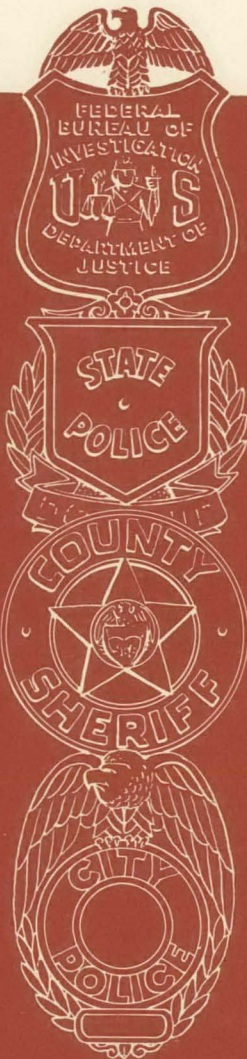




FBI

Law Enforcement BULLETIN



Vol. 33, No. 9

September 1964

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

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN

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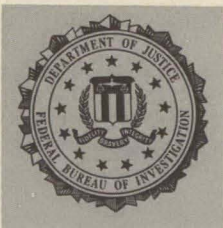
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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

TAXPAYERS ARE HAVING to dig a little deeper each year to meet the rising cost of crime in our Nation. Since this heavy financial burden is directly related to the amount of lawlessness occurring, the report of some 2,259,100 serious crimes committed in 1963 offers no encouragement for immediate relief from criminal violence or the cost of fighting it. This total represents a 10-percent increase over the 1962 figure. In the past 5 years, crime has increased five times faster than our population growth.

It is not surprising, therefore, that crime costs are becoming a big issue in every community. Not only are more citizens being victimized with greater frequency, they are also being charged more for their misfortune. Presently, a conservative estimate of the annual crime bill is \$27 billion.

Experience has shown that in all fields of competitive encounters the best strategy for winning is a good, bold offense. A good offensive for effective law enforcement encompasses many vital components. Law enforcement agencies cannot wage a successful campaign against the criminal forces when inadequately equipped. It takes sufficient funds, outstanding personnel, and proper training programs and facilities to uphold law and order. These basic requirements are so closely interwoven in the makeup of professional law enforcement that the lack of one jeopardizes the overall achievements of any agency. Further, to single out one as more important than the others is subject to question. However, career police executives over the years have sought to attract top-caliber personnel. Without exception, the one main obstacle has been the meager salary which they could offer. Consequently, many outstanding prospects do not bother to apply, and a good percentage of those who enter the profession are forced to leave for jobs with better pay in order to support their families.

Let us take a look at some of the pay scales for the average officer who daily risks his life protecting and defending his fellow man. The entrance salary for patrolmen in some of our cities

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

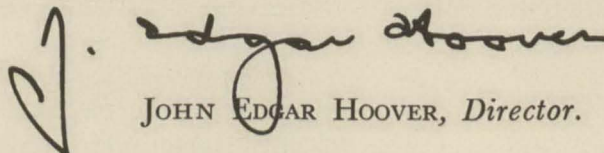
having more than 500,000 population is barely \$90 per week. In a number of smaller communities with less than 25,000 people, the entrance pay drops to approximately \$50 per week. The average monthly earnings of full-time police employees in local governments are about \$483. This compares with \$508 for firemen, \$512 for public utilities workers, \$555 for schoolteachers, and \$560 for public transit employees. These figures lend credence to the contention that our society demands more for less from the law enforcement officer than from any other public servant.

To be sure, there are some encouraging trends for fair and just compensation for officers. The annual salary for first-year policemen in one major city is approximately \$8,000, with an appreciable increase in pay for all members of the department scheduled for the first of next year. There are other cities whose pay scales compare favorably with this. Even some smaller towns operating on much lower budgets start their officers at approximately \$7,000 annually.

Certainly, there are many factors to weigh in arriving at equitable pay scales for law enforcement. It is not expected that a blanket wage level for all areas could be agreed on, or justified. It would appear, however, that the marked difference in the lowest and highest figures cited for cities of similar size is a gap which should be greatly reduced—upward from the bottom.

Virtually every hamlet and metropolis is directly and deeply involved in the crime struggle. As the intensity of the battle heightens, the crime toll rises and the cost multiplies. None can dispute that the time for reversal is at hand.

I say to all Americans, let us grab the offensive. Let us take the positive approach by investing more of this cost in the improvement of law enforcement, thereby seeking dividends in crime reduction. Let us begin by raising the pay of officers to a fair and just level to attract outstanding personnel. And finally, let us supply the forces of law and order with the strength, the facilities, and—most important—the support needed to discharge their obligations.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

SEPTEMBER 1, 1964.

Recruitment Incentive Program Has Dual Purpose

COL. CURTIS BROSTRON*
Chief of Police, St. Louis, Mo.

An experienced police executive reviews his recruitment incentive program, a plan devised to overcome recruiting problems similar to those faced by most large police agencies in the Nation. It has been necessary to reevaluate recruiting techniques in recent years because of the increased mobility of the Nation's manpower, greater educational opportunities, and the higher recruitment standards necessary to cope with technological and scientific advancement in police activity.

IN YEARS PAST, the task of recruiting competent police officers did not pose an acute problem to the major law enforcement agencies in this country. In the job-scarce years from the great depression until World War II, a position as a police officer offered security not found in most jobs. During this time, many police departments had more applicants than positions available. As a result, waiting lists, rather than shortages, were the rule. Because of the scarcity of jobs, police officers seldom resigned for other employment. It was a sign of the times that men often made a career of their first job and worked their way up in one company rather than frequently changing

jobs. These factors combined to make law enforcement a "premium" occupation during these years.

Changes Affect Recruiting

Three major changes have taken place which have entirely altered the recruiting picture for law enforcement agencies. The first change affected not only law enforcement agencies, but the entire business world. It involved the increased mobility of our population. Thirty years ago, few people left the area of their employment. Today, it is not uncommon for a young man to move to four or five cities or States before finding a position which he makes his career. Every year about one-third of the labor force under the age of 30 moves to another State for the purpose of employment. This increased mobility means that police departments are no longer assured that the majority of recruits will remain with the department throughout their employable years.

The second change was a general increase in

*Chief Brostron joined the St. Louis Police Department in January 1929. He advanced through the ranks to Assistant to the Inspector of Police, the position held when he was selected to attend the FBI National Academy in 1944. Following his graduation from the FBI Academy, he became Inspector of Police with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He left the department in 1952. At the request of the Board of Police Commissioners, he accepted reinstatement in 1960 as Chief of Police.

the educational attainment of today's young men. Yesterday's dream of a college education for the workingman's son is today a reality. Surveys of young men indicate that they feel their college education will not be useful in a career in law enforcement. Thus, the number of possible applicants has been greatly reduced.

Third Change

The third change took place in law enforcement itself. With the increased complexity of modern society, law enforcement agencies have experienced many innovations. In the face of rising crime, police departments found it necessary to make use of the most modern techniques and equipment available. This increase in the technology of police science necessitates the highest caliber of officers available. To meet this challenge, police departments have continually raised the qualifications for entrance. Many years ago the only qualifications were the ability to read and write and moderate physical strength. Today, rigorous batteries of aptitude examinations and tests of physical fitness are commonplace in many police agencies.

We can summarize this situation in the following manner: Today, police agencies are facing the fact that there are fewer qualified applicants available because more young men are attending college. The career of law enforcement does not yet carry the pay and prestige that other occupations offer college graduates. To compound this problem, departments are raising their qualifications at a time when the above-average high school student is going on to college. Finally, because of the increased job mobility in our society, police agencies are losing more men to higher paying jobs in industry than ever before. New methods must be devised to counteract the decline in applicants.

A Time for Action

The solutions are as varied as the problems facing the law enforcement agencies. These include: Improving the image of the law enforcement career to attract the high-caliber young men; raising police salaries; creating better working conditions, etc. Most of the solutions are not available to the individual agency and at best can only be achieved over a long period of time.

