand dealer's license to peddle ice-boxes. He was routinely fingerprinted for the license application and his fingerprints forwarded to the FBI Identification Division. There the fingerprints of the California man were found to be identical with those of the fugitive from Idaho. San Jose authorities were notified, and he was placed in police custody. He protested that an error had been made and denied his identity in open court.

A former employee of the Blackfoot, Idaho, State Mental Hospital, at that time residing in Santa Clara, Calif., happened to see the fugitive's picture in the local newspaper, and immediately

telephoned the San Jose Police to identify their prisoner as the man he knew to be the escaped mental patient.

With the establishment of his true identity, the escapee was returned to Idaho to answer charges against him there.

FBI Wanted Notices

In the interest of cooperative law enforcement, the vast FBI repository of fingerprints serves as a "clearinghouse" in the identification of wanted criminals. Wanted notices are placed in the FBI Identification Division fingerprint files for any law enforcement official or agency, whether city, county, State, or Federal, when positive identification can be established with an identification record.

In order for the FBI to establish positive identification, it is necessary to have the wanted person's full name and (1) FBI number; or (2) criminal registry number, military service serial number, or other identifying number exclusive of social security number; or (3) fingerprints. In the absence of these items, a complete physical description, including date and place of birth, will be of material assistance in making an effective search through the name indices of the FBI Identification Division.

If a fingerprint record or records are located

which appear to be possibly identical with the wanted individual, the wanting agency is furnished this information. Upon receipt of confirmation from the wanting agency the wanted notice is placed in file in its behalf.

The fingerprint cards in file for fugitives are flagged by a red metal tab which indicates to fingerprint technicians in the FBI Identification Division that special handling is required when matching fingerprints are received. As a result, the proper authorities are speedily notified when a fugitive has been identified.

Form I-12

Whenever possible, wanted notice requests should be submitted on the FBI Identification Division's Form I-12 which is furnished free of charge and may be obtained by using the order blank in the front of each FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin insert. The use of Form I-12 simplifies the submission of the wanted notice by the law enforcement official and expedites the request through the FBI Identification Division. The wanted notice will remain active until canceled by the wanting agency or custody of the subject is obtained. Form I-12 should also be used to cancel the notice when an individual's apprehension is no longer desired.

PARENTS GIVEN BILL IN BOMB THREAT HOAX

A 14-year-old girl admitted making a phone call concerning a bomb hoax at a high school in a mid-western State. Investigation by the local police department revealed that 10 other students at the school had talked the young girl into making the telephone call.

The hoax resulted in the evacuation of 3,750 students, the disruption of classes, and closing the school for one day. As a climax of the hoax, school officials submitted a bill listing damages at \$3,000. The heaviest losses occurred in the school cafeteria where the noon lunches were prepared but not sold—and in salaries of the maintenance employees who were forced to cease work for the day because of the hoax.

The "fun" bill for \$3,000 was equally divided for payment among the parents of the students involved.

Springfield Criminal, Bufile # 63-4296-52

18

Dated 1/16/63

CAR OWNERS REMINDED TO KEEP CARS LOCKED

Car owners in a southern city who forget to lock their cars, leave their keys in the ignition, or property in the car will be finding a little white card left for them by their police department.

The auto theft and traffic squads have a drive to cut down the number of autos stolen—and the theft of property left in the cars—caused by carelessness of the owners.

The card reads:

DIVISION OF POLICE

PREVENT THEFT BY REMOVING THE CAUSE

Remove Property From Your Car Before Leaving It

The number of crimes of larceny per year is greater than all other crimes of theft combined; greater than all of the robberies and housebreakings.

DO NOT BE CARELESS

Louisville Criminal, Bufile # 63-4296-2

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Dated 5/28/63

Texas Authorities Seek Identity of Skeleton

FORT WORTH, TEX., law enforcement authorities are seeking to establish the identity of a woman whose skeleton was discovered on Sunday, December 1, 1963, near the Benbrook Dam in Tarrant County, Tex., just outside the city limits.

