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Contents

- 1 *Message from Director J. Edgar Hoover*

Special Feature:

- 3 30th Anniversary, FBI Laboratory.

Address:

- 9 An American's Challenge, by Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Public Relations:

- 14 Law Enforcement and Relationship with Free Press. (Part II)

Investigators' Aids:

- 18 Ring Fashioned Into Potential Weapon.
Dangerous Weapon Made of Nuts and Washers.
19 Flimflam Artist Revives Old Con Game.
"Decoy Squad" Members Act as Troubleshooters.

Other Topics:

- 20 Top Ten Fugitives and Girl Companion Sought by the Law.
32 Wanted by the FBI.

Identification:

Interesting Pattern (*back cover*).



Message from the Director

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

MARAUDING TEEN-AGE THUGS are degrading many American communities with brutal sidewalk muggings and assaults on defenseless and elderly citizens. These young hoodlums lurk along the streets as preying vultures. They ambush and rob hapless individuals and then flee, leaving their victims, if not dead, badly battered and bleeding.

Merciful restraint is unknown to these beastly punks. To them it signifies the trait, "chicken"—a universal taboo among their ilk. In fact, many of the fatal beatings and stabbings occur after the victim turns over his valuables. The crimes themselves are disturbing enough, but even more horrifying are the sadistic glee in which some are committed and the justifiable air assumed by the perpetrators when caught. For example, one tough member of a gang, charged with attacking and robbing an 80-year-old man, snarled, "Old men who walk on the streets at night deserve to be robbed."

This sickening crime fad is becoming commonplace. It is a stigma on our society, and it is a heavy yoke on the overwhelming majority of American youth who are law abiding. Unfortunately, this problem is but one factor in the overall youthful criminality picture. Last year, arrests of persons under 18 years of age rose 4 percent higher than 1960. As a group, persons under 18 represented 43 percent of all arrests for the more serious crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assaults, burglary, larceny, and auto theft.

Most police agencies are meeting violent juvenile crime head on. Some departments have initiated "decoy" squads to patrol on foot in high crime incidence areas. The results have been gratifying. But, there is a limit to what undermanned and overburdened police agencies can do. The problem commences and extends far beyond detection and apprehension.

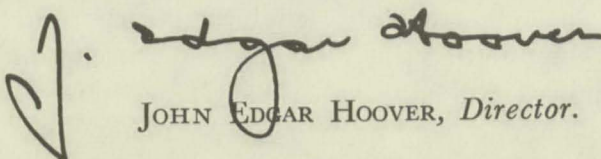
Quite obviously, scholarly theories and misguided sentiment are not getting the job done. The surging juvenile crime rate continues. Rules of society and constituted authority are held in callous contempt by teen-age criminals. Law and order are defied.

Any institution or proposal which remotely suggests acceptable standards of behavior is scorned. To this hardened core of miscreants, unwarranted leniency and unrealistic punishment are all but public endorsements.

Most difficulty with youthful offenders stems from the home where a sound sense of values is diminishing. Parents need to stress discipline, guidance, and morality, and to play down indulgence, pleasure, and money. Protective coddling by some courts of "tender-age" repeaters is an appeasement of justice. It infringes on the rights of the people. I say let the flagrant violators be exposed. Let the public know their identities so it may be alert to their law-breaking habits.

One Midwest editor, prevented by archaic restrictions from publicizing the names of teen-age hoodlums, recently made this editorial plea: "When a youngster is capable of murder, shooting during a burglary, beating someone to death with a chain or hammer, rape, kidnaping, and other crimes which merit the electric chair or life imprisonment, we are no longer talking about his first mistake or about a child whose reputation can be destroyed. . . . These youngsters are no longer the sweet innocent things you bounce on your knee. In most cases, they'd cut your throat for suggesting mercy. . . . These children we're talking about are deadly criminals; with a gun or a switchblade at their hip, they're nine feet tall."

Youthful criminality is more than a childhood disease. It is a chronic and infectious plague. It does not dry up when neglected; nor is it less violent when misnamed. By any other name, it is still vicious, unadulterated crime.

J. Edgar Hoover

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

NOVEMBER 1, 1962.



SCIENCE FIGHTS CRIME

SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION is today an indispensable factor in the fight against crime and subversion. In recent years, its advancement in law enforcement has been phenomenal. Its use in the area of physical evidence has been of exceptional aid to all law enforcement agencies. Every officer, regardless of the range or scope of his duties, can fulfill his responsibilities with the assurance that in scientific crime detection he has a most able and competent partner.

Under the outstanding and pioneering leadership in this field by Director J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI Laboratory was established on November 24, 1932. Mr. Hoover recognized that in most instances scientific techniques and their application to physical evidence were beyond the reach of law enforcement officers. Nevertheless, he held the strong conviction that this most valuable scientific aid had to become an integral part of the profession. He knew that law enforcement could no longer afford to be without the services of scientific crime detection—especially in the presentation of evidence in a court of law by highly competent experts.

Action Taken

Accordingly, in the early 1930's, Mr. Hoover took action. He initiated a program to secure the services and knowledge of recognized scientists whose experience could be used in establishing a new crime detection Laboratory. Various authorities throughout the country were contacted by Special Agents of the FBI for data and information which would be pertinent to staffing a scientific laboratory.

Slowly but surely, Mr. Hoover's goal began to materialize. One piece of scientific equipment followed another. Training and educating per-

sonnel were some of the tasks which had to be performed. In addition, it was necessary to alert law enforcement agencies to the dire necessity of combining scientific detection of crime with well-established investigative procedures.

In a few years, the hopes for a modern crime detection laboratory became a reality. Its growth



A State police officer brings evidence to FBI Laboratory. Laboratory facilities are available without charge to all duly constituted State, county and municipal law enforcement agencies of the United States and its territorial possessions.

and development have kept pace with the demand and advancement of progressive law enforcement.

During its 30 years of existence, the FBI Laboratory has made more than 2,900,000 scientific examinations. These examinations are based on sound scientific doctrines, far from the scene of the crime, by scientists dedicated to the principle of reporting facts regardless of whether they may clear or convict.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the rapid expansion of the FBI Laboratory into one of the finest scientific crime detection laboratories in the world is a most brilliant chapter in the history of law enforcement in America.

Functions and Accomplishments

The FBI Laboratory is responsible for making technical examinations of physical evidence and furnishing expert testimony relating thereto before legal bodies, when needed; rendering on-the-spot assistance to our field Agents in sensitive and highly technical problems; and conducting research and development to promote the best interest of the FBI in particular and law enforce-

ment in general. As a matter of cooperation, technical examinations are also made in criminal matters for State and local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and for other Federal agencies. Examinations will also be made in civil cases for any Federal agency. Experts from the FBI Laboratory also offer gratis testimony where required in these cases.

Rise of Examinations

The significance law enforcement has come to place on scientific crime detection is indicated to some degree in the sharp rise of examinations requested since the Laboratory's establishment.

For instance, during its first complete fiscal year in operation, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the Laboratory made 963 examinations. During the fiscal year 1962, the Laboratory achieved an all-time high with the receipt of 191,253 specimens requiring 231,456 scientific examinations. Approximately 70 percent of this total pertains to FBI investigations.

In addition, the Laboratory is very active in the field of scientific research and training. It trains FBI Agents in the field to be scientific-minded investigators by giving them fundamentals of recognizing, collecting, and preserving physical evidence found at crime scenes or in legal searches of suspects' persons and property. The Laboratory plays a very vital role in nearly every aspect of FBI operations.

Documents

One of the most popular police sciences is document examination. Mainly, it pertains to a minute comparison of questioned handwriting with known handwriting. Its goal—to identify the writer. Other examinations in this category are hand printing, forgeries, typewriting, checkwriter impressions, inks, paper, obliterated and eradicated writing, indented writing, rubber stamps, charred paper, photographic, and a score of other related items.

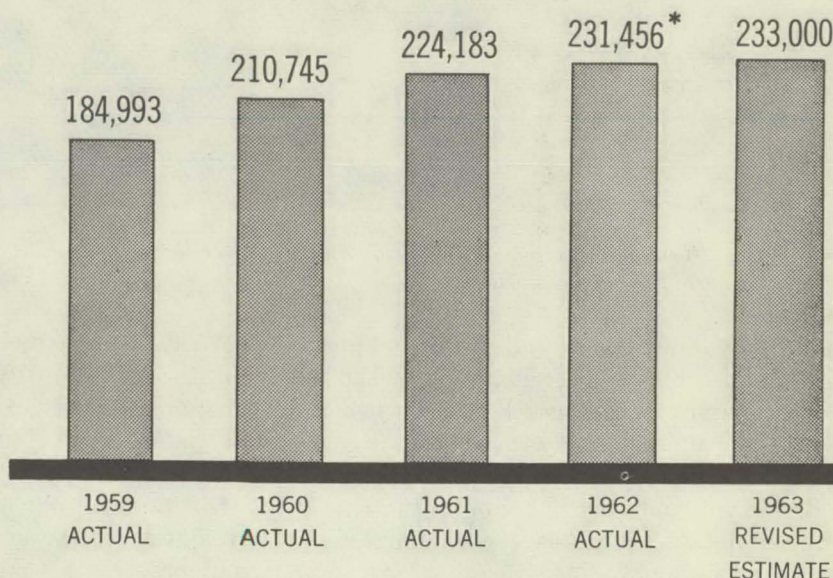
It is commonly agreed, based on examinations by numerous highly trained experts over a great number of years, that no two individuals write exactly alike. Granted, there will be some superficial resemblance in the writing of two or more persons as a result of similar training received; however, the complexity of writing is such that individual peculiarities and characteristics will



Ink research is a vital phase of operations in the Document Section.

Total FBI Laboratory Examinations

FISCAL YEARS 1959-1963



* ALL-TIME HIGH



The total of FBI Laboratory examinations is growing steadily each year.

appear. A document expert can detect these characteristics and thus arrive at a scientific opinion.

In the Document Section of the FBI Laboratory the specially trained and skilled personnel utilize the most modern scientific equipment including microscopes, special measuring devices, ultraviolet and infrared radiation sources, special photographic facilities, and a variety of other highly specialized scientific instruments and techniques.

Over the years, many important FBI cases have been brought to a successful conclusion as a result of the significant part played by handwriting identification. In some instances, this type of evidence not only serves to connect the suspect with the crime but also establishes guilty knowledge and willful intent. It has been found that most criminals have a high respect for this type of laboratory evidence. This is demonstrated by

the fact that document experts are required to testify to only a small fraction of the identifications made.

Kidnaping Solved

An outstanding example of the vast importance of handwriting comparison was exemplified in the investigation of the kidnaping of 1-month-old Peter Howard Weinberger from his carriage on the patio of his parents' Westbury, Long Island, home July 4, 1956. A ransom note demanding \$2,000 for the safe return of the child was found, and a second note was received.

Since there were no witnesses, and no logical suspects were located, the FBI believed that the apprehension of the kidnaper rested with his handwriting. Accordingly, it began the gigantic task of examining the voluminous handwriting



An expert of the Document Section shown preparing charts for use in court.

specimens in Federal, State, and municipal records. On August 22, 1956, after almost 2,000,000 records were examined, the search ended when it was observed that the handwriting of Angelo John La Marca, found in his probation file in nearby Brooklyn, contained striking similarities to the ransom notes. La Marca had been arrested and was on probation for "bootlegging."