What the individual department can do to alle-



Colonel Brostron.

viate the problem at present is to expand its effort to recruit qualified personnel. No longer can law enforcement agencies wait for the applicant to make the first move. Rather, they must actively seek new applicants. This requires, perhaps for the first time, that law enforcement agencies make use of the communications media by advertising on radio, television, and through the newspapers. Contacts with State employment services, as well as educational institutions, must be maintained. Police recruiters must be alert to areas of high unemployment and take advantage of major industrial layoffs. Recruitment statistics must be continuously analyzed in an attempt to determine which programs will increase the number and quality of recruits. In short, we must use all the avenues available to increase the number of recruits. This requires the constant attention of a well-trained personnel staff.

The St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department is facing these problems as are many large metropolitan departments. We have advertised extensively on radio, television, and in the newspapers. Records are kept on the source of referral of all applicants. In this way, we are able to analyze which source accounted for the greater

number of applicants. In addition, by following the progress of the applicant, we are able to determine those sources of referrals which provide the highest number of qualified applicants.

Picture Emerges

From this information a picture emerges. During 1962, a total of 1,996 persons applied for the position of probationary patrolman with the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department. Of this number, 629, or 31.5 percent, of these applicants were referred by our police officers. The St. Louis Police Department appointed 101 officers in 1962; this represented 5 percent of the total applicants during that year. During the same year, over 7 percent of the recruits appointed to the Police Academy were referred by police officers. Thus, it became clear that not only were police officers referring more applicants than any other source, but also that they were referring high-quality applicants.

There are two conclusions to be drawn from this statistic: (1) Many young men require personal contact to give them the impetus to apply at police headquarters. While many may be aware of the need for police officers via radio, television, or newspapers, it seems that extra "sales pitch" by the police officer often makes the difference

between a mildly interested citizen and an active applicant; (2) police officers, since they have intimate knowledge of the job requirements, are often the best judges of who will make good police officers.

When these facts became clear, the department concluded that the best way to increase recruitment was to find a method to get our police officers to more actively engage in recruiting activities. Thus, the Recruitment Incentive Program was born.

Incentive Program

Briefly, the Recruitment Incentive Program operates like this: Every officer below the rank of lieutenant who recruits an applicant who is appointed and subsequently graduates from the Police Academy receives five additional leave or recreation days. These days may be taken consecutively or any number at a time, the only restriction being that the officer must give his commander 2 weeks' notice of his intended absence.

Officers are supplied with "recruiting kits" which contain brochures and other recruiting materials as well as referral cards. When an officer contacts an applicant, he gives him a signed referral card. The applicant then presents this card at the employment office, and the referring officer



An officer of the St. Louis police points out recruiting poster displayed in front of each district station of the department.



A St. Louis police officer explains benefits of a law enforcement career to a prospective recruit.

is given credit. If the applicant is rejected for failing to meet one of the basic requirements, such as height, age, or weight, the referring officer is informed by letter of the rejection. If the applicant is successful and is appointed to the department, the referring officer is congratulated and informed by letter that, if the applicant graduates from the academy, the officer will be eligible for 5 additional days off duty. If, for any reason, his referral does not successfully complete the academy training, the referring officer is informed that he is not eligible for the additional days. The results of the recruiting programs of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department are shown in the table below.

Although police officers have an inherent interest in recruiting good police officers (as can be seen by the 629 referrals in 1962), this motivation can

be greatly increased by offering an immediate and personal incentive. You will notice in the table that the recruitment activities of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department in 1963 covered a wide range of programs. This is in keeping with our previous discussion of the necessity of utilizing all avenues to approach prospective applicants.

There is no doubt that every well-informed person in the St. Louis area is aware of the manpower needs of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department. Although many of the recruiting techniques used did not, in themselves, serve to recruit a great number of applicants, they made the job of the recruiting officer a great deal easier. They kept our manpower needs uppermost in the minds of our citizens, with the result that many applicants would approach the police officer for information. This is the point where personal contact is so important. Without the advice and encouragement of the police officer, the applicant may never have taken the important step toward a law enforcement career.

Recruitment Gains Noted

Our recruitment has almost doubled from 1,996 in 1962 to 3,506 in 1963. Police officers accounted for more than 34 percent of the total number of applicant inquiries. More importantly, our officers accounted for over 59 percent of the total number appointed. This latter point, together with the fact that 12 percent of their referrals were appointed, compared with 6.8 percent of the total referrals appointed, gives more support to the theory that police officers are the best judges of outstanding police applicants.

Thus, changing times have greatly modified the recruitment problems of law enforcement agencies. For the first time, we are finding ourselves in a position where we must devote more time and ef-

Recruiting Sources of Applicants to the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department—1963

	Number of inquiries	Percent of total inquiries	Number appointed	Percent of total appointed	Percent of referrals appointed
1. Police officers.....	1, 195	34. 1	140	59. 07	12
2. Missouri State Employment.....	789	22. 5	18	7. 59	2
3. Newspapers.....	603	17. 2	26	10. 97	4
4. Friends and relatives.....	398	11. 4	17	7. 17	4
5. Recruiting materials.....	281	8. 0	14	5. 91	5
6. Radio and television.....	73	2. 1	1	. 42	1
7. Own initiative.....	128	3. 7	19	8. 02	15
8. Other Government agencies.....	39	1. 1	2	. 84	5
Total.....	3, 506	100	237	100	6. 1



An applicant receives instructions on executing the officer application form.

fort to the problem of recruiting applicants. The experience of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department has shown that police officers themselves may be the key to the solution of this prob-

lem. By offering positive incentives for recruiting activities, we can greatly increase the number of qualified applicants entering law enforcement careers.

A "BUSY" SIGNAL

Suburban areas, frequently subjected to onslaughts of the same kinds of criminals who plague the large cities, have not escaped the coin-box burglars.

In one such area where there has been a rash of telephone coin-box burglaries, police responded by developing a rewardingly successful technique. Telephone booths in strategically located places have been equipped with a tiny FM radio unit secreted behind the box. When the coin box in a booth so equipped is tampered with, a lever moves to activate the radio which emits a tone signal with a one-block range. Police units staked out within range of the tone signal report that results have been excellent. LOS ANGELES CRIMDEL

DATED 1/13/64
September 1964

BoFi, #63-4296-931.

SHOPLIFTING SCHEME EXPOSED

A woman surveilled by detectives in a large department store was found to be defrauding the company by a unique means. On this occasion she took a boy's coat valued at approximately \$18, carried it to another area in the same section, removed all the labels from the garment, put them in the lining of her pocket, and hid the hanger under other clothing on the counter. She then took the coat to a clerk and requested a cash refund, claiming she had previously purchased the coat by cash payment. According to detectives, the store's credit manager testified the woman's account reflected hundreds of returns and refunds over the past 3-year period. She was arrested for shoplifting. PITTSBURGH, CRIMDEL

DATED, 12/17/63.

BoFi #63-4296-39

Physical Fitness— A Must for Police

JOSEPH A. PETERS, JR.*

Deputy Chief of Police, Schenectady, N.Y.

A law enforcement official who has firsthand knowledge of the value of physical fitness relates some incidents when excellent physical conditioning of police officers saved lives and prevented serious injury. He underscores the need for a systematic conditioning program.

THE HEADLIGHTS of the four-door sedan cut a ribboned pathway of light on the level surface of the highway as it sped along. Three miles out of Schenectady, the shining new auto appeared to falter. It swerved suddenly, lights flicking off the road to the deep-green border of foliage. For a breathless moment the machine soared, seemed to hesitate, then plunged forward and downward into the waters of the Mohawk River.

There were a terrific splashy sound when the car hit the water and a great "whoosh" of bubbles as the air gushed upward; then silence. The automobile settled quietly to the floor of the river. Twelve feet of water closed over it, but, fortunately, there were witnesses. It took a moment to recover; to decide what to do. A telephone was reached. Nineteen minutes after the car left the road, the rescue squad was at the spot.

The submerged automobile was not hard to

locate. Its headlights were still on, their twin rays glimmering weakly against the dark depths.

The police emergency squad was prepared for action. A diver went down, directed to the automobile and its trapped occupants by the wavering, ghostly flicker of the lights.

He reached the car, clung to it. Working his way to a door, the diver peered through the glass. Shock held him motionless.