The woman died as the result of a bullet wound in the head, according to Fort Worth officials, and, from the condition of the skeleton, it appeared she had been shot some 6 months previously, disrobed, and then carried to the spot where she was found. The clothing consisted only of one pair of dark blue bobby socks on the feet and the left front of a green jacket with gold lining.

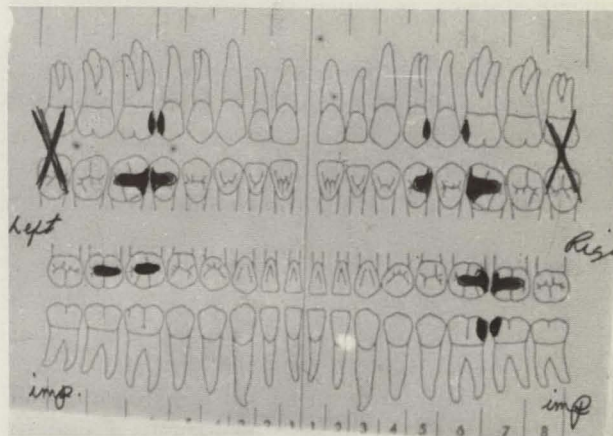
The physical features of the skeleton indicate the woman to have been Caucasian, between 35 and 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 7 inches in height, 135 to 140 pounds, and with short, light brown or dark blonde hair. The nose appeared to be large with a high bridge. No evidence of fractures were noted.

The teeth had been well cared for and had eight alloy restorations, one restoration having fallen out—probably after death. All teeth were present with the exception of the two upper wisdom teeth which had been extracted. The two lower wisdom teeth were impacted. The upper front teeth protruded slightly.

Restorations were as follows: lower left six—

occlusal alloy; lower left seven—occlusal alloy; lower right six—disto-occlusal alloy; lower right seven—mesio-occlusal alloy, disto-occlusal preparation, alloy gone; upper right six—mesio-occlusal alloy; upper right four—disto-occlusal alloy; upper left five—disto-occlusal alloy; upper left six—mesio-occlusal alloy.

Anyone having information which might lead to the identification of this person is asked to contact Wendell L. Sowell, Director of the Fort Worth Police Department Crime Laboratory, 1030 Burnet Street, Fort Worth, Tex., or Sheriff Lon Evans of Tarrant County, Fort Worth, Tex.



Dental chart showing restorations.

L.D. from Sowell to Dir. Dated 1/2/64

Pic. in Accordion folder 3/64

TELEVISION COVERAGE, BOTH NEWS AND EVIDENCE

Following a high school football game in a west coast city, two rival gangs of youths started a "rumble." Police moved in and succeeded in breaking up the riot, but not before several officers were assaulted and injured by rocks and clubs. During the melee, officers were able to arrest only three attackers, although many were involved.

A local TV station, on the scene with camera equipment to cover the football game, had turned its cameras on the trouble spot and taken extensive footage of film. This film was subsequently reviewed by the police department, resulting in the positive identification—and arrest—of some 35 additional participants in the rioting and assault on the officers.

SHOPLIFTING COMBATED WITH FAKE TV CAMERA

A clothing store in an ultramodern shopping center in the Midwest, because of its numerous displays, was plagued with a series of shoplifting incidents which required immediate action.

A miniature TV camera was prominently set up in the store and reported to be taking pictures as a monitor to catch shoplifters. Actually the TV camera, with a high-voltage cable running from it to an electrical unit, although highly realistic at first glance, does not function as a camera. The cable merely causes the camera to rotate periodically in a 180-degree sweep of the store.

Officials of the store have indicated that since the installation of this device shoplifting has been tremendously reduced.

