

Exploding The Phone



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Title FBI File 166-HQ-1765: Alvin Bubis et al (merged)

Date 1965-00-00

Abstract FBI file concerning the May 1966 blue box busts.

Keywords gambling; organized crime; bookmaking; Alvin Bubis

Notes This is a merging (more of a slapping together, really) of multiple

FBI files on different subjects in the same investigation, all under

file 165-HQ-1765.

The following pages may contain copyrighted material. We believe that our use of this material for non-commercial educational and research purposes constitutes "fair use" under Section 107 of U.S. Copyright Law. If you wish to use this material for purposes that go beyond "fair use," you must obtain permission from the copyright owner, if any. While it will make us slightly sad to do so, we will nonetheless comply with requests from copyright owners who want their material removed from our web site.

TO BE SCANNED

Subject: Nomes Milten Boyd

File/ Serials/ Dates: 166-40-1765

db #:

Location:

Notes: Combination of 2nd interin release + portions of 3rd intesin release



Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

July 9, 2009

MR. PHILIP D. LAPSLEY 5133 MILES AVENUE OAKLAND, CA 94618 2nd interim release 166-HQ-1765 sec 1-6

Subject: BOYD, THOMAS MILTON

+ Sec 7-9 four 3rd interm releve

Dear Mr. Lapsley:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552		Section 552a
□(b)(1)	□(b)(7)(A)	□(d)(5)
⊠(b)(2)	□(b)(7)(B)	□(j)(2)
Ø(b)(3) Rule 6(e), Federal Rules	⊠(b)(7)(C)	□(k)(1)
of Criminal Procedure	⊠(b)(7)(D)	□(k)(2)
	□(b)(7)(E)	□(k)(3)
	□(b)(7)(F)	□(k)(4)
□(b)(4)	□(b)(8)	□(k)(5)
□(b)(5)	□(b)(9)	□(k)(6)
⊠(b)(6)		□(k)(7)

75 page(s) were reviewed and 75 page(s) are being released.

- □ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:
 - □ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
 - □ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☑ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy, U.S. Department of Justice,1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001. Your appeal must be received by OIP within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

□ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s).

Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Hardy

Section Chief

Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

This is in further response fo your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for information regarding Thomas Milton Boyd.

FBI Headquarters file 166-1765 (Sections 1 through 6) were processed for this second interim release. These sections have been processed pursuant to the provisions for the FOIA and all available information is enclosed with this letter. More documents will be mailed to you once they have been processed.

Please be advised that the enclosed documents are maintained in a multiple subject investigation of which Thomas Boyd was indexed as one of the subjects. In processing such a case pursuant to a FOIPA request, it is the practice of the FBI to address only that portion which specifically pertains to Thomas Boyd rather than information pertaining to other subjects.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute(A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could be reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could be reasonably expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

DECODED COPY

Talson _ DeLoach

Mohr _____ Wick ____ Casper __ Callotion . Contad ___ Folt ___

Gale ___ Rosen __ Sullivan -

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4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

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Tolson -

Gale ___ Rosen __ Sullivan _

DeLoach ______
Mohr ______
Wick ______
Casper ____
Callaban ___
Conrad ____

□ AIRGRAM	CABLEGRAM	xx RADIO	TELETYPE	Trotter Tele. Room Holmes Gandy
PAGE THREE	FROM LOS ANGELES 212	2250	,	
GAMBLERS C	ONTACTED BY HIM FOR S	SECTION 1084	AND AGAINST	
FOR FRAUD	BY WIRE.			
LOS A	NGELES ALSO CONDUCTIN	NG CURRENT IN	VESTIGATION ON N	J-
MEROUS OTH	ER USERS OF THIS DEVI	CE IN LOS A	NGELES AREA AND F	PLANS b6
NO ACTION	AGAINST ANY UNTIL SIM	MULTANEOUS ARI	RESTS CAN BE EFFE	ECTED. 1070
RECEI	VING OFFICES ARE REQU	JESTED TO CON	DUCT NO OPEN INVE	ESTI-
GATIONS WH	ICH COULD POSSIBLY AL	ERT THE INDI	VIDUALS UNDER IN	VES-
TIGATION W	HICH WOULD CAUSE	TO BE NOT	IFIED OF FBI INTE	EREST.
THIS	CASE CONTINUING TO RE	CEIVE PREFERE	RED ATTENTION AND	o
THE BUREAU	WILL BE KEPT ADVISED			
NEW Y	ORK AND PHILADELPHIA	ADVISED AM.		}
RECEIVED:	2:46 AM (4-22-66) RW	VP .		
01 - Ma.	Rosers			