Escape From Death

Two people—a man and a woman—occupied the front seat of the sunken auto. And the two people were alive! Their eyes reflected their terror, but by some miracle, possibly because the tightly built car prevented the escape of air, the victims were able to breathe. But the oxygen was nearly gone. The faces of the two imprisoned people showed the strain of waiting in the dark.

The diver clutched at the door handle, braced himself against his own buoyancy, and wrenched at the stubborn door. Despite his efforts to force the door, the pressure was too great.

**Deputy Chief Peters has been a law enforcement officer for 25 years and is a graduate of the FBI National Academy. He was the 2nd place winner in the 1939 Mr. America Contest and the 1st place winner of entrants for the best developed chest.*

Exerting tremendous effort, the diver smashed a window glass. The terrific pressure blew the opposite door open—literally blasting the victims out of the car and to the surface.

Both were dragged from the water. Save for slight shock and exposure, neither suffered injury, in spite of having been submerged for a period of from 25 to 30 minutes.

An Assault

In 1962, in a Brooklyn park area, a police officer acting as a decoy, while seated on a bench, was grabbed about the shoulders by a man who attempted to drag him into the surrounding shrubbery. The officer broke his assailant's grip, identified himself as a police officer, and placed the man under arrest. At the announcement, the prisoner went berserk and began to assault the officer. After a footrace and terrific fight, the officer succeeded in subduing his assailant. Charged with two counts of assault, the prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 90 days on each count. Investigation revealed he had previously been arrested for indecent exposure and sodomy. He was 25 years old.

The foregoing cases are just two examples of many instances when it is necessary for the police officer to be in top physical condition. In the overall police job of protecting life and property, whether it is rescuing people from submerged automobiles or coming directly to grips with perpetrators of crime, it is imperative that top physical condition be attained and maintained. Never before in the history of law enforcement has there been a greater need for physically fit police officers.

We are living in a period of transition when automation is engineering manual labor out of our economy. Modern means of transportation eliminate much of the need for physical effort, and the great variety of entertainment that is available tends to make strenuous physical activity unattractive.

It is ironic that this should be so when the challenge of conflicting ideologies and worldwide upheaval demands that we should be at the peak of our physical and mental fitness—the two are inseparable. The record of crackups from the stresses of modern living is well known.

Muscles make possible every overt motion. They also push food along the digestive tract, suck air into the lungs, and tighten blood vessels to raise blood pressure when the body needs more



Deputy Chief Peters.

pressure to meet an emergency. The heart itself is a muscular pump.

The needs of the human body have not changed. Muscles are meant to be used. When they are not used, or not used enough, they deteriorate. If we are habitually inactive—if we succumb to the philosophy of easy living—we must pay the price in decreased efficiency.

That we are, to a great degree, what our muscles make us—weak or strong, vigorous or lethargic—is a growing conviction among medical men.

No one activity will suffice for a program designed to develop optimum physical efficiency in an individual. Competitive athletics, sports and games, body-contact activities, medical and physical testing, and well-organized programs of mass-exercise drills all play an important part. Time and effort will be well spent if we develop the competitive instinct, self-sufficiency, personal pride in performance, and other developmental skills essential to the survival of a police officer performing his duty in today's complex society.

Some specific benefits are to be derived from being physically fit. An obvious effect of regular exercise is the firming of flabby muscles. In ad-



Chief Stanley DuCharme.

dition, research indicates that exercise produces beneficial changes in the functioning of internal organs—especially the heart, lungs, and circulatory system—and prolongs the active years. The heartbeat becomes stronger and steadier, breathing becomes deeper, and circulation improves.

The following benefits are experienced by people who undertake a systematic conditioning program:

- Increased strength, endurance, and coordination.
- Increased joint flexibility.
- Correction of certain postural defects.
- Improvement in general appearance.
- Increased efficiency with reduced expenditure of energy in performing both physical and mental tasks.
- Improved ability to relax and to voluntarily reduce tension.
- Reduction of chronic fatigue.

A medical checkup at least once a year is generally advisable for every man. It is an excellent idea to have such an examination before beginning your conditioning program. If there should be a health problem, your doctor can take steps to correct it and may have suggestions, too, for modifying the program to make it more suitable and effective for you.

The following exercise program was developed

in an attempt to devise a form of general fitness training which would attract and hold the interest of young, dedicated career policemen. It consists of effective exercises aimed at the development of improved stamina, dexterity, coordination, and power.

Suggested Routine

- Chin the bar (pullups).
- Sit-ups.
- Squat thrusts.
- Wrist roll.
- Step-ups (16-24-inch bench).
- Pushups.
- Straight-arm pullover with barbell.

Procedure

First day: Subject does a few repetitions of each exercise to familiarize himself with the exercises.

Second day: Subject sets the repetition and weight dosage suitable for him. Makes two complete circuits.

Third and subsequent days: Make *three* complete circuits. Rest sufficiently between exercises. One to three minutes is the average. Don't go over 10 repetitions in any one exercise, with the exception of the sit-ups and pushups and here you must let your condition be your guide. When you are able to perform 10 repetitions in the other exercises for three circuits, then add just a little weight in those exercises where weights are used. These exercises are to be performed three times a week on alternating days.

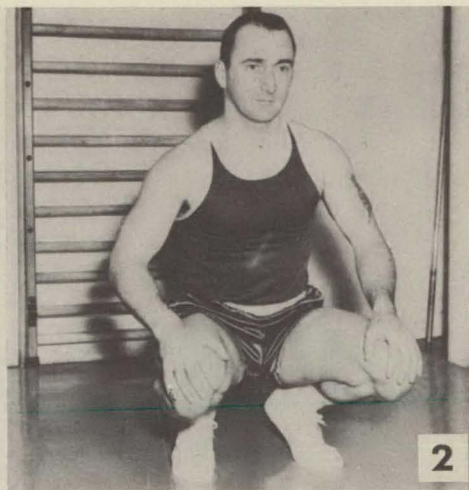
Description of Exercises

Chin the bar (pull-ups). Equipment, a high bar erected or suspended in any manner. Stand below the bar, grasp it with hands—shoulders' width apart. Hang, pull up until chin touches bar; return to hang position.

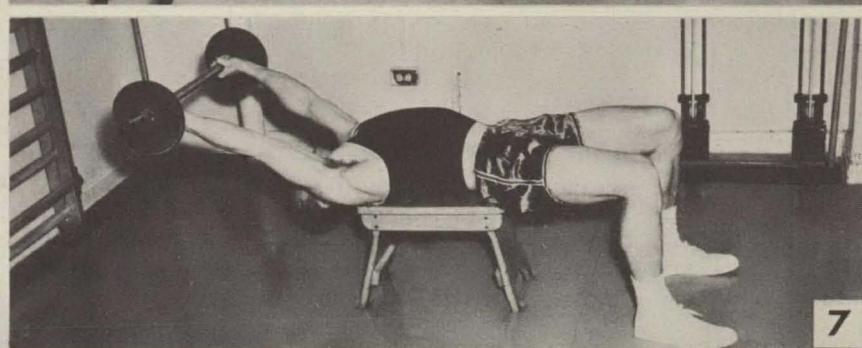
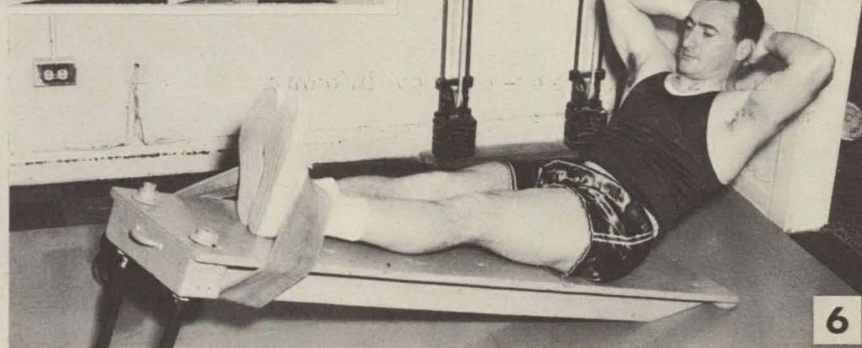
Sit-ups. Equipment, none. On back, lying on floor or mat, hands behind head, roll up to sitting position and return.

Squat thrusts. Equipment, none. Move from standing position to squat position. Place hands on floor between feet; extend feet to rear and return to squat position; stand up.