Handwriting experts from the FBI Laboratory compared La Marca's handwriting with that on the ransom notes and concluded that he prepared both.

La Marca confessed that he kidnaped the child for ransom to meet his creditors' pressing demands. The decomposed remains of the child were found in the general area where the kidnaper said he abandoned the victim.

Angelo John La Marca was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death for kidnaping and murder. He was executed in Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N.Y., August 7, 1958.

Firearms

In law enforcement, officers are repeatedly confronted with investigations in which firearms were used in the commission of crimes. Accordingly, a great number of questions arise as to the identification of weapons, bullets and similar items believed to be pertinent to the investigations. This is where the Firearms Unit of the FBI Laboratory comes into the picture.



A scene of the Special Photographic Unit of the Document Section.

A case which received widespread publicity on the east coast involved the kidnap-murder of a Virginia family. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll V. Jackson and their two daughters disappeared one evening in January 1959 while riding in the family car in Louisa County, Va. About 2 months later two of the bodies were recovered in a shallow grave in Spotsylvania County, Va., and the remaining two were found in a shallow grave in Anne Arundel County, Md. Investigation developed Melvin Davis Rees as a suspect, and FBI Agents arrested



A view of the Firearms Unit where examinations are conducted for firearms identification. Examinations are also made on firearms evidence, toolmarks, explosives and related matters.

him in West Memphis, Ark., in June 1960. After his arrest, his parents, living in Hyattsville, Md., granted permission for FBI Agents to search their home. This search yielded several pieces of evidence in a musical instrument case belonging to the suspect, hidden in a remote corner of the attic. Included in this case was a .38-caliber revolver.

Expert Testimony

Subsequent examination of Rees' revolver and a pair of revolver grips found at the Virginia grave site resulted in the identification of certain marks on one of the grips as having been produced by a specific area of the frame of the revolver, and an expert testified to this effect in Federal Court, Baltimore, Md., and later in state court in Spotsylvania County, Va. Rees was convicted at both trials. In Maryland he was sentenced to life imprisonment while in Virginia he received a death sentence.

Usually, the Firearms Unit is primarily concerned with whether or not a questioned bullet was fired from a specific weapon. It may also be called upon to conduct operational and functional

tests of firearms and to determine by gunpowder and shot pattern tests the distance from which a shot was fired. Frequently, examinations are made of a questioned bullet or cartridge case to ascertain the type of weapon used.

The basic principles used in firearms examination are extended and employed in the field of toolmark examination. By this means it is possible to identify telltale marks left at scenes of crimes by punches, hammers, axes, pliers, screwdrivers, chisels, wrenches, and other objects. Other examinations include glass fractures, wood, explosives, and matches.

Spectrography

Evidence usually too small to be successfully analyzed by other means is examined by experts in the Spectrographic Unit. These examiners conduct microscopic, microchemical, and instrumental analyses of a wide variety of physical evidence such as paints, plastics, metal, glass, rubber, and explosive residues.

The Unit utilizes such high precision instruments as the spectrograph, the spectrophotometer



X-ray equipment and spectrographic instruments are necessary for successful analyses of many types of evidence.



Blood and other body fluids are analyzed in the Serology Unit.

(for both infrared and ultraviolet as well as for visible light), X-ray diffraction and fluorescence equipment, and the electron microscope.

The largest and most delicate of the instruments used is the electron microscope. It permits magnification of up to 100,000 diameters in contrast to the 2,000-diameter limit of the ordinary light microscopes.

When law enforcement officers, in seeking the perpetrator of a crime, find evidence which is not readily identifiable by other means, they can call on the experts of the Spectrographic Unit. Most of the time these examiners can supply the answer to the two questions—"What is it?" or "What is it made of?"

Evidence Submitted

In July 1961, two Wisconsin banks were burglarized, the attempted safe drilling of one proving unsuccessful while the vault of the other yielded to a terrific blast. Shortly thereafter, the subjects were arrested in San Diego, Calif., for disturbing the peace. After establishing a possible connection with the Wisconsin safe jobs, the clothing, car debris, and tools from the car owned by one of the suspects were submitted to the FBI Laboratory.

Examination disclosed that green paint on the two safe dials in question was similar to paint on a sledge hammer found in the car and could have come from that source. Various deposits of safe insulation, brick, mortar, and brown coat and white coat plaster from the two banks in question

were found to match specimens obtained from the clothing, debris from the car, and on the sledge hammer from the car trunk. Laboratory experts later testified to their findings and both defendants were found guilty as charged. Each received 5 years on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

Serology

At the scenes of most crimes of violence, blood and other body fluids often comprise the major physical evidence found.

The murderer, the rapist, and the hit-and-run driver have often been brought to justice by the identification of the bloodstains on a weapon, a garment, or an automobile. Many times when confronted with bloodstained clothing or other articles found in his possession, a suspect may claim that the stains are his own blood from a recent injury. Examination in the Serology Unit may lend credence to, or disprove this contention, for in many instances the victim's and the suspect's blood groups differ. If a suspect should claim that the stains are from animal blood rather than human, again his veracity may be checked. Aside from helping to convict the guilty, a significant feature of such examinations many times is that these scientific findings may also help to clear the innocent.

In November 1961, the body of a 9-year-old child was found along the side of a highway in Alaska, apparently the victim of a hit-and-run driver. Investigation by the Alaska State Police developed a suspect whose damaged automobile was stained with blood. Although the suspect readily admitted driving into the ditch where the body of the victim was found, he denied striking the victim and claimed that the stains on his car consisted of dog blood.

Examination in the FBI Laboratory disclosed that the stains on the suspect's car were of human and not animal origin, and an expert later testified to this effect. The defendant was found guilty.

Toxicology

Some of the oldest chemicals known to man and many of the most modern chemicals have a mutual distinction: they can be the cause of death. Accordingly, deaths by poison constitute the primary concern of the toxicologists.

(Continued on page 23)

An American's Challenge

by DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER

*Address before the National Convention of
The American Legion in Las Vegas, Nev.,
October 9, 1962*

At this critical hour in the life of our Republic, it is indeed a high honor to serve as keynote speaker for this great national convention. It is a great privilege to be thus honored by men and women who have demonstrated their patriotism and their courage in defending our beloved Nation.

Today, The American Legion is more vigorous than ever in inspiring national loyalty and promoting national preparedness. You have never faltered in your dedication to, and promotion of American ideals.

Aftermath of War

In 1946, when I spoke to you at San Francisco, the world was just emerging from a long and devastating war—a war which claimed the lives of over 400,000 of our fellow countrymen. We looked hopefully for the end of hostilities and an era of peace—peace with dignity, peace with honor, peace with international trust and understanding.

We were aware, however, that a brand of tyranny and fascism—Red Fascism—far more treacherous than that of Hitler and Mussolini, was emerging as a powerful threat on the international scene. By 1957, when I was honored to speak at your Atlantic City convention, the virus of communism had spread in epidemic proportions, infecting vast areas of Europe and Asia. The stench of death from the brutal slaughter of Hungarian Freedom Fighters by Soviet hordes, paralleling the carnage of Genghis Khan, the Mongol conqueror of the 13th century, hung heavy in the world atmosphere.

Two years ago, in 1960, it was my duty to urgently warn your delegates at Miami that communism had gained already a strategic beachhead

in nearby Cuba; that Khrushchev, Mao Tse-tung, and Castro were dictators of the same order, driven by the same atheistic urge to dominate men and nations.

I referred also to the devastating encroachments of crime and corruption—avowed enemies of the very ideals upon which our Republic was founded. The poisonous effect of these enemies on the social, economic, and political life of America is keenly felt.

Today, we stand at the same crossroads and are faced with threats identical to those which con-



Director Hoover.

fronted us 16 years ago. These threats are accepted in some quarters as the normal climate of life, to be met with appeasement or accommodation. The heavy inroads of international Communist aggression continue with a terrible ruthlessness. Peoples everywhere must be prepared today to stand up and be counted—either for or against freedom.

We are an idealistic Nation—a Nation ruled by laws, not by men. Yet, each year shows new record peaks of crime and lawlessness.

Duties of "Good Men"

Nearly 200 years ago, Edmund Burke warned, "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing." How meaningful these words are today!

We have failed to meet the postwar goals which America had established for herself because the "good men" to whom Burke referred—the forces for decency in our country—have failed in many respects to live up to their duties and responsibilities.

What has happened to the time-honored precepts of hard work and fair play which influenced the American scene during the all-important formative years of this great Republic? Where is the faith in God which fortified us through our past trials? Have our national pride, our moral conscience, our sensitivity to filth and degradation, grown so weak that they no longer react to assaults upon our proud heritage of freedom?

The Growth of Crime

Crime and subversion are formidable problems in the United States today because, and only because, there is a dangerous flaw in our Nation's moral armor. Self-indulgence—the principle of pleasure before duty—is practiced across the length and breadth of the land. It is undermining those attributes of personal responsibility and self-discipline which are essential to our national survival. It is creating citizens who reach maturity with a warped sense of values and an undeveloped conscience.

Crime is a parasite, feeding upon public disinterest and moral lethargy. This day, more than 5,200 felonies—4 serious crimes every minute—will be committed across the United States. They will include 430 crimes of violence—murders, forcible rapes, and assaults to kill. At least 250

robberies, 10 an hour, will be recorded, as will 4,500 burglaries, major larcenies and automobile thefts.

Since 1946, our national crime totals have more than doubled. Over the past 5 years, since 1957, these crimes have risen five times as fast as our growing population.

Parental Responsibility

Nowhere has this increase been more pronounced than among America's youth. Last year, persons under 18 years of age were involved in 43 percent of all arrests for serious crimes. They accounted for 22 percent of the robbery arrests, nearly one half of the burglaries and larcenies, and well over half of the automobile thefts throughout the United States.

There is a moral breakdown among young people in the United States. The crime rate is out-distancing the population increase; pornography is flourishing; and there is a quest for status at the expense of morality.

The heavy toll of crime, both juvenile and adult, is a direct product of self-indulgence and irresponsibility. There is a pattern of flight from responsibility.

It is utterly tragic that many otherwise intelligent people develop a blind spot with regard to the conduct of their own children. Until there comes about a greater degree of parental understanding—real interest, affection, and concern—we will witness a continued upsurge in juvenile crime. There must be a moral reawakening in every home of our country. Disrespect for law and order is a tragic moral illness.

As Benjamin Franklin said, "Nothing is of more importance for the public weal, than to . . . train . . . youth in wisdom and virtue. Wise and good men are, in my opinion, the strength of a State; much more so than riches or arms. . . ."

Our city streets are jungles of terror. The viciousness of the rapists, murderers, and muggers who attack women and young girls seems to know no bounds. This senseless sadism can be stopped only by a concerted, realistic action on the part of everyone connected with law enforcement and our judicial processes. We must adopt stiffer laws and a more stern policy toward these perverted individuals.

Too often, the interests of justice and consideration for the welfare of society are buried

under an avalanche of court decisions which give violators of the law rights and privileges that destroy respect for the law and the public safety.

Too often, technicalities have been premitted to exist in our penal codes which have been employed solely and exclusively for the benefit of that small minority of lawyers-criminal who use any tactic, no matter how unethical, to defeat the interests of justice.