4-3 (Re	Tolso DeLoc Mohr. Wick Caspe Callel	ach
ilia, a	DECODED COPY Gote Roser Sull Trust	
	RGRAM CABLEGRAM RADIO TELETYPE Tole Holme	
	R-35 URGENT 1-27-66 12:45 AM (4-28-66) TO DIRECTOR, ATLANTA, BALTIMORE, MEMPHIS, MIAMI, NEWABLAND NEW ORLEANS FROM LOS ANGELES 272245 ET AL. ITAR - GAMBLING; ITWP; FBW-CONSPIRACY. OO: LOS ANGELES. REMYTEL APRIL 21 LAST. THIS CASE CONCERNS MANUFACTURE AND USE OF ELECTRONIC DE-	17
53 56 57C	VICE CALLED "BLUE BOX" USED TO CIRCUMVENT BILLING AND DETECTION ON INTERSTATE CALLS. CALLS MADE FOR OTHER THAN GAMBLING PURPOSES CONSTRUED BY USA, LOS ANGELES TO BE FRAUD BY WIRE CASES. THOSE MADE INVOLVING GAMBLING MATTERS CONSTRUED TO BE FBW AND ITAR - GAMBLING.	

RIBLANAVO 3TOBGGAT BA ME MM NK NO

50

If the intelligence contained in the more message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably parapheased in order to protectione Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66). . .

AIRGRAM

DECODED COPY

□RADIO

ELETYPE	Callahan Conrad Felt Gale Rosen Sullivan Travel Trotter Tele. Room Holmes Gandy
O OF MAY FO	
IN PAST.	
LS WHO ENGAG	GED
SUSPECTED TO	
TELEPHONE A	r
TING CODE] [
IDENTIFIE	ED
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Mohr _ Wick _ Casper _

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□ CABLEGRAM

PAGE TWO FROM LOS ANGELES 272245	
COMPLAINTS AND SEARCH WARRANTS TO BE FILED END OF MAY FOR	
ARRESTS OF APPROXIMATELY 12 TO 15 INDIVIDUALS LOS ANGELES AND	
INTERVIEWS OF 40 OTHERS SUSPECTED OF BEING USERS IN PAST.	
AT SAME TIME USA CONSIDERING ARRESTS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ENGAGED	
IN GAMBLING CONVERSATIONS WITH WHO ARE SUSPECTED TO	
BE: NEWARK, NEWJERSEY, INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBING TO TELEPHONE AT	
UNION CITY, NEW JERSEY, KNOWN UNDER BETTING CODE	
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION, AT NEW ORLEANS, CODE IDENTIFIED	
AS BATON ROUGE, CODE TELEPHONE	
(BELIEVED MEMPHIS DIVISION AT NASHVILLE, TENNE-	
SSEE, CODE 31, TELEPHONE 256 2114, BELIEVED TO BE THOMAS MILTON)ბნ b7C
BOYD.	
BALTIMORE DIVISION, CODE TELEPHONE	
ATLANTA DIVISION AT GEORGIA, CODE TELEPHONE	٦
BELIEVED TO BE	
MIAMI DIVISION, TELEPHONES	

4-3	(Rev.	1-27-66)	

DECODED COPY

Tolson —
DeLoach —
Mohr —
Wick —
Casper —
Callahan —
Conrad —
Felt —

Gale ____ Rosen ___ Sullivan _ Tavel ___

AIRGRAM CABLEGRAM RADIO TELETYPE Tele. Room Holmes Candy	=
PAGE THREE FROM LOS ANGELES 272245	
AND IN ADDITION TO USING	
FOR INFORMATION BUREAU,	
AND TARGET FOR LOS ANGELES FEDERAL GRAND JURY	
ACTION RECENTLY USING "BLUE BOX" IN CALLS MADE TO SEATTLE, MIAMI	
AND CHICAGO. TAPES BEING MADE, FOR GRAND JURY SUBPOENAS AND	
NUMBERS CALLES WILL BE SET FORTH FOR IDENTIFICATION.	
RECEIVING OFFICES IDENTIFY SUBSCRIBERS CALLED YOUR AREA	
THROUGH REVIEW OF RECORDS OF RESPECTIVE TELEPHONE COMPANIES AND	
FURNISH THIS INFORMATION TO LOS ANGELES BY RETURN AIRTEL WITH	
APPROPRIATE INSERTS.	
ADDITIONALLY FURNISH THUMBNAIL SKETCH EACH INDIVIDUAL IN-	
CLUDING AGE, RESIDENCE, AND EMPLOYMENT AND ANY INFORMATION RE-	
FLECTING GAMBLING CONVICTIONS.	
MIAMI REVIEW RECORDS OBTAINED THROUGH ARREST OFAND	
ATTEMPT TO LOCATE BETTING CODES USED BY HIM.	
IT IS NOTED CONVERSATIONS TOOK PLACE REGARDING CODE NUMBERS	
ANDWHO HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED.	