Wrist roll. Equipment, an 18-inch broom handle with 24-inch window cord attached at center and suitable 5- to 10-pound weight attached to the



1. Push-up exercise.
2. Squat-thrust position.
3. Wrist roll using bar and weight.
4. Chin-the-bar pull-up.
5. Step-up exercise with barbell.
6. Sit-up exercise.
7. Straight-arm pull-over with barbell.



other end of the cord. In a standing position, wind the weight up to the handle by rotating the stick in both hands; then unwind.

Step-ups. Equipment, bench—16 to 24 inches high. Facing the bench, step up and down on it without jumping, placing both feet on the bench before stepping off again.

Pushups. Equipment, none. Body in face-lying position, hands on floor, palms down by shoulders, extend arms and then lower, keeping the body straight at all times.

Straight-arm pullover with barbell. Lie on back, arms extended beyond shoulders, and grip bar. Keeping arms straight, pull bar to vertical position above chest, lower to thighs, then return to starting position.

I would urge all law enforcement officers to stay physically fit, to have frequent medical checkups, to get sufficient rest and nourishment, and, above all, to exercise regularly and vigorously.

THEY RAKED AND RANSACKED

Investigations of daylight housebreakings in an eastern city revealed that the culprits were three individuals working as yardmen. The men had been observed carrying garden tools and peat moss and actually working in the yards of the homes they ransacked. Neighbors had seen them working in the yards but were unaware that they were thieves. *WFO CRIMEL, DATED 8/29/63.*

Buf. #63-4296-53.

CHILD MOLESTER POSTERS

As the new school term approaches, law enforcement agencies must once again be alert to the danger of the child molester. In the coming months, playgrounds and areas around schools will become focal points for this type of offender. Recognizing the need to warn schoolchildren of this peril, the FBI distributes a child-molester poster designed for coloring with crayons or paints. The posters may be obtained without cost by writing to Director J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 20535.

Law Enforcement— Truly a Profession

WHILE ON A REGULAR TOUR of duty, two patrolmen of a midwestern police department observed an intoxicated woman being served liquor in a neighborhood tavern. The officers proceeded to arrest the tipsy customer and the manager of the tavern.

At the time of the arrest and in the presence of other patrons in the tavern, the manager yelled at the officers, "I'm getting tired of paying off you - - - cops."

Later, the same remark was made at the municipal probation department and heard by a probation officer who in turn reported it to the municipal court judge when the case was brought to trial.

As a result of these false statements, the two police officers filed suits seeking damages from the tavern manager for slander.

In his argument in behalf of the officers' petition, the attorney cited statements made by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover emphasizing that "law enforcement today is truly a profession."

The concept of law enforcement as a profession was given added impetus when, in this instance, a judgment was entered in favor of the two officers in the amount of \$2,500 each in common plea court. *CLEVELAND, SUGGESTIONS FOR ARTICLES DATED 4/24/64. FBI LEB*

DISASTER SQUAD AIDS IN IDENTIFICATION OF CRASH VICTIMS

A four-engine, turboprop airliner, en route from Washington, D.C., to Knoxville, Tenn., crashed at approximately 6:15 p.m., July 9, 1964, in a mountainous region near Parrottsville, Tenn., leaving no survivors among the 35 passengers and 4 crewmembers. Recovery of the bodies was most difficult because of the heat from the burning aircraft and the rough terrain surrounding the crash site.

Upon request from officials of the airline, the FBI Disaster Squad was dispatched to aid local authorities in the identification of the victims. The squad succeeded in positively identifying 19 by fingerprints, while pathological, dental, and X-ray examinations were made to establish the identity of the other victims. *Ponder to Train Memo of 7-14-63 re Crash of United Airliner Viscount Flight #823, Parrottsville, Tenn. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin 7-9-64—FBI Disaster Squad*

Investigation of Prison Homicides

FERRIS D. ANDRUS

Lieutenant, Salt Lake County, Utah, Sheriff's Office

An experienced officer relates some of the difficulties encountered in conducting homicidal investigations inside prison walls.

THE RETURN OF GUILTY VERDICTS of first degree murder against three Utah State Prison inmates by the jury of the Third District Court at Salt Lake City, Utah, marked the successful completion of an intensive homicide investigation within the prison walls. The investigation called into use every investigative ingenuity that could be employed and began when a slain inmate was found by prison guards in the prison cell block attic after the 9 p.m. lockup. The inmate had been the victim of multiple stab wounds.

Preliminary examination of the victim's naked, blood-smeared body by investigators of the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office, Salt Lake County Attorney's Office, and Utah State Prison at the scene of the crime recorded 27 slash marks of varying depths and sizes. The slash marks indicated to the investigators at the outset that at least three types of knives or similar weapons had been used by the victim's assailants.

Recovery of Weapons

Immediate prison "shakedowns" resulted in the recovery of 38 knives hidden by inmates in trash cans, bunks, and every other conceivable hiding place within the penitentiary walls. Of this num-

ber, our investigation narrowed the possible murder weapons to a pocketknife, a kitchen boning knife, and an ice-pick knife, fashioned from the arm of a toilet float. With the selection of the three possible murder weapons, the possibility existed that at least three convicts were involved in the murder.

Investigators, after comparing the three knives with the victim's body wounds, tentatively pinpointed the ice pick as the weapon which dealt the death blow. Other wounds on the lacerated body were believed to have been inflicted with the pocketknife, and the butchered attempt to sever the victim's head from his body indicated use of the kitchen boning knife.

Crime Scene Examination

Careful, methodical, inch-by-inch examination of the crime scene developed an apparent cowboy-boot imprint and a stocking-foot impression in the dust of the attic floor. Quickly realizing that the boot print and stocking-foot impression were vital evidence in linking any suspects to the crime scene and in evaluating any alibis, crime scene protection and proper handling of the evidence were the earliest concerns of the investigators.

Inasmuch as plaster casts in the thin dust of the attic were practically impossible, photography with proper shadow lighting was employed to fully capture the details of the impressions. The stocking impression with its fine pattern was eventually matched to the stocking worn by a member of the murder trio.

Checking of the prison inmates' shoes revealed a pair of cowboy boots had been stolen from one of the inmates and worn by one of the murderers as a preconceived scheme to divert suspicion away from himself. The original owner of the boots had been reluctant to report or admit the boots missing for fear of retaliation by the murderer.

Fingerprints Found

Partial fingerprints, denoting a whorl and ulnar loop of fingers of the right hand, were found etched in blood on a pipe at an exit from the prison attic crime scene. Close examination revealed a calculated attempt at destroying the full prints by wiping the pipe clean. Prison fingerprint experts, with FBI Identification Division assistance, identified the smeared prints as those of an inmate. Prison authorities had pointed out the man to the investigators as the "leader" of a known homosexual gang within the prison walls.

During the crime scene search within the restricted area, a total of 80 photographs were taken, which became invaluable aids in the interrogation of inmates and as evidence for presentation within the courtroom. Frequently, when investigators exhibited the photographs to the numerous inmates interviewed, the inmates switched from defiant muteness to hurried alibis. The psychological advantage in having the photographs frequently invoked questions indicating to the interviewer whether the inmates were "in the know" or had no direct knowledge.



Stocking-foot impression found in crime scene search.



Lieutenant Andrus.

During the crime scene search, it was noted that blood drops, indicating injury to one of the assailants, led in a direction determined to be the route of flight of the killers to one of the attic exits. Physical strip searches and interrogations revealed an inmate with a cut on his chin. The inmate gave the alibi that the prison barber had cut him while in the barber chair on the day preceding the murder. The prison barber, also an inmate, confirmed this story; but when presented with conflicting testimonies of other inmates as to time and probability and assured he need have no fear of retaliation, he admitted the cut on the chin of the chief suspect was not made in the barbershop.

Pertinent Facts

Repeated interrogation of the members of the homosexual gang, the piecing together of information, and the reenacting of the stabbing scene demonstrated that the kitchen boning knife, when extracted from the neck of the victim, was pulled out with such force that the inmate's hand slipped

The butt of the knife scraped his chin, causing a cut which resulted in the blood drops found leading away from the murder scene. Samples of the drops, when compared with known specimens of the suspect, were found to be similar in all respects. This proved to be pertinent testimony at the court trial as the homosexual gang leader never changed his not guilty plea. Although convicted and sentenced to death, he took his own life before the death penalty could be executed at the State prison.