More and more the judicial-legal system of this country is being revised to benefit the criminal—to the disadvantage of the innocent. More judges should speak out against this legalized perversion of justice.

Too often, our parole boards are being influenced by impractical theorists—conference room “experts” who are without experience in the arena of action against crime.

Misplaced Sympathy

Too often, a cloak of special privilege is thrown around the enemies of society, vicious young muggers, robbers, rapists, and murderers, by poorly conceived and maladministered programs intended to promote their rehabilitation.

Mercy tempers justice in the American judicial system, but leniency was never intended to become a weapon for repeating offenders. Mercy can be hazardous and sympathy morbid when they are wasted on those who exploit them.

Responsibility for the wave of lawlessness now sweeping the Nation and the continued existence of conditions in which crime and corruption flourish, rests directly with the American people. The public, by its submissive attitude and its lethargic acceptance of infractions of the law, has helped create an atmosphere conducive to the insidious growth of underworld activity.

The Cost of Crime

Crime is a community as well as a national problem. It will not be abolished by ignoring it. Perhaps it is sometimes oversensationalized; its gory details undoubtedly are distasteful to many people. But if the public is to be aroused to take needed action against what appears to be an epidemic of criminal activity, even sensationalism perhaps may be justified.

We are paying dearly and in cold cash for these indulgences. Crime now costs the American peo-

ple more than \$60 million a day. But this figure does not take into account the human factors—the personal grief, the broken homes, the physical and mental suffering. Nor can a price be placed on the loss of American prestige in the community of nations, or the eroding influence upon our heritage, which are byproducts of the continuing growth of underworld activity.

Crime has a sinister partner in promoting the breakdown of our moral standards. This partner is international communism—an aggressive and atheistic force which today controls one third of the world's population and one fourth of her land surface. The barbaric Communist empire now stretches from the Wall of Berlin to the China Sea, from Asia's Mekong River to the Escambray Mountains of Cuba.

In our country, this international conspiracy is represented by a bold and defiant Communist Party—fanatically dedicated to the destruction of our form of free government.

The Communist Machine

The Communist Party, USA, is an alien force, an agency of a foreign power—the Soviet Russian Government. Today, it is engaged in an intensive campaign to openly defy the law and destroy public confidence in our entire system of justice.

Throughout the past year, the Party has deliberately and flagrantly refused to comply with a United States Supreme Court ruling which requires it to register with the Attorney General as an agent of the Soviet Union.

In furtherance of this campaign, front groups have been formed, propaganda leaflets circulated, agitational meetings held—all for the purpose of attacking American laws and undermining faith in our democratic institutions. We must be aware of these tactics to sabotage our basic heritage of freedom.

The Communists, their myriad fronts and collaborationists, do not fade away. The Communist Party today may be smaller in the United States but it is a hard-core group of fanatics operating a massive and impressive propaganda machine. The danger and wiles of communism cannot be measured solely by shrunken rolls of actual Party membership in this country.

Communists continue with impunity to breathe out hate, particularly against the United States.

There is not an avenue to the heart and mind of Americans that is not used to implant their false ideology.

Communist Target—Youth

The Communists are experts in the practice of treachery and deceit. They have used this program of blatant defiance as an offensive weapon to rally the support of misguided, ill-informed and naive individuals.

Foremost among their targets have been America's young people, for the aim of communism is world youth and the capture and corruption of that youth. We have but to look at the shameful riots in San Francisco in 1960 when college youth in that area, encouraged by Communists, acted like common hoodlums in demonstrating against a committee of the United States Congress engaged in public business.

We have but to look at the Communists' success in stimulating the interest and participation of some of America's young people in the Communist-inspired and Communist-dominated World Youth Festival which was held at Helsinki last summer.

We have but to look at the Party's campus speech program which has seen Communist functionaries appear before student groups at colleges and universities from New York to California. On one campus alone, a crowd of nearly 12,000 turned out to hear the Party's General Secretary, ex-convict Gus Hall, declare that the Communist Party, USA, is a legitimate political organization on the American scene and deny its subservience to Moscow, from which it has been established that it actually receives orders and financial support.

The success of these and other programs which the Communists have directed against American young people can be measured by the enthusiasm of top Party officials who predicted several weeks ago that 1,000 youths could be recruited as Party members before the end of the year.

Colleges should bear in mind the Communist speakers are not bound by any obligation to tell the truth.

Products of the Party

The fact is that the Party in this country functions as a valuable auxiliary of the Soviet-bloc espionage network! From their areas of influence, American Communists have produced a Julius

Rosenberg, a Morton Sobell, and others both willing and able to betray vital secrets to the Soviet Union.

Today, there are 925 Soviet and satellite official personnel in the United States. The vast majority of them represent a cunning and dangerous espionage threat.

From the immunity of their diplomatic assignments, representatives of Communist-bloc nations have directed intelligence networks within the United States. From 1950 through 1960, 21 officials of the Soviet Union alone were declared persona non grata or otherwise asked to leave the United States because of flagrant activities detrimental to this country.

One Soviet defector, a former intelligence officer, has estimated that between 70 and 80 percent of the Soviet officials in the United States have espionage assignments. Years of personal experience qualify this man to speak with authority concerning the duplicity, the deception, and the deceit which are inherent in every phase of the international Communist conspiracy.

During the last 30 years, the United States has participated in hundreds of meetings with the Communists—Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam, Panmunjom, and Geneva. These meetings led to many agreements, almost all of which have been broken by Soviet Russia.

We are at war with this sinister conspiracy! Every Communist today must be considered an enemy wherever he may be, at home or abroad. A "soft" approach toward the menace of communism can lead only to national disaster!

Dangerous Elements

Much has been done by the Government's internal security programs, by investigation, arrest and prosecution of Party functionaries, and by widespread intelligent public opposition to the Marxist philosophy to thwart the Communist Party's efforts in this country.

However, communism remains an intense subversive threat. Our Nation's efforts to deal effectively with this menace are not enhanced by those of the extreme right who tend to affix the Communist label without intelligent analysis, or by those of the extreme left who endeavor to minimize the real danger of communism.

This latter group includes grossly irresponsible elements—a shocking number of whom have de-

pended, for their very existence, upon tax-exempt funds. We have heard them shout "sententious poppycock" at well-founded and documented warnings against the capacity of the Communists to pervert our thinking and destroy the spiritual supports which form the foundation of our freedom. Inane statements such as these add nothing to the American people's understanding of the true menace of communism, at home and abroad. They are a rank disservice to the cause of freedom.

Battle To Be Won

I repeat, a "soft" attitude toward communism can destroy us! We should unite as a people, around an intelligent, rational, sensible, but very hard attitude against communism everywhere.

In the battle against communism, as in all previous encounters with godless tyranny, the United States must win and we will win. Let Khrushchev, Castro, and Mao Tse-tung recognize there is no force more powerful than the determination of a free and righteous people.

Let us not forget that whenever we have stood firm, communism has retreated.

From the moment the American Republic was conceived, our country has achieved its proudest moments in the face of adversity. Valley Forge; Belleau Wood; Guadalcanal; Pusan, Korea—these are proud names in the Nation's history, places where our fighting men have risen to heroic heights to overcome deadly enemies. Challenge, not compromise—victory, not defeat—these are words which have real meaning for true Americans!

Our Strength

We must assemble our strength—the moral strength endowed upon us by our Creator, the Author of Liberty. We must affirm our determination—the God-inspired determination to protect our freedoms and safeguard our democratic heritage at all costs.

In the heat of an all-out struggle with an alien godless ideology, this Nation needs all the prayers it can get. Prayer and devotion to our Creator are basic to American strength and courage.

There is a vast difference between Americanism and communism. One teaches morality; the other, expediency. One follows the Law of God; the

other, no law. One is founded upon spiritual values; the other is complete secularism. One is characterized by deep religious conviction; the other, by ruthless, atheistic materialism. The Communist world is a world of walls, searchlights, and guards—a prison for the heart, mind, and soul.

The United States is second to no nation in material wealth. From our free economy has emerged a standard of living beyond the reach of any Communist-controlled people in the world. But, in luxury there is the danger of physical weakening and moral softness. Self-indulgence can prove fatal. It can accomplish from within what our most deadly enemies have been unable to do from without.

We cannot defeat communism with socialism, nor with secularism, nor with pacifism, nor with appeasement or accommodation. We can only defeat communism with true Americanism.

We Can Win the Fight

The fight against crime and communism can be won, and it will be won with, but only with, the help of every decent American citizen. No individual in this great land of ours should underestimate the importance of his or her role.

Let us all work that there may be a rebirth of freedom under God in our Nation.

As Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr., said, "Freedom, devotion to God and country are not things of the past. They will never become old-fashioned."

Every strong nation in history has lived by an ideal and has died when its ideals were dissipated. We can be destroyed only by our own gullibility. If we are ready, we shall be neither Dead nor Red!

It is what a nation has in its heart, rather than what it has in its hand, that makes it strong. The nation which honors God is protected and strengthened by Him.

To foster the cause of liberty and justice—this is the goal of America and the goal of every Legionnaire. This goal has been challenged by communism and crime. America has accepted the challenge and we must and will meet it successfully.

We are a God-loving people. This is our greatest strength. Let our national motto always be, "In God we trust."



PUBLIC RELATIONS

(The late Mr. Jack Carley, Associate Editor, Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal, who passed away on February 20, 1962, was a staunch supporter and friend of law enforcement. For years, he had been a visiting instructor at the FBI National Academy and lectured on Law Enforcement and the Press. His treatment of the subject was excellent, and a three-part series of his outstanding lecture was printed in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in late 1942 and early 1943. Not only as a tribute to a great man but also because Mr. Carley's remarks are still timely and appropriate, we are pleased to present them again. Part Two of the series follows.)

The Actual Relationship

We have now come to that phase of press relationship which involves your personal contacts with newspapermen and newspapers. In going into this, I cannot emphasize too strongly that the closer and more cooperative this contact is the better both you and the newspaper—and probably the public—will be served.

There is, as I have said, an affinity between you and the reporter. The same fundamental questions which motivate your investigative effort, motivate him. Those questions are the famous "Who—What—Where—When—How." There's another, not always immediately answerable—"Why."

Short and to the Point

There are certain formulas for writing news stories. If accuracy is the soul of good news writing, then brevity is the heart. Readers do not like long involved stories any more than your superiors like to wade through needlessly long reports. You must be accurate, precise, brief. So must the newspaperman.

If those fundamental questions have been answered in what we call the "lead" of a news story, then, while much which is speculative may have been left to the imagination of the reader, nothing which is fact has been denied him. And

Law Enforcement and Relationship with Free Press

when you, too, have answered all those questions, you have a case ready to hand over to the district attorney if it be one which involves the prosecutive need. We have a famous and traditional illustrative example as it relates to brevity in news writing which perhaps it will not hurt to point out to you, especially if you are inclined to write involved reports. Briefly, and that is no pun, it is this: The greatest story ever told—one might very well label it the greatest crime story of all time—is that of the Crucifixion. It is told to us in a few hundred words and any addition of words would spoil its presentation. If you keep that in mind, it may help you.

To get back to personal contacts. I have listened to a great many lectures on the relationship between the press and law enforcement officers. I have made a few and yet I insist that there is no sure guide, no sure formula, and I have not traveled more than 1,000 miles to claim that there is one when there is not, or to provide a synthetic one merely to be taking up time on this schedule or to fulfill my obligation to my friends here in the FBI. If I tried it, I would not be kidding you or myself either.