March 1964

Portland

Portland, Cindel, Bafi, # 63-4296-40
Dated 10-4-63

Springfield Cindel, Bafi, # 63-4296-52
Dated 10/29/63

CRIME SCENE EVIDENCE LEADS TO MURDERER

TIME AFTER TIME, the clue or incriminating evidence which leads to the solution of a baffling crime is discovered as the result of an exhaustive and meticulous crime scene search.

A case investigated by the King County, Wash., Sheriff's Office, in which the convicted murderer was recently executed, is a prime example of successful prosecution achieved from a careful crime scene search. A lone latent fingerprint discovered by the searching party led to the identity of the murderer. On the basis of the latent fingerprint, a first degree murder warrant was obtained for the assailant's arrest.

The development of events that led to the fateful climax of the case began on the 16th of March 1960 when one of a group of teenagers in King County, Wash., spotted the body of a man partly concealed in the underbrush on a dead-end road and immediately reported the gruesome find to authorities.

The Corpus Delicti

The body was that of a male, fully clothed except for a hat. He had been shot twice with a small caliber gun. The victim's otherwise empty wallet carried the identification of a Seattle taxicab driver. The numbers of his cab and license plate were obtained from his company. The cab was found abandoned on a Tacoma, Wash., street shortly after midnight, March 17, 1960. The trip sheets in the cab indicated that the last passenger had been picked up at a bus terminal in Seattle en route to the airport south of the city.

Search for Clues

An interview with each cab driver known to have been in the vicinity of the bus terminal at about that time developed a description of the dead taxi driver's passenger. The description was general and could have applied to a lot of people, but the

driver of the cab next in line to the victim's remembered that the dead man's passenger carried two pieces of canvas luggage. Interviews of bus terminal employees assigned to handling luggage brought no results because of the large number of passengers and pieces of luggage handled each day. A later interview of an employee who had been off duty at the time of the first interview developed information that a man had presented a claim check for two pieces of canvas luggage early on the afternoon of March 16. The luggage had been shipped from Great Falls, Mont., to California, then transshipped to Seattle. The claimant said he got drunk and missed the bus to California, so decided to go on to Seattle instead. As a result of the transshipping, there was a charge of \$3.95 to be paid. The man left without the luggage, saying he had no money to pay the charge. He returned shortly before 6 p.m. with four \$1 bills, signed the claim release with the name Joseph Chester Self, and left with the luggage. Later investigation showed that he had borrowed the \$4 from a bartender.

Examining the Taxi

The taxi was towed from Tacoma to the King County Sheriff's garage in Seattle and processed for possible clues. None of the door handles revealed fingerprints. The interiors of the cab and trunk were damp, indicating that they had been recently washed. The taxi driver's cap was found on the seat. Also on the front seat were a folded copy of the March 16 edition of a Seattle evening paper and a nickel-plated flashlight. There was a bullet casing on the floor near the front seat.

Several visible fingerprints were found on both the cap visor and on the yellow painted top portion of the cap. Fingerprints of the deceased were obtained from the morgue and found to match those on the cap. Other latent prints developed around the doors and on the steering wheel were

either superimposed one on the other or identified as the victim's. When the flashlight was dusted, one lone fingerprint appeared that did not match any of the victim's fingerprints. The flashlight was initialed by examining officers and placed in an open-faced box with the fingerprint side up. All hopes for positive identification of the killer were placed on that one bit of evidence.

Preserving Valuable Evidence

No attempt was made to lift or improve the original dusting of the print. It was photographed with a 4- by 5-inch view camera with a 6-inch lens. Lighting was by photofloods at an oblique angle. Large white blotters were used to reflect more light into the dark areas and to kill highlights from the nickel plate on the flashlight. Enlargements were made and distributed to nearby arresting agencies to be compared with the prints of persons arrested after the crime was committed. A protective sheet of cellophane was placed over the open end of the box to protect the latent fingerprint from dust and moisture.