Cigarette butts at the murder scene, as a psychological factor, were instrumental in eliciting a partial confession of one inmate's implication in the homosexual murder. When the butts were collected and exhibited to the suspects during interviews and it was explained they were to be submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination, one of the suspects admitted his involvement in the crime. True to the criminal code, however, he refused to name his accomplices.

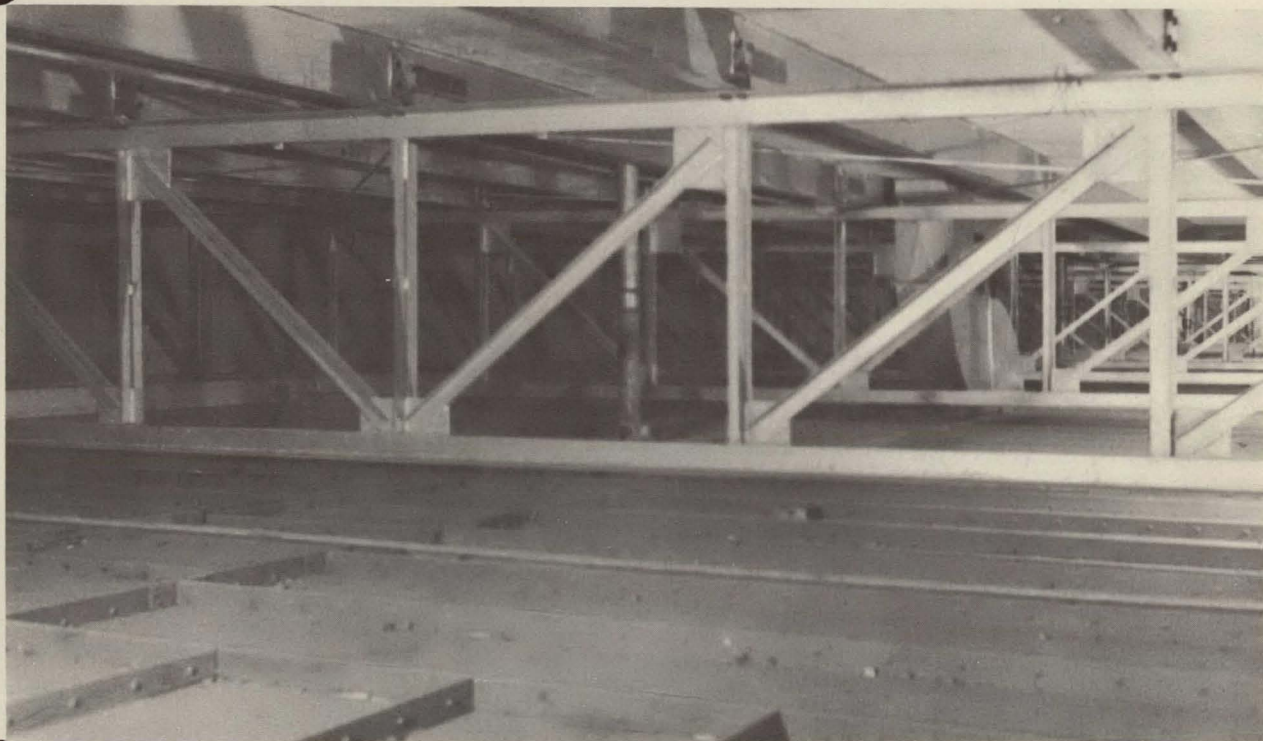
Prison "Shakedown"

While the major portion of the crime scene search was confined to the immediate area surrounding

the victim's body, the fact was not overlooked that the entire prison figured in the crime scene search. As it developed, most of the evidence, such as clothing of the victim, the blood-spattered clothing of the murder trio, and the knives, was found hidden at different locations within the prison.

A prison "shakedown" for conclusive evidence in a case of this nature presents a unique problem. Talkative inmates revealed that immediately following the screams heard in the prison attic and during the course of the scene search by investigators, nearly every toilet in the prison facilities was flushed many times.

Immediate steps were taken, therefore, to have all sewage, which was being channeled through the prison disposal, checked as the material passed the central system of the sewer. This move was made none too soon. As prison guards reached the disposal, shreds of clothing bearing prison identification numbers belonging to one of the subjects was found passing through the system. Other clothing containing blood spots and flushed away by the murderers in their cells was retrieved from the sewage by long-handled rakes. Thus, the criminal effort to dispose of pertinent evidence, which was so vital to the prosecution, was thwarted.



Prison attic, scene of crime.



Fingerprints, inked in blood, were partially smudged from obvious attempt to wipe pipe clean.

Conclusive results of the FBI Laboratory examinations of the suspects' blood-stained clothing, even though it had been torn to shreds, flushed through the toilets, and retrieved from the sewage system, were of material assistance. Tied in with other evidence of the suspects' fingerprints and shoe impressions, these tests helped to break the false alibis of the key suspects.

Prison Files Examined

Interviews conducted at the prison necessitated considerable preliminary study in each instance. The prison file on each inmate to be interviewed was reviewed. Psychiatric notations, background, and, in this instance, any possible homosexual tendencies, were helpful factors in soliciting information and cooperation from the inmates.

Prison informants, anxious to accelerate their parole possibilities by furnishing confidential information, volunteered a list of many suspects. Invariably, suspicion centered around the chief suspect—the inmate with the cut chin and his fingerprint etched in blood on the attic pipe. Informants furnished the names of known homosexuals within the prison, and, through surveillance over a period of several days, the two homosexual mates of the chief suspect were conclusively established. Eventually, through adept interrogation, they assisted in confirming that they were members of the murder trio. Upon being convicted of the crime, both were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Investigators quickly learned during the course of the investigation that interrogations within

prison walls during nighttime hours offer many advantages. This technique affords better control of the interview and limits the exchange of information in the quiet cell blocks after the prisoner is returned to his cell following the interview.

A further technique utilized in connection with the interview of suspects in this matter was to let the inmate know several hours in advance that he would be interrogated. Meanwhile, he would be isolated from other prisoners and required to wait near the room where other interviews were being conducted. Frequently, when the waiting prisoner was called, he would be anxious to talk.

During the interviews, tape recordings were made for the purpose of keeping a record of statements made. The record served as a frequent refresher and was used to compare information obtained from inmates who were reinterviewed with prior statements they had given. It also served as a refresher for the officers in preparation for the court trials.

From the outset, it was apparent to investigators that as part of an unwritten prison code, convicts do not furnish names. Selection of prison inmates susceptible to breaking the unwritten code was of primary importance in "breaking" the case.

Investigators found it necessary to familiarize themselves with "con" phrases and codes before interviewing certain inmates. They frequently noted inmates were reluctant to talk because they felt they would be found "between the fences" if it became known—"between the fences" meaning the execution area within the State penitentiary.

Investigators further realized that prison homicidal investigations pose many major problems in attempts to uncover evidence. Each interview with an inmate must be conducted on the basis that there can actually be 50 witnesses to a crime in a penitentiary without anyone's admitting having seen a thing.

Using the Right Approach

A methodical approach to the homicide investigation is a "must" to avoid the pitfalls of hasty conclusions and hearsay evidence. Thoroughness and perseverance are the attributes which dictate success. Most inmates are highly skilled in deception and trickery. Often, it is a losing battle to endeavor to solve your case by matching wits alone with the imprisoned criminal. Scientific evaluation of evidence is paramount.

Experience teaches that there is no substitute

for complete notes and a periodic briefing session to reestablish goals and objectives. There is a marked tendency, once the solution appears in sight and since the subject is known to be in custody within the prison walls, for the investigator to become complacent. Care should be taken to assure that all particulars, large and small, are handled in a manner which will make them available and admissible.

It is not unusual that a homicide within prison walls may be committed in conjunction with some other type of offense, necessitating every degree of resourcefulness available to the investigator.