Getting the News

I can tell you more of what not to do in establishing a satisfactory press relationship than I can tell you what to do. None of us think exactly alike or act exactly alike, and the time has not yet come when we can completely divorce personal, human behaviorism from our workaday life.

I have given you a rough outline of what constitutes news. The crime reporter's job is to get that news from you. Upon his ability to do that depend his security and his future in his profession. Not every good reporter is a good news writer. And many are the good news writers filling rewrite and other jobs who would not get to first base at any police headquarters.

The so-called "nose for news"—the instinct which leads the good reporter to the story—is no

myth. I believe very strongly in it. Some newspapermen laugh at it. I don't. You have this same instinct. It is part of the successful officer's makeup. It is almost impossible to define. Some call it "hunch." It is an element of our being. I know that, personally, the longer I remain in active newspaper work the prouder I am every time I discover this instinct to be still working.

I shall never forget, a few years ago when I was city editor, holding down the desk one oppressive spring Sunday afternoon in a southern city. There was nothing but routine on the schedule. The sky was cloudless, the office was quiet, and for all the good I was doing I could have been at home asleep and, ordinarily, I would have been on a Sunday afternoon.

Hunch Pays Off

What I recall most vividly was my own restlessness. I could not sit quietly, and I couldn't seem to complete anything I started. I think you have all had that feeling. Finally, along late in the afternoon, I commented to one of my desk associates: "Something is going to break—this is tornado weather." I had no reason to say that other than that it did happen to be the tornado season. The more I thought about it, though, the more convinced I became. The day wore on, night came. The first edition rolled, relatively dull and uninteresting. Within another hour the hunch had come true, the nearby little city of Tupelo in Mississippi had been half destroyed by tornado, and some 250 persons had been killed. Once we got the first tip—and we did from a telephone line-man sent out on the road to investigate broken wires—the rest we took in our stride through use of all news-gathering resources at our disposal.

I said that there is an affinity between you and the news gatherer because of the fundamental questions for which you demand answers. I have cited this little incident of the "hunch" because it is another of the elements which binds us to one another. We have the instinct—others do not.

It is the same hunch which sends you back time and again to the scene of a crime, seeking the little missing parts which will fit into your investigative mosaic. It is the same instinct which makes you ask that "just-one-more" question when reason tells you that further questioning would be futile and that you have the wrong suspect. It is, may I say, that instinct which helps you "break the case."

In the development of a relationship—a working relationship with the press—I feel that you who are located in communities smaller than the metropolitan areas are a little more fortunate in some respects than those of you who police the great metropolitan cities.

Boundaries Limited

I say that because in the smaller communities newspaper staffs, as well as law enforcement agencies, must be pretty much self-contained. The editor of a smaller paper may often have to hit the street to gather the column material. In that case, he is the intimate of the chief law enforcement officer and of the patrolman in the street. He is not afflicted by some of the problems of law enforcement and press relationships in the larger centers where the police executive, policeman, or sheriff's deputy rarely comes in contact with the man who shapes the policies of a newspaper.

In his friendship for you and in his contacts with you there are boundaries beyond which the police reporter or crime news reporter cannot go. The chief boundary becomes pretty clearly defined when the city editor tells the reporter to break a story which may personally affect an officer who has been his friend.

Those days inevitably come at some time to all of us unless the police departments of the communities in which we happen to live are not politically controlled. Police departments, unfortunately, have always made good "whipping boys" for editors with political axes to grind or who for other reasons decide to launch an anti-police administration crusade. Probably all of us in this room have experienced that at one time or another. If and when that time comes to you again, don't blame the reporter who seemingly has to turn against you. After all, he takes orders just as you do.

Rules Are Kept

I have a very pronounced personal dislike for that sort of thing and always made it a rule, when I was holding a straight executive newspaper job, not to ask a police reporter to "crusade" against the very men with whom he had been associated on a mutually helpful basis. I've always found that it paid better to send somebody else out on that sort of job and to let the police reporter continue his knitting and thus keep his friends. When I

was a police reporter I consistently refused to take part in crusading of that sort and I always got away with it.

Know Your Editors

When you leave this very splendid Academy, you are going to occupy positions set apart in your communities and your departments. I shall go a little deeper into that further on. The point I want to make at the moment is that you should follow every legitimate avenue to cultivate the acquaintance and friendship of the newspaper executive who shapes the policies of newspapers in your community. First you must convince yourself that he is your friend and not your enemy. And he is at heart your friend. I cannot emphasize that too strongly. He is, whether you know it or not.

The value of knowing him will be appreciated by you when, at some future date, you have reason to believe that the premature breaking of a certain story will destroy the results of your investigative effort. The reporter may have obtained his facts elsewhere. He may have stumbled upon them, as it were, and recognizing them as being the makings of a good story, he may decide to break that story.

Once he has turned his facts in to the city desk it is rare that he can, of himself, stop their publication, but you can, not by appealing to him, but to his editor. Your relationship with the press of your community should be such that you can walk into any newspaper office, gain the immediate ear of the city editor, the managing editor, or the executive editor, and tell your troubles to him.

You can take him pretty well into your confidence, if he is not an editor in the minority "rat" class; and if you show him that premature publication is going to assist in the escape of a criminal, or in any way thwart justice, 9 times out of 10 he will do all he possibly can to help you.

Confidence Respected

You see, by doing that, you have put him on the spot, "behind the eight ball," or in a situation which is the same no matter what you call it. In the first place, as I said, he wants to help you enforce the law. In the second, and don't forget this, he is the same man who has been writing editorials urging a better quality of law enforce-

ment; and, if he has any sense of decency at all, he cannot tear down with the left hand what he had been attempting to build up with the right. This is the same fellow who has been giving you heck about the jukebox joints being open too late at night, who editorializes on the manner in which kids are permitted to hang around the pool rooms, and who thinks the city's traffic control has gone to the devil.

You know what I, a newspaperman, am advising you to do: It is to use the same sort of psychology on the editor whose help you seek as you do against those with whom you are engaged in daily battle. Never, never forget that the editor and the reporter are human beings of flesh and blood just as you are. They have their virtues and their weaknesses just as you, and, in addition, they have a terrific moral responsibility to the community they serve. You would be the first the editor would call upon were he to be personally attacked by a criminal. Why, then, should not you call upon him when you need a friend? You should!

Seal of Secrecy

I should have made one fundamental point long before this. No newspaperman worth his salt will ever betray a professional confidence. When he does he ceases to be of use in the profession. I think newspapermen walk around with more secrets of other people in their hearts than any other class of individuals.

To a good newspaperman, a confidence is a most sacred trust, and newspapermen don't hold many things to be sacred. In some States there are laws to protect such confidences even from grand jury inquisition. You wouldn't last long as successful officers and investigators if you made it a habit to reveal the identity of your confidential informants. That goes, too, for newspapermen.

Therefore, if you impose the seal of secrecy or confidence on a newspaperman, be he editor or reporter, you have every right to expect him to keep it.

I cannot plead too strongly with you to let newspapers and newspapermen be helpful to you. They have extraordinary resources for gathering information, and they will use them to help you if you will but let them.

Every newspaper of size maintains a "morgue," or library, in which clippings are carefully in-

dexed and filed and where photographs and metal cuts are put away against a day of further need. The library of every newspaper is at your disposal if you but knew it.

Down my way, we are especially proud of our relationship with law enforcement agencies. True, we do not always editorially agree on policies, but there are no differences when it comes to being helpful. The resources of the library of my newspaper are open to any police officer who cares to use them, and we don't ask questions.

In fact we seem to have a pretty happy relationship all the way around. The police commissioner drops around of nights occasionally just to sit and talk with the men he knows and trusts. That doesn't hurt either of us. Agents of the FBI make frequent visits to our files, and we wouldn't think of asking them what they are interested in.

Mutual Cooperation

I could stand here all day relating instances of how this sort of relationship works out to mutual advantage. A year or so ago, municipal authorities in Memphis, Tenn., decided that the city had become too noisy and made up their minds to put an end to horn blowing. They told us what they had in mind; we didn't believe it could be done, but, nevertheless, we agreed to ride along with them, and if you want to find out just how successful the cooperative effort has been, just go to Memphis. You won't hear an automobile horn blown, and you cannot imagine, unless you have been there, just how quiet a city without horn blowing can become. Now other cities are adopting the same ban. The public cooperated for several reasons, not the least of which was the intelligent manner in which the aim of the ban was explained.

Close, mutually helpful cooperation between municipal government, police, and press can achieve great things for a community if we just let it.

News Sources

In your relationships with members of the press, let them be the judge of what constitutes news. The name or happening which may seem unimportant to you, may, to a newspaperman, constitute a valid and interesting news item. It may not necessarily relate to law enforcement. The true cycle of news is that relating to births, weddings, and deaths. Those are the chief events of

the human life, certainly life as it relates to the home, and this is a Nation of homes.

The average peace officer, especially the patrolman or precinct officer, if he is on his toes, knows more about what is going on in his neighborhood than any other individual in it. If he does not, he is not a well-rounded officer. He knows when Mrs. Jones is going to have her next baby. He knows how many cases of measles there are in the Smith family. He knows what little Tommy Brown's father did to Tommy when the kid heaved a brick through the baker's window. In short, he knows the thousand and one things, little, intimate things about the lives of the persons he protects, and much of it, indeed, is news—news of the very best kind—human interest news.

I do not mean to suggest for one minute that the law enforcement officer, whether in a large or a small city, should provide a "grapevine" for the passage of petty, neighborhood gossip between his beat and a newspaper city desk; but he is in a position to provide many a wholesome news tip to his friend, the reporter, or editor, and he is foolish if he passes up the opportunity to help those who can help him when he needs help.

Favoritism

Those of you who come from cities in which there are two or more daily newspapers will always be confronted with the problem of exclusiveness. Where all things are equal and the relationship between you and all the newspapers is completely equitable, the showing of favoritism toward any particular paper or reporter is dangerous business and sooner or later would be sure to bring the anger of the rest of the pack down on you. The best guide in such a situation as that is not to play favorites.

On the other hand, I do not agree with learned colleagues of mine who advise that under no circumstances should the element of favoritism be permitted to enter into your relationship with the press. Such an attitude is ridiculous. If you are dealing with reporters of two newspapers, let us say, and one of those papers is a staunch supporter of law enforcement while the other is constantly nagging, daily attacking, and forever ridiculing your department, you would be flying in the face of all which is human nature if you did not support the newspaper which supported you.

(Continued on page 30)

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

Ring Fashioned Into Potential Weapon

A crude but potentially dangerous weapon was confiscated from a man involved in a fist fight.

Upon close examination, the weapon was found to be a crudely fashioned ring, possibly machine made from a piece of inexpensive metal. To the top of the crown of the metal shank a copper-jacketed rifle bullet had been affixed with jeweler's solder. The ring could inflict serious damage if used in close body contact.

63-4296-49 7/17/62



Ring designed to be used as a weapon.



TEMPERATURE CHART PINPOINTS TIME OF THEFT

During the investigation of a Theft From Interstate Shipment violation involving a theft of meat from a trailer, it was ascertained that the freezer unit of the trailer was equipped with a chart to record the temperature. When the trailer was opened by the thief, the temperature went up and this change was automatically recorded on the chart. It was thus possible to pinpoint the time of theft from an examination of the temperature chart.