AIRGRAM

			Wick Casper Callahan Conrad Felt
ECODE	D COP	У	Gale Rosen Sullivan Tavel
ABLEGRAM	X RADIO	□ TELETYPE	Trotter Tele. Room Holmes Gandy

Tolson

DeLoach . Mohs -

K6

167€

PAGE FOUR FROM LOS ANGELES 272245

NEWARK AND MIAMI ARE REQUESTED TO FURNISH LOS ANGELES WITH ANY INFORMATION AS TO THE IDENTITY OF CODE NEW JERSEY AND INFORMANTS SHOULD BE CONTACTED IN AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY THIS PARTY.

ALL OFFICES NOTE THAT USA'S OFFICE CONSIDERING ISSUANCE OF COMPLAINTS AND WARRANTS ON INDIVIDUALS SET FORTH IN THIS TEL AND ARRESTS TO BE MADE AT SAME TIME AS ARRESTS MADE BY FBI; LOS AN-GELES, THEREFORE, INVESTIGATION REQUESTED TO BE EXPEDITED.

THIS CASE CONTINUING TO RECEIVE PREFERRED ATTENTION AND THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

CHICAGO, DALLAS, PHILADELPHIA AND SEATTLE ADVISED AM.

RECEIVED: 1:17 AM RWP

FBI

Date

5/10/66

		Date:
ınsmit	the following in	(Type in plaintext or code)
	AIRTEL	AIR MAIL
<u> </u>		(Priority)
	•	
	TO: Directo	or, FBI (166-1765) ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS
	TO: DITECT	OI, IDI (100-1/05) ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS
	FROM: SAC, L	os Angeles (166-462)
	•	
}	RE: CHANGE	
		aka.,
1	ET AL	
		AMBLING; ITWI;
	FBW -	CONSPIRACY
_	00: Lo:	os Angeles
	mbo +4	tle <u>is marked CHANGED</u> to reflect the
	correct spelling	
	company records.	
		Angeles teletype to Director dated
	4/27/66.	
1		BACKGROUND
		<u> </u>
	This ca	ase entails the use of an electronic
)	device called a	multi-frequency tone generator or "blue"
	box" used to make	te long-distance telephone calls circumventing
,	3 Burgani	
	3 - Bureau 2 - Atlanta	
	2 - Baltimore	
	1 - Butte (Info)	11. 371-114
	2 - Memphis	REC- 49 // / // // // //
	2 - Miami	
	2 - Newark	
	2 - New Orleans 1 - New York (Int	E MAY 11 1966
	1 - Oklahoma Cit	
	1 - Philadelphia 1 - Salt Lake Ci	ity (Info)
	<pre>1 - Philadelphia 1 - Salt Lake Ci 1 - Seattle (In</pre>	ity (Info)
_^	1 - Philadelphia 1 - Salt Lake Ci	ity (Info)
MA	1 - Philadelphia 1 - Salt Lake Ci 1 - Seattle (In 2 - Los Angeles	ity (Info)
ME T	<pre>1 - Philadelphia 1 - Salt Lake Ci 1 - Seattle (In</pre>	ity (Info)

LA 166-462 normal billing procedures and in the case of samblers detection of the individual called records of reflect that there are or have been numerous users of this device, coupled with information that this device is being manufactured in this area by certain engineers. Investigation of these facts has determined that this device is used by individuals falling within two classes, (a.) gamblers and, (b.) salesmen and other legitimate individuals merely circumventing costs of interstate calls. In the case of gamblers investigation has determined the subject of this case, has been in that contact with numerous gamblers throughout the country and has placed bets or obtained gambling information in telephone conversations with these individuals which he did on the instructions and orders of nationally known b6 167C 167D Assistant United States Attorney JOHN LALLY, Chief of the Organized Crime Section, USA's Office, Los Angeles, stated that it was his opinion that users of the "blue box" were in violation of Fraud by Wire statutes, if the calls were made interstate utilizing this device. In addition, he advised that users of this device could also be prosecuted for violation of federal gambling statutes if the "blue box" were utilized in interstate calls in furtherance of gambling operations. Assistant U. S. Attorney LALLY stated that if the telephone company, acting on their own initiative and not at the request of the FBI, monitored individuals using this device, any tapes made during the monitoring would be admissible evidence. AUSA LALLY's DOTUTOU The telephone company representatives requested that such tapes or records be furnished the government through the issuance

of a subpoena duces tecum.