Conclusions and Suggestions

The team of investigators who handled this investigation under my supervision were Ray Haunter, Identification Officer, Utah State Peniten-

tiary, and Jay Banks, Salt Lake County Attorney (now District Attorney at Salt Lake City).

Based on our experience in this prison homicidal matter, we feel the following observations and suggestions are pertinent:

1. Cooperation between officers and agencies which have jurisdiction in such matters is of the utmost importance in bringing the case to a logical conclusion as quickly as possible and in presenting to the press the information that an effective and successful investigation is being conducted.
2. Careful, methodical, calculated handling; recording; and orderly procedure are essential.
3. All principles and techniques of police psychology and adroit interrogation and all possible scientific aids to detection must be utilized.
4. The individual investigator, with a basic knowledge of human nature and the elements of the crime well in hand, must have keen insight. He must be resourceful, persistent, and continually alert for the unusual.



Chief Inspector Frederick Enklaar, Municipal Police, The Hague, Netherlands, visited FBI Headquarters recently and is shown presenting an album of pictures of his department to Director J. Edgar Hoover.

New Use of Old Concept— Cooperation

JAMES GOODE

Lieutenant, Orlando, Fla., Police Department

Lieutenant Goode, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, discusses how law enforcement agencies in one central Florida area combined forces to wage a hard-hitting anticrime drive against syndicate gambling. The method is simple and direct; the results are encouraging.

IN THE LATE 1940's the control of crime in central Florida shifted from a local, loosely woven group to a highly organized "syndicate" which specialized in a lucrative numbers operation, with illegal whisky and prostitution as sidelines. During the process there was the usual attempt to penetrate law enforcement agencies. Bribe proposals and threats of violence were prevalent as were the delaying and stalling tactics when defendants were brought to trial.

We were fortunate in having in the area outstanding police agencies manned by dedicated officers who became more determined with each obstacle placed in their path to eliminate this growing menace. For instance, in Orlando we had a chief of police who offered encouragement, continually praised our efforts, and participated in many of the investigative activities; an impartial and civic-minded judge; a succession of two conscientious and efficient county prosecutors; and a continuous span of competent city government officials, free of corruption or contamination by the syndicate.

Nevertheless, it became obvious to law enforcement officers by 1961 that organized crime in our area was gaining strength. The spasmodic arrests of lower echelon members of the syndicate by law enforcement agencies within their respective jurisdictions were not the answer to the problem of destroying the syndicate. An accurate yardstick to measure the increase of the syndicate gambling operations was brought to light when a "checkup house" operation was raided in 1961. Its weekly business was estimated at \$161,000. The same house had been raided in 1957, and its gross take was set at \$100,000 per week.

Special Meeting

In the late summer of 1962, a special meeting was called by the Intelligence Unit of the Orlando Police Department to discuss this gambling-crime trust and a plan of action to destroy it. Present at the meeting, in addition to officers of the Unit, were representatives from 10 other branches of law enforcement or investigative agencies.



Lieutenant Goode.

The Federal Government was represented by agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue, and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit; the State of Florida, by investigators from the Governor's office, the State coverage department, and the office of the Attorney General; and county government, by representatives of two county sheriffs' offices, the local county solicitor, and an agent from the Florida Sheriffs' Bureau who coordinates efforts of the county sheriffs of the State.

The problem which confronted these law enforcement officers was not new to them; however, the approach they planned to use would be.

Common Purpose

Two overriding issues led to the eventful meeting of this formidable group of law officers in the summer of 1962. First, enforcement efforts against the syndicate up to that time had met with some success but had not halted its rise and growth. Second, we had received information from a reliable source that the syndicate planned to kill two of our Intelligence Unit officers. Never before in our area had a group of law officers with such varied duties, assignments, or interests blended so quickly into a team with a common purpose. Each officer took the floor to tell how his agency or office could help in the overall plan of attack. Various jurisdictional limitations were

discussed and explained. Plans for tight, coordinated liaison and cooperation were established.

Power of the Syndicate

It was agreed the power of the syndicate lay in its financial strength resulting from huge sums of money which were principally the profits of illegal operations known as "Cuba, Bolita, and Bond." Even though many arrests were made of "sellers" of lottery tickets, these violators were bonded out of jail, immediately paid fines if found guilty, and were only temporarily out of business. The presence of the syndicate was most apparent at the time of the arrest of "sellers." Bond was immediately ready for all syndicate personnel, and, at the court appearance, counsel was on hand to defend them. Quite often, it seemed, defendants neither knew their attorney nor had funds with which to pay him, but they apparently understood this service went with the "selling."

The syndicate had consistently located its "checkup" houses in sparsely settled areas far removed from the municipalities where most of the



Chief Carlisle Johnstone.

selling activity took place. This procedure left the city police officer with a lack of jurisdictional authority and the county officer with a lack of current lottery operation information. As long as these two officers went their separate ways, attending only their routine duties and failing to compare notes, the syndicate would be the beneficiary.

Our meeting put an end to jurisdictional problems. It was decided that our primary objective would be the gambling syndicate's checkup houses. These were to be hit as often as possible, with the agency having jurisdiction leading the raid and asking assistance of the other agencies. All would contribute and pool information at frequent meetings. Petty jealousies between agencies had no place in this setup. The prevailing spirit and feeling of the group were that as long as the job was done, it was not important who led the operation.

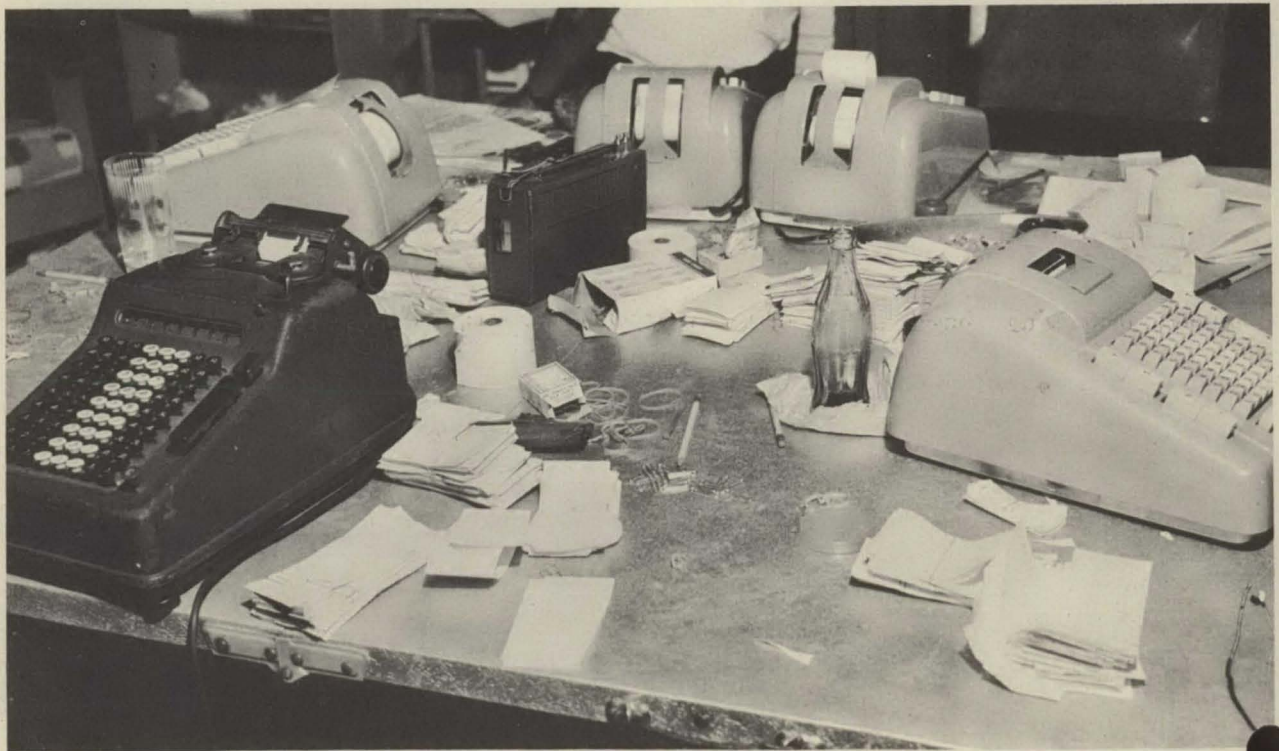
Effectiveness of Plan

With an improved surveillance system, pooling of information from confidential informants, and the combination of resources and talents from all participating agencies, we began to demonstrate our effectiveness. On one of the first raids, led by