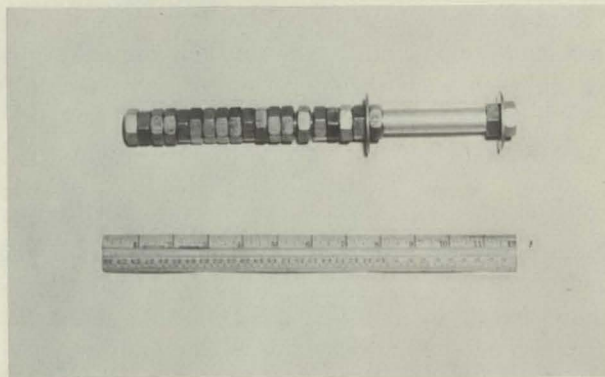
63-4296-15 11/2/61

Dangerous Weapon Made of Nuts and Washers

Found concealed on the person of a young runaway was a homemade blackjack which the youth proudly boasted of having made himself.

A 5/8-inch threaded steel rod forms the base for this crude weapon. Nuts, interspersed with washers, were screwed onto the steel rod to give it weight, and a small piece of metal tubing held in place with nuts and two large metal washers formed the handle.

63-4296-40 Ser.#598



Homemade blackjack made by youth.



NO SPECIAL SEASON FOR THIS KIND OF FISHING

An enterprising thief successfully snatched numerous purses from beds, dressers, and tables without personally entering the houses he robbed.

It was determined that these thefts were accomplished by the use of a collapsible automobile radio antenna, carried unobtrusively in the thief's pocket, which was extended to fish the purses out of a room while standing outside an open window. The end of the antenna was bent in the shape of a fishhook.

63-4296-52 8/1/61

Flimflam Artist Revives Old Con Game

An old confidence game involving the use of playing cards has been attempted in an eastern city. The con game usually is tried at gatherings where a card game is in progress.

During the game, the flimflam artist bets a sizable sum of money with anyone or all of the other participants that one of the players may pick any card he wishes out of the deck, turn the card face up on the table so that all may see it, and that by calling a certain telephone number and asking for a person whose name he supplies, the person answering the phone can correctly identify the turned-up playing card.

After the bets are placed and the card exposed, the swindler tells one of the bettors to place the call and ask for a certain person. That person will identify the playing card.

The idea is really very simple. The flimflam artist has previously arranged with a confederate to wait by a telephone, the number of which was given to the bettor. Through a prearranged code using the first and last names of persons corresponding with the suits and numbers of the cards, the confederate knows the identity of the card by the name the caller asks for and so advises him.

63-4296-53 2/8/62

★

USE FOUND FOR MIRRORS IN THE BANKING BUSINESS

The security officer of a midwestern bank, whose night depository had been burglarized of \$61,000, describes a plan the bank is now using to forestall any further such burglaries.

A spotlight is installed on all of the night depository safes inside the branch banks, and in those instances where the night depository is not in view from the outside of the bank—which is true in most cases—large mirrors have been hung so that police can observe the night depository from their cruiser by glancing at the mirror as they pass by.

*Cleveland office material on
bank robbery* ★ *conference*

DOCUMENTS

11/16/61

Original documents should always be submitted to the FBI Laboratory when typewriter and checkwriter examinations are requested.

"Decoy Squad" Members Act as Troubleshooters

A "decoy squad" formed by the St. Louis, Mo., Police Department in 1961 is believed to act as a strong deterrent against street crimes in that city.

All members of the squad, composed of five men and two women, work in casual civilian clothing and patrol the streets from approximately 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. They stroll alone on parallel streets and use intersections as check points.

The officer in charge of the unit usually rides in an unmarked car in the vicinity, maintaining radio contact with each member of the squad. If trouble occurs, the squad member under attack throws a switch held in his hand, activating the radio transmitter he is carrying. All conversation around him can then be heard by his colleagues who converge on the spot when the need arises.

A typical situation arose one night recently when a detective assigned to the unit was approached by four males who demanded money. When the detective refused, one of the youths struck him on the head with a stick. They also struck a reporter for a national magazine who had accompanied the detective on his rounds getting information for an article.

As the detective fell, he drew his service revolver and fired two shots, one of which struck one of the four youths in the side. He alerted other officers of the unit through his miniature radio, and all four youths were apprehended and taken into custody. They ranged in age from 16 to 18.

The areas in which the squad works are changed each night, depending on the reports of street crimes on a given day. St. Louis police are anxious for offenders to know the squad is in operation because the criminal can never be sure which of his potential victims may be a policeman in civilian garb. In this way, the members of the Operative Deployment Unit or "Decoy Squad" of the department hope to lower the number of crimes on their city streets. 63-4296-42

★

7/7/61 and 7/27/62

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE AND SLAVERY

A Federal statute prohibits the holding of a person in a state of compulsory service against his will for any reason except as punishment for a crime of which he has been convicted.

OTHER TOPICS

Top Ten Fugitives and Girl Companion Sought by the Law

Two men, heavily armed, considered extremely dangerous and diabolically clever, for many months have been the objects of intensive search by the FBI and other law enforcement agencies as a result of their rampage of crime in eastern cities. A woman companion is also being sought. The two males—Bobby Randell Wilcoxson and Albert Frederick Nussbaum—are on the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives."

Operating in a style reminiscent of the gangs of the thirties, these two ruthless exconvicts enter a bank armed with machine guns, swiftly loot the tellers' cages, and then make their getaway in a car which, in one instance, had an automatic rifle mounted on a tripod facing to the rear. The woman, Jacqueline Rose, is said to have driven the getaway car on the occasion of one of the robberies.

Young, cagey and experienced, these three fugitives have managed to elude numerous traps and to shake off hot pursuits on many occasions throughout the country. Every investigative avenue has been checked and countless man-hours spent in the determined effort to capture these dangerous lawbreakers. Police in border countries and abroad are also lending the FBI all possible aid, on the chance that the criminals may seek refuge on foreign soil.

Wilcoxson, the older of the two men, is a fast-

traveling, heavily armed, trigger-happy, far-roving, extremely dangerous fugitive, distinguishable by an artificial right eye—brown in color. He and his criminal associates have utilized personal automobiles, rented automobiles and private and commercial aircraft in their travels, and are almost constantly on the move. They may be equipped with two-way radio equipment and short-wave receiving sets, permitting them to monitor police broadcasts. They are known to have possessed a large quantity of heavy-duty firearms acquired by purchasing deactivated military weapons which they then restored to workable condition. They have been armed with handguns, sawed-off shotguns, machine guns, hand grenades, and antitank weapons and will kill without provocation anyone opposing their criminal pursuits.

Traits and Practices

Wilcoxson, a white American, aged 33, speaks Spanish fluently and is 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 9½ inches tall, weighs 150 to 160 pounds, has a medium build, ruddy complexion, and dark brown hair. He bears a burn scar on his left wrist and a scar on his right forearm. He has worked as an itinerant farm laborer, painter, produce worker, service station attendant, and used-car salesman. He is known as a sports car, race car, and custom car enthusiast who enjoys horse racing, is an avid gambler, smokes cigarettes, drinks Scotch whisky, and is extremely nervous. He favors better class hotels and motels, dresses in conservative suits, usually wears a hat, and has been described as close-mouthed and very mean.

His accomplice, Nussbaum, is a white American, 28, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighs 150 to 170 pounds, has a medium to heavy build, a medium complexion, light brown hair, and blue eyes. He bears a 5-inch scar on his upper left arm from where a tattoo of a snake entwined about a dagger was removed, and he may wear glasses. He is an expert on firearms and locks and has previously been



Jacqueline Rose.

employed as an airplane mechanic, draftsman, mechanic, salesman, and welder. He has recently taken up weightlifting. He smokes cigarettes heavily, enjoys cigars occasionally, drinks alcoholic beverages moderately, and likes soft drinks, particularly cola beverages. He is said to drink considerable coffee, with sugar and cream, and frequently drinks tea. He is especially fond of hamburgers, sometimes ordering three or four at a time. He is an expert chess player and is known to be quiet and unassuming and often impatient.

New York Robberies

Wilcoxson and Nussbaum allegedly seized \$18,979 from the Schiller Park Branch of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Buffalo, N.Y., on December 5, 1960, after threatening to shoot bank employees with a shotgun and pistol. A rented automobile, believed utilized in the getaway, was later found abandoned about a mile from the victimized bank.

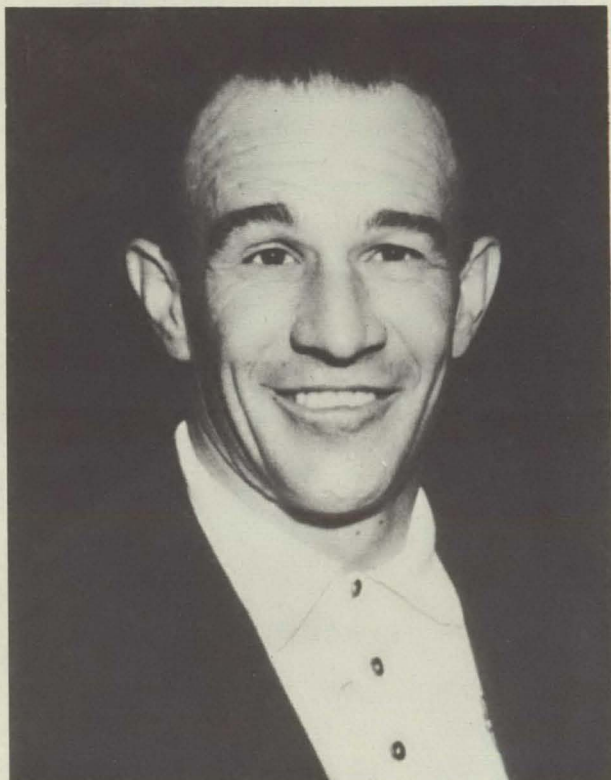
On the morning of January 12, 1961, two men, subsequently identified as Wilcoxson and Nussbaum, entered the Abbott-Stevenson Office of the Manufacturers and Traders Trust Co., also in Buf-

falo, N.Y. As Wilcoxson brandished a sawed-off shotgun at terrified bank customers and employees and Nussbaum threatened with a handgun, they were successful in getting away with \$87,288. A rented car was again utilized in the getaway, and this vehicle was found abandoned several blocks from the bank shortly after the holdup.

Two More Holdups

Both Wilcoxson and Nussbaum were identified as the robbers of the Brightwood Branch of the Bank of Commerce in Washington, D.C., on June 30, 1961, in which approximately \$20,000 was stolen. The two bandits made their escape in two stolen cars which were also found abandoned. One of the men was equipped with a machine gun.

On December 15, 1961, two men, one waving a Thompson submachinegun, the other equipped with a handgun, entered the Lafayette National Bank, Brooklyn, N.Y., and stole a total of \$34,888. The machine gun-carrying desperado, later identified as Wilcoxson, brutally shot and killed a bank guard and shot and wounded a New York City patrolman rushing to the scene. The bandits made good their escape, fleeing in a station wagon



Bobby Randell Wilcoxson.



Albert Frederick Nussbaum.

equipped with a .30-caliber Browning automatic rifle mounted on a tripod ready to fire at any pursuers. The robbers were also equipped with a supply of hand grenades which they were prepared to use if necessary to foil pursuit. Both Wilcoxson and Nussbaum have been charged with bank robbery for their participation in this violence-filled holdup.