The investigation at the bus terminal which had developed Self as a suspect was not completed until the afternoon of March 17. Prior to that time, the prints of other suspects were obtained where possible and comparisons made. The fingerprints of recent escapees from mental institutions, and others with a history of crimes of violence, were also compared—with negative results.

Joseph Chester Self

Joseph Chester Self had been received in the Oregon State Penitentiary in 1954 to serve a 2-year term for larceny of an auto. During that period, the King County Sheriff's Office and the Oregon State Penitentiary were exchanging fingerprint cards. When Self was developed as a suspect from the investigation carried on at the bus terminal, his fingerprint card was removed from files. A comparison of his right thumbprint proved to be identical with the latent print on the flashlight, showing that he had handled the flashlight found in the front seat of the victim's taxicab. Photographs of the man were distributed in the mountainous area where he had lived in former years.

On March 20, 1960, Self surrendered to the officers when they surrounded the area in which he

had holed up. He directed officers to the place where he had buried his pistol and a package of bullets.

Conviction

During the trial which started May 31, 1960, the flashlight still bearing Self's incriminating thumbprint was viewed by the jurors, and blown-up photographs of Self's right thumbprint and the print on the flashlight were charted to indicate points of similarity and explained to them.

A firearms expert from the FBI Laboratory testified that the lethal bullets were fired from the gun which had been linked to Self. Joseph Chester Self was found guilty of murder in the first degree with a recommendation for the death penalty.

The execution date was set for September 15, 1960, but Self was granted a stay so that he could appeal his conviction—which was denied in State court—and a new date, March 19, 1962, was set for the execution. He was again granted a stay of execution by the State supreme court pending action on an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court which rejected his appeal. On June 20, 1963, 1 minute after midnight, Joseph Chester Self was executed by hanging.

King County authorities believe this is the first homicide case in the State of Washington in which a warrant charging first degree murder has been issued on the basis of a latent fingerprint.

NEW TECHNIQUE TRIED TO RIFLE CASH REGISTERS

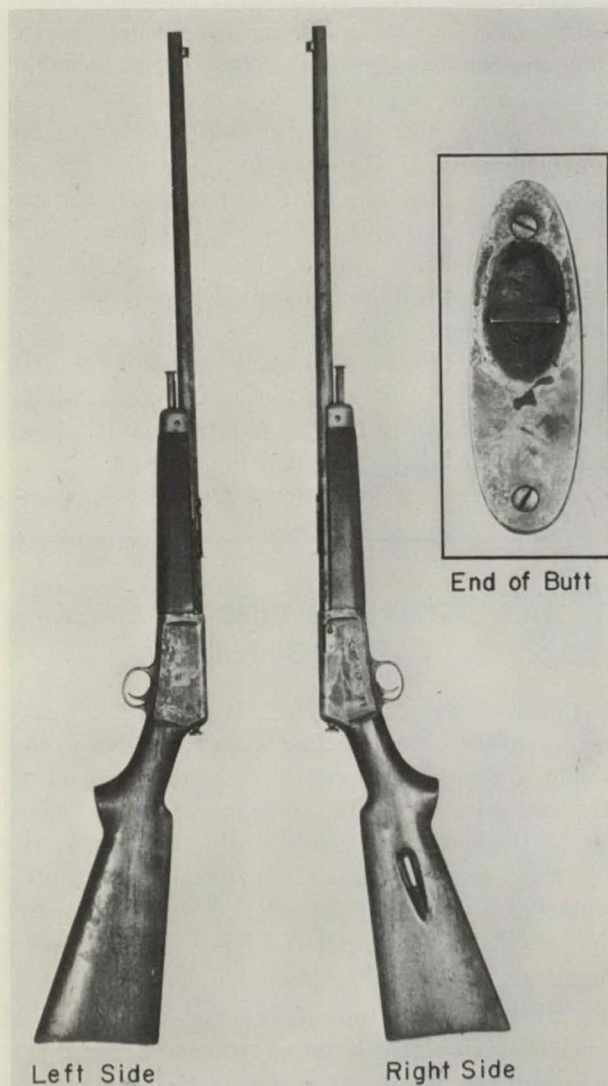
A ruse to draw away a clerk from her duty station in a retail store worked when the caller on the phone told her to report to the personnel office. She was also told that someone from the office would take over her sales while she was away. The clerk gave up her station to the office "representative" and reported to the office only to learn that she had not been called. Upon her return she found all the cash gone from the cash register—as well as the office "representative."