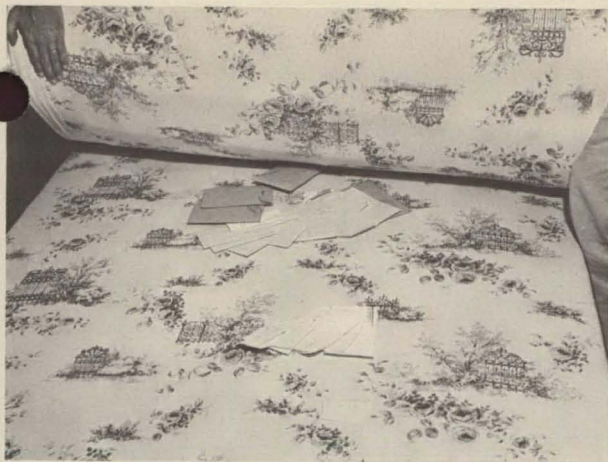
Internal Revenue Agents, two checkup houses were hit simultaneously. Several top syndicate personnel were apprehended and a quantity of lottery and gambling paraphernalia confiscated. During this same period, a number of lottery "pickup" men were arrested by Orlando officers as they transported large amounts of money used to balance syndicate accounts. As a result of the local arrests, the syndicate not only suffered the loss of the cash, but their automobiles as well. In six major raids, it is estimated that a total of a dozen automobiles and \$25,000 in cash were confiscated.

Other Agencies Interested

Agencies in other parts of the State became interested in our success. Our activities began to spread out in adjoining counties. One request made to our chief came from an agency some 400 miles from Orlando where a large lottery operation was being conducted. The sheriff of Orange County and some of the sheriffs in adjoining counties, realizing the seriousness of this situation, asked to deputize the Orlando Police vice officers so that the jurisdictional barrier would be further eliminated. Such an arrangement has been agreed



Setup for a numbers operation.



Gambling evidence found between mattress and boxed springs of a bed.

upon and has proved to be most effective for this type of operations.

The year 1963 was a stormy one for the syndicate. Raids were led by Internal Revenue Agents, others by Orange County deputies; interstate op-

erations were investigated by FBI Agents, all with complete cooperation and full use of the resources of the Orlando Police. Around all of this brisk activity was wrapped a Federal grand jury investigation. These combined efforts literally tore the syndicate apart and exposed it for all of central Florida to see.

At this time, most of the key syndicate personnel are facing Federal indictments or State felony charges for their gaming violations.

Syndicate Loses Its Punch

A syndicate operation franchise that at its peak in 1962 was netting some \$250,000 a week was reportedly now up for sale for \$10,000 a week. Here is proof that the combined efforts of all law enforcement agencies can take some of the "appeal" out of syndicate gambling operations. The anti-crime operation is running so smoothly at this time that we predict this year will prove even more successful.

CHECKPASSER'S SCHEME WORKED FOR A WHILE

A man arrested recently in the Southwest admitted to police that he passed some \$3,500 in forged, no-account checks over a period of 9 months.

Having formerly been employed as a sales representative in a large city, the crook had memorized the names of top executives of a number of large companies. He would then travel to another city having a branch office of the company selected, contact the local representative there by telephone, identifying himself as one of the officials from the home office. Telling the local manager he was calling long distance, he would state that a nephew stranded in the city had his wallet and identification papers stolen. He would then request the manager to OK a check, usually in the amount of \$200, to be cashed by the fictitious nephew, who would call at the branch office within a short time.

The checkpasser would then contact the local manager personally and represent himself to be the distraught nephew and obtain the money.

The checkpasser was finally arrested by police when he attempted to use this scheme at a bank.

GETTING THE ANGLE ON A HOMICIDE

A 40-year-old housewife, mother of three, was hanging out her wash on a one-story setback of her apartment in an eastern city when she was fatally shot by a sniper. She was struck in the temple by a .22 caliber bullet.

Three hours after the shooting, her husband came home to find her bleeding and unconscious and took her to the hospital. Doctors noted the angle at which the bullet penetrated the woman's temple and gave this information to the police. Police by trigonometrical calculation decided the slug had been fired somewhere above the fourth floor level, and concentrated their efforts to find the culprit on apartments above that height.

After questioning nearly a hundred persons, they took into custody a teenager who lived in a fifth-floor apartment three quarters of a block away. He admitted firing two shots, one into the air and another at a woman on a rooftop. He then "forgot" about it. He said he did the shooting out of anger after an argument with his parents over his plans to marry.

He was charged with homicide and illegal possession of a firearm.

SAN DIEGO CRIMDEL,
September 1964

DATED, 4/9/64.

BoFi #63-4296-11

NEW YORK CRIMDEL

DATED, 6/25/63

BoFi #63-4296-24

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

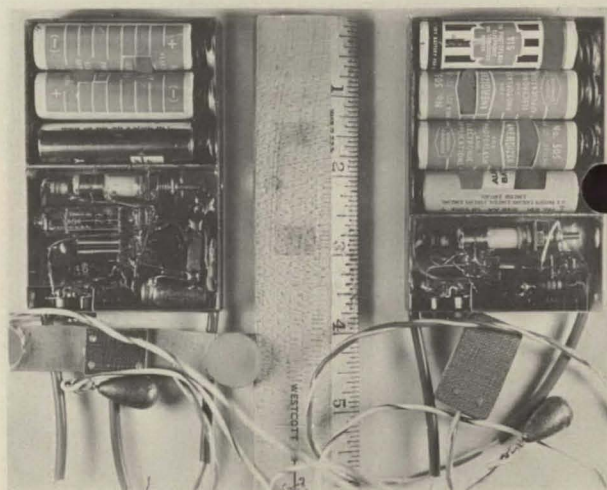
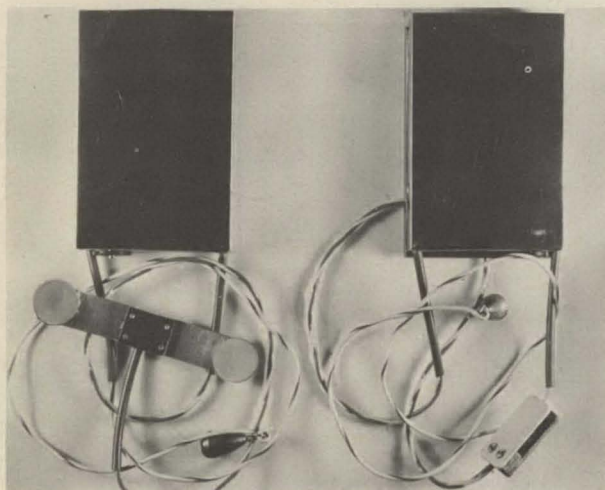
Gambling Device for "Impulsive" Betting

IN THE RAID ON A GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENT in a midwestern city, two pieces of equipment were seized which were suspected of having been used in past-posting gambling activities.

Police theorized that use of the equipment is in the following manner: One man conceals the transmitting unit on his person and posts himself where he can receive the results of a horse race. An accomplice stands by in a bookie establishment with the receiving unit concealed on his person. A brass strip with two 10-cent pieces is attached to either the leg or the arm. Usually,

this man has been in the bookie establishment a couple of hours to make his presence known to the bookie and to divert suspicion from himself. To make the winning play, the first individual taps out on the transmitter key the number of the winning horse. The second man receives this number in the form of impulses through the brass strip concealed on his person. He immediately places his bet.

A similar method of operation has come to the attention of police authorities in sections of the eastern seaboard.



Battery-powered transmitting (right) and receiving set (left).

Mechanism of equipment used in gambling activities.

HUMAN INTEREST ITEM CLEVELAND, DATED 1/15/64 and WFO CRIMDEL
DATED 3/8/62. BUFI. #63-4296-53

DAILY MENU

A restaurant owner in a numbers operation has a unique way of keeping his patrons advised of the daily number. As soon as he knows the number, he puts a sign in the window of his place of business stating that the restaurant needs so many customers to make its quota for the day. The number of customers "needed" is always a three-digit figure and, of course, is the number for the day.