Prior Criminal Records

Federal warrants charging Wilcoxson with robbery of the Buffalo banks and the New York and Washington banks have been issued. He has a prior criminal record featuring convictions for interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle, issuing worthless checks, battery, and disturbing the peace. He has been previously incarcerated at the Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, and the Federal Correctional Institution at Tallahassee, Fla.

Federal warrants charging Nussbaum with bank robbery were issued at Buffalo, N.Y., New York, N.Y., and at Washington, D.C. He, too, has a prior criminal record which includes convictions for possession of a machine gun, possession of a deadly weapon, and interstate transportation of unregistered firearms. He has previously been incarcerated at Chillicothe, Ohio, and at the Federal Reformatory at El Reno, Okla., and is currently being sought for parole violation based upon a Federal warrant issued at Washington, D.C., on February 7, 1962.

Woman Easily Identifiable

Jacqueline Rose, Wilcoxson's girl friend, has been charged with aiding and abetting the commission of a bank robbery. There is a Federal warrant outstanding against her, issued at Buffalo, N.Y., February 13, 1962.

Rose reportedly wears a heavy amount of makeup and is inclined to wear cheap and gaudy clothing. On one occasion she was seen wearing a black leather jacket and gold toreador pants. Only 19, she is slender, fair complexioned, and has blue-green eyes and reddish-brown hair which may be dyed. She is American and has served as a waitress. Burn scars on both arms, elbow to shoulder, and on body, neck to waist, should help in identifying her. These were the result of burns from an exploding stove when she was a child. Rose has a son, Kenneth Lewis, about one year old, to whom she is greatly attached.

Anyone receiving any information concerning the whereabouts of the two bank bandits and their woman companion should immediately notify the nearest office of the FBI, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.

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Car Thief Conceives New Twist to Old Scheme

The systems used by ne'er-do-wells in their journeys through crime rarely show a spark of ingenuity, but one such individual recently came up with a curious twist to an old scheme.

Arrested for the interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle, a former fugitive told FBI agents that during a 7-month period in his criminal career he had traveled well over 47,000 miles. He financed his excursions in the stolen car by cashing bad checks. He followed the practice of opening a small checking account at a bank around closing time and usually on Fridays. After receiving his checkbook, he promptly "dropped" as many checks as possible, feeling certain that he could be on his way out of town before the worthless checks were returned to the bank. All checks were true name and usually in the amount of \$20 or \$25.

He related that he cashed the bulk of his checks at service stations in payment of gasoline purchases, and, of course, graciously accepted the balance of the worthless check for "operating expenses." After purchasing a full tank of gas, he would siphon virtually all of it from the car onto the ground, proceed to another station, buy more gas, cash another worthless check, drive off, and start the whole process over again.

Charged with the interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle, he was sentenced to 40 months in the custody of the Attorney General.

26-275324, Willis Harmon Stotts

★

BURGLARIES

During the calendar year 1961, there were an estimated 852,500 burglaries, an increase of 4 percent over 1960.

During the past 5 years burglaries have increased 38 percent.

UCR, 1961

FBI Laboratory

(Continued from page 8)

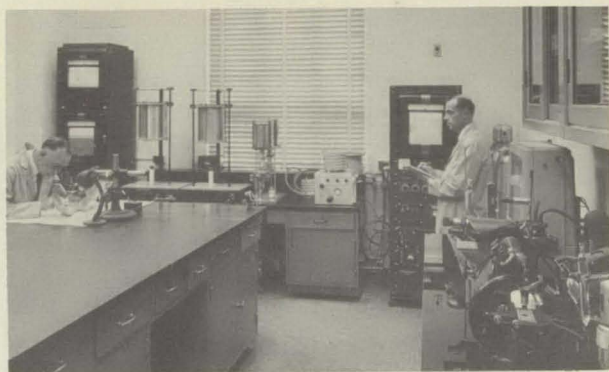
Isolation and identification of poisons are major functions of the Toxicology Unit. Toxicological examinations are usually performed on the vital organs of a suspected poison victim.

The standard methods of analysis used for the so-called classical poisons such as arsenic and strychnine, are no longer adequate for the detection of the numerous newer poisons. In later years, the Toxicology Unit has turned to a more extensive variety of analytical methods, such as instrumental analysis. In particular, X-ray diffraction, gas chromatography, and ultraviolet and infrared spectroscopy are continuously being used by the chemists. The toxicological examination is an invaluable aid in arriving at the determination of the cause of death under circumstances involving poisonous material.

This Unit also makes analysis of a wide variety of other evidence located at crime scenes, such as the nature of the accelerant used by an arsonist, the explosive used by the saboteur or safe cracker, and miscellaneous stains, and various liquid and solid materials.

Plane Crash

On January 6, 1960, a National Airlines plane, en route from New York to Miami, crashed near Bolivia, N.C., killing 29 passengers and a crew of 5. Since this crash involved the possible willful destruction of an aircraft, a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, scientists



Many various particles of physical evidence receive extensive examination and comparison in the Petrographic Unit.

from the FBI Laboratory were dispatched to the scene to assist in determining the cause of the disaster.

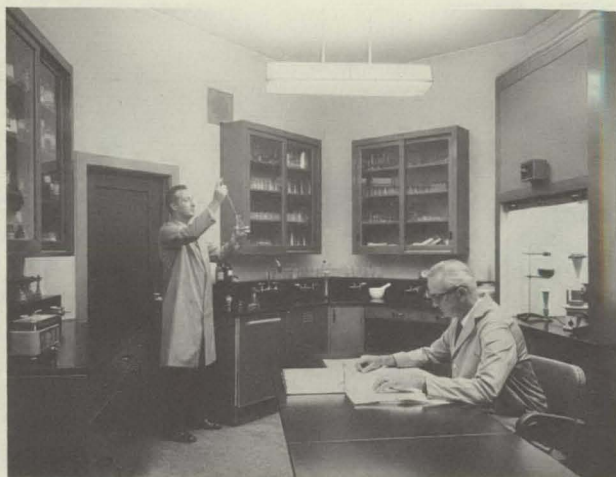
The first pieces of evidence to arrive in the Laboratory were various articles of clothing from the body of one of the passengers found some 16 miles from the main crash scene. These were soon followed by hundreds of other pieces of evidence which mobilized virtually our entire facilities. Slowly but surely from our test tubes, microscopes, and spectrographs, the specter of a bomb emerged.

The final report to the Civil Aeronautics Board indicated that a dynamite explosion had taken place, initiated by means of a dry cell battery, in the passenger compartment near the seat occupied by one of the passengers whose body was found away from the main crash scene.

Petrography

The examination and comparison of various particles of physical evidence found on the clothing, tools, automobile, and other possessions of a suspect with soils, safe insulation, concrete, plaster, mortar, ceramics, glass, ores, abrasives, industrial dusts, and other mineral substances, are conducted by the Petrographic Unit. These examinations, in many instances, may associate or disassociate a suspect with the crime.

As in other functions of the FBI Laboratory, petrography relies heavily on instruments for its ultimate analyses. Instruments used include the petrographic microscope, the precision refractometer, the density balance, and the differential thermal analyzer with a temperature range up to 1,000 degrees centigrade.



An examination being conducted in the Chemistry and Toxicology Unit.

Immediately following the disappearance on February 9, 1962, of Adolph Coors III, a wealthy Colorado industrialist, the family received a type-written ransom note demanding \$500,000, payable in 10- and 20-dollar bills.

Investigation developed Joseph Corbett, Jr., alias Walter Osborn, an escapee from a California penal institution, as a suspect. A few days after the kidnaping, his yellow Mercury automobile was found burned at a dump near Atlantic City, N.J. He then fled across Canada to Vancouver, B.C., where he was later arrested and returned to Golden, Colo., to face trial for the kidnap-murder of Coors.

In the meantime, the FBI Laboratory had examined hundreds of pieces of physical evidence, and a number of experts testified to their findings in State court at Golden, Colo., in March 1961. They testified relative to the typewriting on the ransom note, the handwriting on money orders used to buy handcuffs and leg irons, the condition of Corbett's automobile when found, the similarity of the soil under the automobile with soil in the kidnap area, bullet holes found in the victim's jacket, and bloodstains found at the scene of the kidnaping.

Corbett was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Metallurgy

In the FBI Laboratory, metallurgy is applied in cases when it is necessary to show whether two or more pieces of metal are identical or whether production specifications have been met. The Metallurgy Unit also restores obliterated numbers on



In the Metallurgy Unit, the metallograph is used to study the crystalline structure of metals.

metal objects such as firearms, sewing machines, watches, outboard motors, slot machines, automobiles, tools, and other similar items. When serial numbers are restored, they can be searched through the FBI National Stolen Property Index to determine if any prior record of such property is present.

Although modern guns are usually encountered in cases involving the restoration of obliterated markings, one interesting case involved the theft of an antique gun collection valued at \$30,000.

The thief carefully altered the serial numbers on the stolen guns and sold them as individual items or in small groups to various collectors in the South. A substantial number of the stolen antique guns were recovered and their true serial numbers were determined in the Laboratory. The criminal is now serving time in prison for the burglary.

Hairs and Fibers

As in other units of the Laboratory, strong scientific evidence is available through the services of the Hairs and Fibers Unit. For instance, in crimes of violence, particularly if bodily contact is made, hairs and fibers are frequently interchanged between the victim and his assailant. Hairs and fibers foreign to the victim's clothing can be matched microscopically with those from a suspect, and vice versa, thus connecting him with the crime. In addition, hairs and fibers obtained from a suspect's weapon or a hit-and-run automobile can be matched with those of the victim.

In the examination of hairs, the Unit can deter-



The Hairs and Fibers Unit is called on repeatedly to assist local authorities, particularly in crimes of violence.

mine whether they are of human or animal origin. If human, the race and body area may be determined, and observations may be made as to whether the hair was bleached, dyed, crushed, cut, or burned. The expert can also advise as to whether the hairs were forcibly removed or fell out. If animal, the species of an animal may be determined.

In this Unit, examinations are also made for invisible laundry markings and of ropes, strings, tape, fabric patterns, and related matters.

Assailant Identified

In December 1961, two young women checked into a motel in Kingstree, S.C., and immediately retired for the night. Shortly after midnight they were awakened by a man who, brandishing a butcher knife, criminally assaulted both, then fled with their money and their automobile. Investigation by local authorities led to the arrest of a convicted rapist who had recently escaped from a prison farm nearby.

Examination in the FBI Laboratory disclosed that hair fragments from the sheets of the bed where the assault occurred matched hairs from the suspect, and an expert from the FBI Laboratory testified to this effect in local court at Kingstree, S.C., in February 1962. The defendant was found guilty and sentenced to die in the electric chair.

Shoe and Tire Impressions

One of the more common scientific examinations available in the FBI Laboratory pertains to evidence of impressions made by shoes and tires. In cases where impressions are found on paper, floor mats, chair coverings, or other material which can be removed from the crime scene, the investigator can furnish such evidence to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Where impressions are found in mud, snow, or are otherwise impressed, they can be reproduced by casting and the casts submitted to the Laboratory for examination.

Bank robbers have tried many novel schemes to obscure their getaway routes, but few have tried swimming a river in a skin diver's suit.