Another similar call failed; the clerk locked the cash register before leaving, and the money was still safe when she returned, but the "personnel clerk" was gone.

Kansas City Criminal, Bifi. # 63-4296-23
Dated 4/5/63
21

RCMP Searching for Owner of Murder Weapon

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, Victoria, British Columbia, is seeking the identity and location of persons who may have possessed or owned weapons fitting the description of a rifle which has been positively identified as the murder weapon in a double murder occurring at Nanaimo, British Columbia, on October 16, 1962. The gun is described as a Winchester, .22 caliber, model 63, semiautomatic rifle, serial number 41649A. It fires "long rifle" and standard .22 caliber ammunition and was stamped as a finished product, October 5, 1940. The weapon is considered to be



End of Butt

Information as to owner or possessor of above murder weapon sought by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

uncommon since it is rather expensive for a rifle of this caliber, retailing for approximately \$75.

Anyone having knowledge of persons who have possessed rifles of this description should immediately forward pertinent data to the Officer Commanding, "E" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Victoria, British Columbia.

*Bufile #163-6579 Ser. 1 and enclosure
Ottawa - Dated 1/3/64*

CITIZEN EDUCATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

One's powers of observation are rarely tried until circumstances arise which make it imperative to be able to recall details. Especially is this true in providing descriptions in matters relating to violations of the law.

As part of a continuing program of citizen education in such matters, the Wauwatosa, Wis., Police Department has a program entitled "Making It Easier To Remember." It is presented to business and professional men and women, employees of retail stores, financial and service organizations, and others interested in learning improved identification matters. The program teaches the potential witness or victim of a hold-up, or some other law violation, what to look for in order to provide an accurate and useful description of the violator.

A feature of the program is a masked-man test in which the audience views a masked person for approximately 12 seconds. The audience then has the opportunity to identify this person in a lineup. The Wauwatosa Police report that up to 80 percent of the audience will correctly identify the masked person in the lineup, after being trained, whereas, prior to training, only 3 to 5 percent will make a lucky guess and identify the right man.

During the program, the audience has an opportunity to provide the answers to an interesting series of test questions.

*press release from
Wauwatosa, Wis., P.D. Dated 10/29/63*

WHEN A "BARGAIN" IS A STEAL

Bargains in rugs were advertised in a Canadian newspaper as follows: "Rugs, 9 by 12, for \$9.95." Customers ordering the rugs received them, but the measurements proved to be 9 by 12 inches.

*Legal, Ottawa Bufile #63-4296-243
Crimdel Dated 9/5/63*

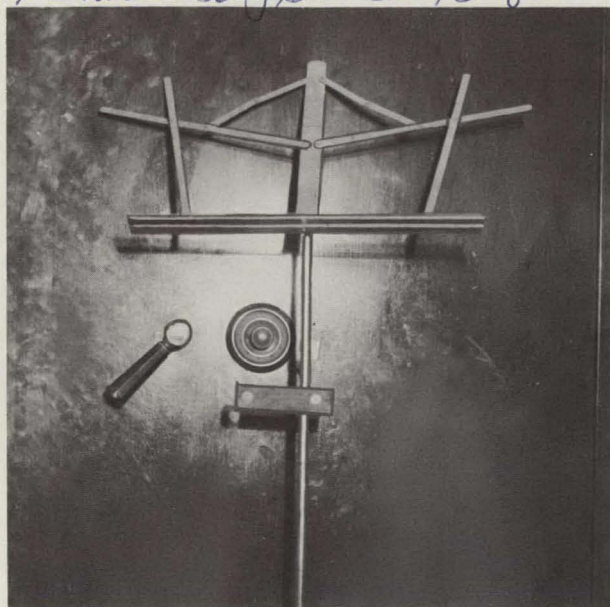
NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Adjustable Music Stand Used by Burglar