WFO CRIMDEL
22 DATED 4/2/64
BUFI. #63-4296-53

"PRAYING" UPON THE PUBLIC

Con men in an eastern city have been taking advantage of the universal good will shown to "men of the cloth." Exhibiting fraudulent documents claiming they are ordained ministers, they rent a small building for the ostensible purpose of opening a "church." After soliciting funds in the neighborhood for the new "church," and obtaining a substantial amount of money, they disappear.

WFO CRIMDEL
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
DATED 7/10/63

Fake Telephone Numbers Used by Bookies

A POCKET-SIZE address book containing names and telephone numbers recently came to the attention of police in a large midwestern city. A casual glance—or even a close look—at the 2- by 3-inch imitation-leather-covered book aroused no suspicion as to its true purpose.

A source of information explained that it contained a numbers operator's play. An entry such as "Doc Hillcrest 53250," for instance, meant that Doc (last name unknown except to the bookie) played 50 cents on the race number 532. Another entered as "Myrtle Springdale 31525" meant that someone named Myrtle was playing 25 cents on the race number 315, the word "Springdale" indicating the bet was on the stock number. If it was desired to box the first three numbers, a line was drawn underneath them. If the bettor wished to play dollars, the number was written in red or blue instead of in pencil. Then the number would read 31501 and indicated that the bettor was playing one dollar on number 315.

Another bookie, who also sold automobiles, used the same system but listed his number plays under the word "Prospects" in his little address book. Unless the code were known, it would be difficult to prove that the little address book so commonly carried by almost everyone is not what it appears to be. *CLEVELAND CRIMINAL*
DATED 11/30/63. BUFI #63-4596-11

THIEVES CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF BEING THEMSELVES

The owner of a large hardware company on the west coast makes use of four closed-circuit television cameras for detecting shoplifting activities and for the observation of employees operating cash registers. The cameras are secretly installed for coverage of departments plagued with thefts.

A security officer for the company relates that numerous individuals have been observed from the centrally located monitor station stealing merchandise and, when confronted outside the store, have either surrendered the merchandise or paid for it. Some flagrant violators have been prosecuted. *SAN FRANCISCO CRIMINAL*

September 1964

DATED 3/13/64

Looks Like Clock, But Gives No Time

A GADGET that looks like an electric clock turned out to be a gambling device when examined by police. There was no second hand on the face of the clock, and a hand shaped like an arrow was substituted for the minute and hour hands. The device was constructed so that the arrow would turn once every minute, stopping at one of the 12 numbers.

The house—in this case, a tavern—would set up its own odds. Bets could be placed on any number, the winning number being the one where the arrow stopped.

The "clock" was confiscated as an illegal gambling device.



Clock so constructed as to form a gambling device.

SALT LAKE CITY CRIMINAL DATED 3/1/63
↑ BUFI #63-4596-44-727. ↑

ARMED ROBBERY?

Capitalizing on the known sensitiveness of women to mice, one young bandit entered a dress shop in a west coast city, and, before clerks could ask what he wanted, opened a small box he was carrying. Out popped an ordinary gray-colored mouse.

While clerks and customers screamed and scrambled on to chairs and counters, the crafty thief grabbed a dress from a rack, calmly picked up the mouse, put it back in the box, and made an unhampered exit out of the store.

SAN FRANCISCO CRIMINAL

DATED 1/13/64

BUFI #63-4596-44-727. ↑

WANTED BY THE FBI

JAMES THOMAS, also known as: James Whitefield, "Man," "Spot."

Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Prosecution—Murder

JAMES THOMAS, a one-eyed, knife-wielding, alleged slayer is currently being sought by the FBI. A Federal warrant was issued on January 6, 1960, at Miami, Fla., charging Thomas with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder.

The Crime

On December 12, 1959, Thomas allegedly stabbed to death another man in a tavern frequented by farmhands at Goulds, Fla. This killing is reported to have taken place without any provocation whatsoever. After this fugitive reportedly stabbed his victim, he immediately fled from the tavern and subsequently from the State of Florida.

The Criminal

Thomas, who is 32 years old, may now be using an artificial eye or wearing a patch over his right eye. He has previously been convicted of possession of lottery tickets. In the past he has been employed as a farm laborer and truckdriver.

Caution

Thomas is wanted for killing a man with a knife and should be considered very dangerous.

Description

Age..... 32, born February 2, 1932, Quitman, Ga. (not supported by birth records).
Height..... 5 feet 11 inches.
Weight..... 140 pounds.
Build..... Slender.
Hair..... Black.
Eyes..... Brown.
Complexion..... Dark.
Race..... Negro.
Nationality..... American.
Occupations..... Farm laborer, truckdriver.



James Thomas.

Remarks..... Right eye missing, may have artificial eye or wear a patch.
FBI No..... 390,572 D.
Fingerprint Classification..... 7 S 1 A2ta
S 1 U2ta

Notify the FBI

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

SPECIAL SQUAD ROUNDS UP DELINQUENTS

Detectives working as a special squad in a large southern city recently arrested 44 children and 4 adults in connection with widespread thefts and burglaries. The children ranged in age from 11 to 16 and included 7 girls.

The arrests resulted in the recovery of \$5,600 worth of stolen property. Among the stolen articles were hi-fi and stereo sets, television sets, furniture, and jewelry.

One hundred forty-five cases of burglary of homes and businesses were cleared by the squad in this roundup.

Some 21 weapons confiscated from the children included everything from sawed-off shotguns and derringers. *MIAMI CRIMINAL*
DATED 11/16/62

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

Safety Measures for Mobile Radio Units

LABORATORY

OPERATORS OF AUTOMOBILES employing two-way radios should be alert to the potential danger of the radio units installed in the trunk of the vehicles. Under certain circumstances or a given situation, this harmless-appearing equipment could cause a devastating explosion.

The gasoline tanks on many modern cars are mounted against the trunk deck or with very little clearance between them. When installing radio equipment, technicians normally make every effort to avoid drilling into the tank, but occasionally this happens and, unknown to the technician, provides a path for the fumes to enter the trunk compartment—requiring only a spark made from the contacts in the radio equipment to ignite it.

Gasoline fumes may be drawn into the trunk from other sources as well, such as a leaky filter neck on the gasoline tank, an overfilled tank, or a reserve supply of gasoline carried in the trunk of the car.

When an automobile is driven with only the ventilator windows open, a partial vacuum is created in the car which has a tendency to draw fumes into the trunk, and even into the passenger compartment itself.

As part of an overall safety program, cars should be checked periodically to ascertain whether gasoline fumes are entering the car from any source, and radio technicians should be cautioned to take the utmost care in the installation of radio equipment in automobile trunks.

All persons with mobile radios should also be alert to the fact that the use of a radio transmitter

near an area where electric blasting caps are being used may possibly set off a premature explosion. The wires connected to the blasting cap can, under certain circumstances, act as an antenna and pick up a sufficient amount of radio frequency voltage from a mobile transmitter to set off the cap in the same manner as connecting a battery to the wires.

~~LAB. CASPER TO MOHR MEMO DATED 7/17/64~~
~~CAPTIONED FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION~~
BOOKLET. SUGGESTION # 1085-64.
✓ FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION BOOKLET ✓

The FBI has prepared a booklet entitled "A Visual Aid for Firearms Identification," which is available for distribution to duly authorized law enforcement agencies only. This publication contains photographs of 25 weapons, including revolvers, pistols, shotguns, rifles, and a submachinegun. The weapons, considered to be those most commonly used by criminals, are pictured against the image of an average-size hand for comparison purposes. The booklet is designed for display to victims or witnesses of crimes in which firearms were used to more readily and accurately obtain a description of the weapons involved. There is no charge for the publication, but the supply is limited. Address requests to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., 20535, on the letterhead of your agency.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INTERESTING PATTERN



The separate formation at the extreme upper left corner of this impression makes it quite unusual. Our technicians believe that this formation would not be printed if the fingerprint were rolled in the normal manner, and it does not appear in the plain impression on file. In the Identification Division of the FBI, this pattern is classified as a loop with 22 ridge counts.