Wearing a red sweat shirt with a hood drawn tightly over his head and face, and a gun in his hand, a robber entered a Pinckney, Mich., bank on April 12, 1961, forced two employees to empty their cash into a bag, and fled in a stolen car with \$3,787.



An automobile tire and a shoe impression cast are examined to aid an investigation of a local police agency.

Investigation developed as a suspect one James Elsworth Jones, 27 years of age, unemployed, and the father of two small children. When apprehended, Jones was wearing a skin diver's suit. Backtracking from the point of his arrest, FBI Agents from the Detroit Office found the cache where the subject had buried the loot, the gun, and the red sweat shirt. This was almost directly across the Huron River from where the abandoned getaway car was found.

Incriminating Evidence

Examination in the FBI Laboratory disclosed that plaster casts of shoe impressions found on both banks of the river matched the boots belonging to Jones, and a patch on the red sweat shirt matched the fabric used by Jones' mother-in-law to patch the garment.

Jones pleaded guilty. On August 24, 1961, he was sentenced to serve 25 years.

Upon receipt at the FBI Laboratory, shoe and tire impressions are searched in the Shoe Print File or Tire Tread File for information as to make, size, and other data. The shoes and tires located during an investigation are compared by a Laboratory expert with the questioned impressions. Results of these comparisons serve to identify or eliminate suspects which have been developed. In many cases, characteristic marks found on the evidence by the Laboratory expert enable him to positively identify the shoe or tire with the

questioned impression. When this is not possible, the expert is able to testify as to similarities of size, design, and wear.

The National Fraudulent Check File

One of the most valuable and effective tools that has yet been developed in the realm of scientific law enforcement is the National Fraudulent Check File. This file was established in 1936, but did not develop into a major operation until 1941.

To illustrate the effectiveness of this aid, during the fiscal year 1962, the FBI Laboratory received 29,580 fraudulent checks having a total face value of \$4,867,562. Approximately half of these spurious items were identified with other material in the file and about 20 percent were identified with signatures on criminal fingerprint cards in the Identification Division. In those instances where an identification was made with signatures on criminal fingerprint cards, the submitting agency was advised of the identity of the subject.

Experience has shown that an individual who passes fraudulent checks has, in a great many instances, committed other violations. It is not unusual to find that a checkpasser has a previous record of automobile theft, burglary, larceny, etc. Bad checkpassers are usually notorious schemers, and the records show that the majority, while serving prison sentences, spend a great deal of the time dreaming up new and better ways to swindle the public when they are released.

Bad Checks

Using authentic-looking, perforated payroll checks and a plastic laminated identification card, Tom Frank Hines, a handsome, 33-year-old former hospital attendant, victimized numerous merchants in the western and southern portions of the country, usually on Saturdays or on weekdays after banking hours.

Posing as a charity worker engaged in a fund-raising campaign, Hines would approach the manager of a small printing shop and persuade him to print about 200 "donation blanks" for distribution to a committee, with the promise that the printer would receive a large order if the committee approved the forms. These cards printed on heavy paper stock and bearing the printing "Non-negotiable Donation Blank," were then trimmed down to check size, one of the corners was cut off, and numerous rectangular perforations were made

to resemble IBM punchcards. After filling in the blanks with a rubberstamp, a checkwriter, and a typewriter, Hines set out to ply his trade. His identity did not remain in obscurity very long, however, since the endorsements on the checks were immediately identified by the FBI Laboratory with signatures on fingerprint cards. Hines admitted preparing the questioned checks following his arrest at Indianapolis, Ind., by FBI Agents on July 30, 1961, and was sentenced to serve 10 years in the custody of the Attorney General.

Electronics

In recent years one of the fastest developing phases of scientific law enforcement has been in the area of electronics. The Electronics Section of the FBI Laboratory is equipped with the most modern and up-to-date instruments, tools, and equipment and is staffed with outstanding specialists in the electronics field. This section handles the design, construction, testing or repair of all the many intricate items of electronic equipment used by the FBI. A very significant aspect of the work by electronic engineers is in the area of design and building. Whenever commercial equipment is unavailable or does not meet the unique requirements of the FBI, the electronic engineers develop and produce the items which are required.

Continual liaison is maintained with the various commercial firms which manufacture electronic equipment as well as with the military services and other civilian Government agencies. In this way, Laboratory engineers are kept abreast of the latest developments in electronic equipment in order that Agents in the field may at all times be provided with the finest technical assistance in carrying out the Bureau's ever-increasing investigative responsibilities.

Cryptanalysis

Since the earliest days of law enforcement, a certain amount of intrigue has been connected with solving crime. Perhaps in no other phase is this more true than in the field of cryptanalysis. In the FBI Laboratory, cryptanalysts are primarily responsible for the examination of code and cipher messages uncovered during the course of FBI investigations or referred to the Laboratory by local law enforcement agencies. (Graphic examples of the type of work handled in this field were contained in a three-part series which appeared in the



Electronic equipment used in the Cryptanalysis and Translation Section.



Electronics plays a major role in modern-day scientific crime detection.

July, August, and September 1962, issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.)

Translation

Personnel of the FBI Laboratory's Translation Unit are proficient in over 25 languages for translation purposes. A great amount of the FBI's work in this regard is the translation of foreign language material which the FBI encounters. Aside from the investigative material, there are numerous communications to the Director of the FBI from individuals abroad seeking information pertaining to the organization and its operations. Many of these letters must first be translated before any reply can be made.

Reference Collections

One of the greatest adjuncts to effective law enforcement is a system of records. On countless occasions, crime after crime has been solved because of information available in law enforcement files and reference collections. The FBI Laboratory, since its inception, has maintained special sources of information such as files and reference collections for help in the solution of crime. The first such collection to be established was the Typewriter Standards File which was set up in 1932. One of the more important sources is the National Fraudulent Check File, mentioned earlier, which contains over 80,000 specimens of the work of fraudulent check artists. The Firearms collection furnishes valuable information relating to the

kind of ammunition and the types of weapons used in the commission of crimes or from which fatal bullets were fired; the National Automotive Paint File assists in determining the makes and models of automobiles involved in hit-and-run cases where small fragments of paint are located; the collection of Blood Sera makes it possible to determine the origin of bloodstains; the Hair and Fiber File is frequently used to identify different kinds of hairs and fibers recovered during investigations; the Tire Tread File helps to determine the kind of tires responsible for leaving tracks at the scenes of crimes; and the Watermark File in many instances enables the Laboratory expert to determine manufacturers of paper of questioned origin. There are many other collections and files available for use by the Laboratory expert.

Exonerating the Innocent

Scientific achievement in effective law enforcement plays a vital role in the area of convicting the guilty. But this, by no means, minimizes its use in exonerating the innocent and preventing miscarriages of justice. This great humanitarian aspect in protecting the rights and securities of the individual citizen is perhaps unequaled in any other profession. Without a doubt, the possibility that a person can be convicted and imprisoned for a crime which he did not commit is appalling to every American. Occasionally, however, this astonishing fact occurs. With the extensive use of the facilities available through a modern scientific laboratory today, such instances are rare.

On February 4, 1959, a Columbia, Tenn., man was robbed by two masked men as he arrived at his home. During the course of the robbery, the victim was bound and gagged. As a result of the investigation, two suspects, Louis Abrams¹ and John Wills,¹ were taken into custody. Abrams furnished a signed statement admitting the robbery and implicating Wills who pleaded not guilty. At the ensuing trial against Wills, which ended in a hung jury, the defendant offered in evidence as an alibi a carbon copy of an arrest citation which he claimed was given to him in Kentucky on the day of the robbery. The time of the arrest was not clear. The State claimed the time was 3:45 p.m. while the defense claimed it was 8:45 p.m. If the time of issuance was 8:45 p.m., as claimed by the defense, Wills could not have participated in the crime as alleged. The arresting officer from Kentucky could not be sure as to the time.

Examination in the FBI Laboratory disclosed that the time of issuance of the arrest citation was

in fact 8:45 p.m., as claimed by the defendant. On the basis of these findings, the charges against Wills were dismissed on December 6, 1961.

Wrong Man

The district attorney at Clearfield, Pa., submitted three fraudulent checks and known handwriting samples of one Albert Ways,¹ the person suspected as having written these checks. He stated that Ways was arrested on the basis of a reasonable amount of evidence, but, before pressing the charges further, he decided to call on the services of the FBI Laboratory.

Examination in the FBI Laboratory disclosed that the three fraudulent checks definitely were not written by Ways, and the district attorney was so informed in a telegram dated January 17, 1961.

Following a hit-and-run accident in Washington, D.C., on September 11, 1960, the Metropolitan Police Department delivered the dress of the

¹ Fictitious.



A portion of the firearms reference collection in the FBI Laboratory.

victim to the FBI Laboratory where paint chips originating from a 1956 Chevrolet were found on the dress, thus eliminating a 1954 Oldsmobile initially considered to be the hit-and-run vehicle.

Examination in the FBI Laboratory disclosed later that the paint chips from the victim's dress matched the paint on the damaged hood from a 1956 Chevrolet after the hood was found abandoned in a wooded area. Shortly thereafter, an expert from the FBI Laboratory appeared in municipal court prepared to testify to this effect, but his testimony was not needed because the owner of the 1956 Chevrolet changed his plea from not guilty to guilty immediately before the expert was scheduled to testify.

The above cases are graphic illustrations of how the FBI Laboratory helps clear innocent persons wrongfully accused of crime.

Availability of FBI Laboratory Facilities

The facilities of the FBI Laboratory are available without charge to all duly constituted State, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies of the United States and its territorial possessions. Examinations are made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes

only, related to the investigation, or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization will not be granted for the use of the Laboratory's facilities in connection with a civil proceeding. In addition, no request for examination will be accepted from a non-Federal law enforcement agency in connection with criminal cases if (a) it is indicated that a civil case will grow out of it and if (b) the evidence will necessarily be destroyed during the course of the examination or evidence is to be examined for the presence of some foreign material.

It is the long-established policy of the FBI Laboratory not to make examinations if any evidence in the case has been or will be subjected to the same type of technical examination by other experts. This policy has been found desirable not only to eliminate duplication of effort but also to insure the examination of evidence in its condition at the time of recovery, enabling the proper interpretation to be placed on the examiner's findings and the proper subsequent court presentation and testimony.

In addition to making examinations of evidence submitted to the Laboratory for examination, the FBI will also furnish the experts necessary to testify in connection with the results of their examinations in court, all without cost to the local law enforcement agency.

UNIQUE BEER DISPENSER COMES TO POLICE ATTENTION

Police, called on a disturbance report shortly after midnight one Saturday by the manager of a theater, arrested two boys, one 15 and the other 16, who were charged with being drunk.

An open can and one full can of beer were found on the 16-year-old. The 15-year-old carried a device consisting of an old-fashioned, over-sized hot water bottle to which was attached a 4-foot plastic tube. From this tube, the boys had been sipping the beer while seated in the theater watching the movie. The tube was long enough to permit a person sitting two seats from the one holding this ingenious "beer flask" to drink from it.

Police discovered the converted hot water bottle when the youth attempted to dispose of it from under his coat as he was getting out of the car at police headquarters. It still contained about a quart of beer.

PARENTS SHOULD BE WARNED OF POP BOTTLE DANGER

Infant fatalities—the tragic consequences of thoughtlessness and carelessness—could be avoided if proper precautions were taken and the public made aware of incidents which occur not uncommonly among the tiny folk.