AN ADJUSTABLE music stand has been used by a known burglar for assistance in opening safes. Examination of the music stand disclosed a small piece of metal with a half-inch hole in it attached near the top of the stand with a wingnut. After the safe dial had been knocked off, according to the burglar, the stand was assembled (minus the

rack) and adjusted to the proper height so that a punch inserted in the half-inch hole of the metal piece covered the dial hole. The metal gadget firmly held the punch in place. A few good blows on the punch with a sledge hammer pierced the spindle of the safe to gain entry. Beyond the ringing hammer, he was not musically inclined.

Kansas City Criminel, Bufile #63-4296-23 #628 Dated 1/29/63



Music stand adjusted to proper height in front of safe before rack is removed.



Punch held firmly in place ready to be struck by the sledge hammer.

Bufile 63-4296-23 #628

Bufile 63-4296-23 #628

CONVINCING EVIDENCE

Photographs of himself helped one individual make up his mind in municipal court as to his plea. He appeared to be uncertain which way to plead until he was shown two photographs contained in the prosecution file showing him with two of the bad checks he was accused of passing. The pictures had been made by a camera in one of the stores he had "patronized."

March 1964

*Minneapolis Criminel, Bufile #63-4296-43
Dated 5/3/63*

ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

Almost anything can happen in the busy day of an officer of the law. Recently, an officer on the bomb squad of a Canadian police department was called on to dismantle a bomb. It consisted of a charge of 24 dynamite sticks, a battery, and a timing device—and was found at the foot of a 360-foot television tower. The dismantling was completed only minutes before the time set for explosion.

*FBI NA Newsletter 5/63 P.32
Sgt. Det. Geo Plouffe, 50th Session
Montreal P.O.*

WANTED BY THE FBI

MARSHALL THOMAS, also known as: M. A. Thomas, Marshal Thomas, Marshall Thomas, Jr.

Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Prosecution— Attempted Rape

MARSHALL THOMAS, wanted for attempted rape in Illinois, is currently being sought by the FBI for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. A Federal warrant for Thomas' arrest was issued at Danville, Ill., on February 21, 1963.

The Crime

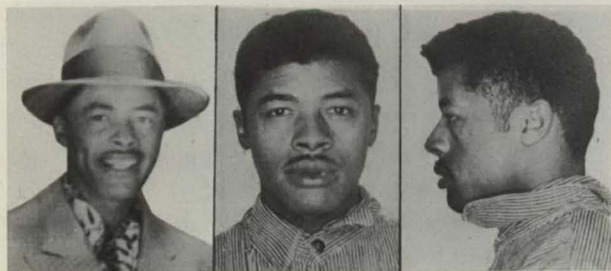
On January 30, 1963, Thomas reportedly accosted a young schoolteacher in a laundromat, threatened her with a 4-inch knife, and forced her to drive him to a lonely back road in Momence, Ill. After threatening to cut her throat, he ripped the young teacher's stockings off and savagely attempted to rape her. Because she fought so desperately, Thomas abandoned his plans, bound and gagged the victim, and left her on the side of the road.

The Criminal

This heavily built, 35-year-old fugitive has had previous convictions which include grand larceny, mail theft, and petty larceny. He has been employed as an automobile mechanic, laundry worker, sander, truck driver, and wood finisher. Because of a short left leg, he walks with a limp.

Caution

Thomas should be considered dangerous inasmuch as he has reportedly carried a knife and threatened to use it to kill.



Marshall Thomas.

Description

Age	35, born June 22, 1928, Hollywood, Shelby County, Tenn.
Height	5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 6 inches.
Weight	180 to 185 pounds.
Build	Heavy.
Hair	Black.
Eyes	Brown.
Complexion	Medium.
Race	Negro.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Auto mechanic, laundry worker, sander, truckdriver, wood finisher.
Scars and marks	Small scar over left eye, faint cut scar, left cheek.
Remarks	Left leg shorter than right; walks with a limp; is left-handed; reportedly prefers high-crowned hats and elevated shoes.
FBI No.	4,736,566.
Fingerprint classification	9 S 17 W III 3 M 1 U OIO

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local telephone directories.

ROBBERY SUSPECT "DELIVERED" TO POLICE

An alert Canadian constable made what can be described as a "story-book" arrest when he caused a suspect in a robbery case to be delivered by taxi to the main doors of the police station.

The constable had seen a man jump out of a taxi outside a downtown hotel and into another taxi. His suspicions aroused, he called the taxi firm and asked the dispatcher to radio the cab driver and have him drive to police headquarters. When the taxi arrived, four police officers were waiting.

The suspect had stolen the sum of \$200 from a bushworker acquaintance and was—he thought—on his way to the airport.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

Officers Say Training Saved Their Lives

TWO OFFICERS in southern police departments have reported that the training they received at sessions held for their departments by FBI instructors prevented loss of their lives or at least serious injury.

One officer was patrolling during early morning hours with a fellow policeman when a radio dispatch was received indicating the burglar alarm had sounded at a local country club. Upon arriving at the club, the two officers found a third officer, who had already responded to the call, outside the club holding two young men inside at gunpoint through a window.

One of the new arrivals entered the building to take physical control of the two burglars. As he did, he saw a third person running through the darkened building and started in pursuit, not knowing he passed a fourth man hiding behind a chair. He caught the fleeing man and, after placing him under arrest, heard a noise behind him. He turned to see the fourth man only 3 or 4 feet away with a long butcher knife poised to strike. The officer wheeled and fired from the hip, felling the man instantly. The four trespassers—all juveniles—were arrested and charged with burglary. The one who had been shot was only 17. He was given emergency treatment for a flesh wound in the abdomen. It was determined he had a juvenile record and had served time at a penal institution.

In another incident, a police officer finding himself in a tight situation credits the saving of his

life to the instructions he also received at a school conducted for his department by FBI Agents.

Upon receiving a complaint that a man was threatening the lives of some of his neighbors with a pistol, two officers were dispatched to the scene and were met by two highway patrolmen. The two patrolmen approached the rear of the house where the terrorist was believed to be, and the two police officers made their approach from the front. It was late at night and very dark as they neared the unlighted house. One officer knocked on the front door. The second officer stepped to the corner of the house, and, as he did, the suspect fired four shots almost pointblank at him from a distance of about 7 yards. The officer returned the fire, striking the man full in the face with the only shot he fired, killing him almost instantly. The officer later remarked that he automatically reacted, as soon as his adversary opened fire, and shot from the hip before jumping for cover.

Let. to Dir. (1-1152-28) Dated 6/4/63 Memphis SAC (1152-28)

LUGGAGE IDENTIFICATION CHART

Of potential value to investigators is a baggage identification chart issued by some airline companies. The chart shows outline drawings of various different types of hand luggage which could conceivably be of assistance to a witness in accurately describing a piece of luggage.

*Cincinnati, Bafi # 63-4296-10-631
Dated 11/26/63*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



This pattern has the general appearance of a loop; however, it is classified as a tented arch because there is a definite break in the shoulder area of the only possible recurving ridge. This pattern would be referenced to a loop due to the fact that excessive inking could cause the impression to appear to possess the necessary recurve.