A midwestern pediatrician recently commented on an infant's death resulting from the consumption of a quantity of kerosene which had been stored in a pop bottle. Children, associating the soda water or pop bottle with a pleasant taste, are quite apt to drink any contents of such bottles—with disastrous results.

The practice of storing kerosene or other harmful liquids in pop bottles should be eliminated and the public warned of the dangers of such a practice. Local law enforcement officers could well take the opportunity to publicize incidents of this kind as a warning to parents.

SAC KC MO
NOVEMBER 1962 2/25/61 Newspaper clipping

63-4296-10

3/23/61

Free Press

(Continued from page 17)

With those reporters whom you discover to be friendly, there will be built up a sort of working partnership. Reporters get around. Again, right here I must remind you that they seek the same answers you are seeking. If in their investigative efforts they uncover information of value to you and give it to you, certainly then, when the time comes, the man who has given you a break deserves a break in return.

Forbearance

Bear this in mind, too, that while speed is not always essential in your work it is a major reportorial element. Newspapers start from scratch each new day. There is no other human effort which is quite so highly coordinated. On each new day they start with nothing and end the day with a completed product—a word picture of the whole world which is sold for a few pennies. When you think of newspaper production in that light it seems almost fantastic. Strangely enough though, valuable as is the product at the time you use it, on the morrow it is utterly worthless. News is stale the moment you finish reading it. Tomorrow is an entirely new day. As against this, your investigative effort may extend over periods of months, aye, over years, until you have attained the complete solution.

If the reporter's harrying and haste get on your nerves at times—and they will—try to bear in mind that he is working with minutes and every minute counts as his "dead line" nears. You do him a tremendous favor when you deal with him on that basis.

A Question of Loyalty

I said at the very beginning of this section of the lecture that there exists no sure formula for the development of a satisfactory relationship between the law enforcement officer and the press. Too, I have tried to indicate to you that every successful newspaper executive and every good police reporter is "copper-hearted." That's true.

I have a formula of my own. It is a personal one. It has worked with me and still works. It might not work with other newspapermen. I know that when I express it or expound on it I

often outrage the feelings of fellow workers who have different ideas. A newspaperman's burning loyalty should be to his newspaper, that's true, but the good crime reporter has got to have a dual loyalty. He has got to play the law enforcement officer's game his way; ride with him when the going is good, and stick by him when the going gets tough; help him get a promotion, if that be possible, and encourage his newspaper to support pay increase bills or pension measures.

And if those officers with whom he works get into "jams" then, if he's really on the job, if he really has a "copper-heart," he'll "front" for them and, as I said, stick with them when the going gets tough.

I have helped break in many a police reporter, and that's what I've tried to make them understand. Also, I've advised them to keep out of departmental politics and not to purvey petty departmental gossip and never, under any circumstances, act as a route of information between the officers with whom they work and the heads of the department or the Government.

I have sincerely tried to be informative and helpful, but looking back over many, many years of active newspaper work and close association with law enforcement officers and agencies, I feel I could have done a far better job if you were all newspapermen and I was standing up here telling you how to get along with law enforcement folk.

Advice To Heed

There are a few more bits of advice I want to give you:

Never lie to a reporter, to a newspaperman, or a newspaper. If you do not know the answer to a question he asks, tell him so, frankly.

If answering his question would ruin your case, explain that to him, tell him you simply cannot answer his question.

Don't meet his questions with silence. Don't answer his question with another question. Don't try to stall and in stalling, lie.

He'll forgive and forget a refusal to take him into your confidence. But, if you lie to him he will mark you down as a liar, he'll pass the word along to his fellow workers, and soon you will be a marked man on his newspaper and one day that newspaper, remembering, will break you.

No newspaper can break an honest law enforcement agency. It can destroy the dishonest. It has been done many times.

Never break your pledged word to him unless unforeseen circumstances compel the violation. When that occurs explain why, fully and frankly.

Do not violate his confidence. You expect him to keep the secrets you entrust him with. Do the same for him. That rule, of course, applies in any human activity. It is part of the gentleman's code.

Newspapermen have their own conceptions of human behaviorism. The greatest tribute they can pay anyone, to their way of thinking, is to be able to say of a man, "When he told you a thing it was so. He might not always tell you but when he did he never lied."

Bear that in mind. It will help you.

(To be continued in next issue.)

★

DOG HELD FOR RANSOM RETURNED IN GOOD SHAPE

A 3-year-old white female poodle was stolen from the motorcar of a couple in the Midwest and ransomed back safely, all in 5 days' time.

The poodle had been locked in the car while the couple was shopping. They returned to find that one of the car doors had been forced open and the poodle stolen. They reported the loss to the police and ran a classified ad offering a large reward for the return of the dog and no questions asked.

On the third day the ad was changed to read "\$200 reward." About 2:30 that afternoon, the lady owner of the dog received a telephone call from a woman who said she had the pet. The owner was instructed to bring the money in cash to a bar in 45 minutes and she could have the poodle.

The rendezvous was completed and the dog returned to its rightful mistress in excellent shape. The woman "dognaper" and a companion were arrested and charged with grand larceny.

63-4296-23 3/2/62

★

FBI STATISTICS

During fiscal year 1962, there were 12,635 convictions in cases handled by the FBI, and 37,100 years 4 months and 3 days of actual, suspended, and probationary sentences imposed.

NOVEMBER 1962

*Crime Records Weekly
Bulletin 7/6/62*

Off-Duty Precaution To Safeguard Children

All too often, newspapers relate the tragedy of small children being injured or injuring others—or worse—by handling firearms believed to be safely out of reach or unloaded.

To prevent such tragedies from occurring in his home, the off-duty policeman who takes his service revolver home with him should take measures to render it harmless to the prying fingers and curious minds of his little ones.

The service revolver can be made secure by opening the cylinder, inserting an ordinary padlock, and then locking the hasp around the top strap. Handcuffs may be used for the same purpose and also by hooking them through the trigger housing behind the trigger. Either method immobilizes the firing mechanism.



Handcuffs used to immobilize trigger.



Cylinder opened and handcuffs inserted and locked around the top strap.

*Clipping from "The American
Rifleman" submitted by Capt.
Charles A. Cooper, Riverside Calif. PD*

WANTED BY THE FBI

ANGELO TUMINARO, also known as Anthony LaRosa, Angelo Tumensio, Angelo Tuminaio, Ancelo Tuminaro, "Ange," "Angie," "Little Ange," "Little Angie."

Bond Default

Allegedly the ringleader of the largest illegal narcotics operation within the United States, Angelo "Little Angie" Tuminaro is now wanted by the FBI for bond default. When the diminutive mobster failed to appear for trial on Federal narcotics violations, a Federal warrant was issued in New York, N.Y., on November 14, 1960, charging him with bond default.

The Crime

Tuminaro and more than two dozen other suspected Federal narcotics violators were indicted in May 1960, in New York City. After he had been released on \$35,000 bond, Tuminaro did not present himself on the trial date in November and Federal process was subsequently issued that brought the FBI into the investigation.

The Criminal

Believed to have been involved in illegal narcotics traffic for many years, the stocky Tuminaro reportedly operates out of a candy store on New York's lower east side. His nefarious narcotics trade reputedly involves more than a quarter of a million dollars' worth of illicit drugs brought into the United States every 6 weeks.

Described as "an important and affluent hoodlum," Tuminaro, who has worked as a fish sales-

man, longshoreman, and laborer, has been known to lose or win as much as \$10,000 in gin rummy as a matter of routine. A long criminal record dating back more than 30 years reveals Tuminaro's complete disrespect for the law and includes convictions for carrying a deadly weapon, robbery, and selling narcotics.

Caution

Tuminaro reportedly used a revolver in a robbery and should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Description

Age	53, born February 22, 1909, New York, N.Y.
Height	5 feet 1 inch.
Weight	140 to 145 pounds.
Build	Stocky.
Hair	Brown.
Eyes	Brown.
Complexion	Dark.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Fish salesman, longshoreman, laborer.
Scars and marks	Scar near corner of left eye.
FBI number	270, 010

Fingerprint classification—

M 31 W I O I	Ref: 32
I 32 W O I I 16	

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 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.



COVERUP TACTICS USED BY NARCOTICS ADDICTS

Flesh-colored skin pastes, primarily designed to cover skin blemishes such as birthmarks, moles, and pimples, are being used by some narcotics addicts to conceal needle marks on their arms. The pastes can be detected upon close observation.

Sept. 1961 "The Prosecutor's Digest"
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961 O — 659454

Bergen Co., Hackensack, N. J.



Angelo Tuminaro.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

_____		_____
(Name)		(Title)

(Address)		
_____	_____	_____
(City)	(Zone)	(State)

Assembly-Line Technique

During a holiday shopping rush when the stores were crowded with shoppers, a group of four young boys was observed using an unusual method of operation in one of the stores.

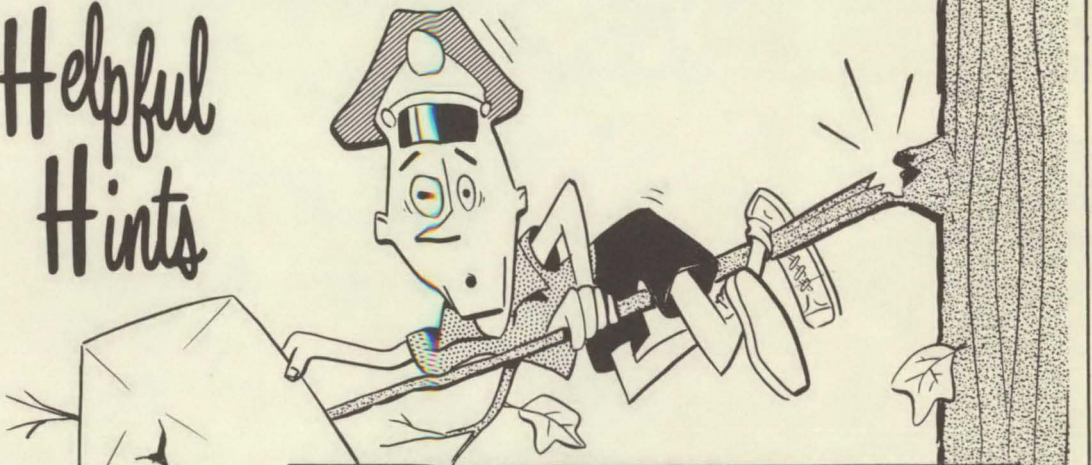
To open the cash registers in this store, it is necessary to push down at least three keys. Choosing a register near a door, the boys would go into

action. One boy would tap down a key as he passed by. Boy number two would do likewise. The third would hurry by and hit the third key, and the fourth lad would scoop up the money and run out of the store.

They used this scheme successfully a number of times before police officers finally caught them.

63-4296-9 2/7/62

Helpful
Hints



PERSONAL SAFETY

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MUST KEEP THEMSELVES PHYSICALLY FIT AND ABLE AT ALL TIMES. DO NOT TAKE OFF-DUTY CHANCES WHICH MAY INCAPACITATE YOU.

FBI

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Interesting Pattern



The fingerprint pattern presented here is classified as a double loop-type whorl with an inner tracing. The ridge formation found in the lower portion of the impression is most unusual.