LA 166-462

Following the AUSA's opinion,
has in response to subpoena duces tecum
and reviewed by AUSA LALLY he has advised that he will proceed against the following individuals for violation of Title 18, Section 1952 (ITAR-GAMBLING) U. 8. Code:
ENTOWAR MILITION POND Name and the first terms of t
THOMAS MILTON BOYD, Nashville, Tennessee by 7 by 7 by 3
In addition.
has also used this device in making calls to Seattle. Washington. Chicago. Illinois and Miami. Florida.
and LALLY has opined that he will proceed against the following: And (It is
noted that
owners is who is currently subject of a Federal Grand Jury inquiring, Miami, Florida.
For the information of the Bureau.
be supplied to the Federal Grand Jury, los Angeles on 5/11/66. If additional subjects are established through these tapes, the Bureau will be promptly notified.
In addition to the above individuals who will be arrested for federal gambling and Fraud by Wire violations,

LA 166-462 Los Angeles has positively determined that eleven individuals have used this device in recent months and AUSA LALLY will proceed against these individuals on charges of Fraud by Wire. Other subjects may develop through current investigation being conducted and these names likewise will be furnished the Bureau promptly when received. AUSA LALLY desires that all individuals both in Los Angeles and out of state, be arrested on the same date in order to establish a dramatic effect in an effort to aid the telephone company through wide spread publicity that would be achieved and to discourage future use of this device. At a conference held in Los Angeles attended by representatives of the telephone companies, United States Attorney and the Los Angeles Office of the FBI, telephone company officials expressed serious concern over the cost to their company in policing suspected users of the device and of the costs lost to them by these illegitimate calls. They strongly urged that in their opinion the best means to circumvent and stop this type of activity was to b7C fully cooperate with the FBI in causing arrests of the users which they felt would be the best way to thwart its future use. TECHNICAL EXPLANATION OF THE "BLUE BOX" The following information concerning the operation of the "blue box" was provided by 5/3/66. The function of the "blue box" is to simulate pulses used by telephone operators and automatic dialing equipment to make long-distance telephone calls without activating telephone company billing equipment. The caller accomplishes this by dialing the area code, a three digit number, followed by the number of the universal information operator which is 555-1212, - 4 -

LA 166-462 a no charge number. At any time after the ringing commences the "blue box" is used to introduce a 2600 cycle per second (cps) tone into the transmitter of the telephone instrument. This drops the information operator from the line, but retains the circuit in the long-distance toll trunk. Then the start button or key pulse button is pressed, introducing a multi-frequency tone of 1100 and 1700 cps into the transmitter, thereafter the area code followed by the telephone number of the party being called is pulsed by using the appropriate buttors in proper sequence. DATE OF ARRESTS AUSA JOHN LALLY has indicated a desire to have all arrests made this case at the end of May, 1966, if investigation can be logically concluded by that time. In addition to those arrested there will be simultaneous interviews made in the Los Angeles area of approximately 20 other individuals who are suspected by the telephone company of using such a device. The USA has advised that if these individuals during interview admit the use of this device to make interstate calls he will consider authorizing the arrest of them for Fraud by Wire. THUMBNAIL OF INDIVIDUALS TO BE ARRESTED OUT OF STATE Miami Division Florida Miami. aka **b**6 167C Miami, who resides at Florida resides at Memphis Division At Nashville, Tennessee THOMAS MILTON BOYD, a well known gambling figure in Washville born in that city - 5 -

LA 166-462 2/14/30. BOYD is a partner in the operation of the Uptown Recreation Center at 415 Diedrich Street, Nashville and resides at 212 Rolling Fork Court. He is married and has one child. Newark Division New Jersey last known to born Cliffside Park, New Jersey reside at New Jersey. Atlanta Division At Georgia area who, as of February, 1965, resid<u>ed at</u> Georgia. In June, 1965. He has FB] Baltimore Division At Baltimore, Maryland 16 Baltimore, Maryland, and his last residence address known b7C to the Los Angeles Division was Baltimore, Maryland. New Orleans Division At Baton Rouge, Louisiana resides at and Louisiana. He was born has FBI There is no record in the Los Angeles Division of any convictions. GAMBLERS TO BE ARRESTED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA born currently resides at Los Angeles, California and

T'C STIME

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. B. DEPARTMENT OF MISTIGE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 20 1966

TELETYPE

Mr.	DeLo	ach
Mr.	Mohr	
Mr.	Wick	
Mr.	Caspe	F
Mr.	Callal	187
	Conr	
	Felt_	
	Gale_	
Mr.	Rosse	W -
Mr.	Sulin	AD
Mr.	Tavel.	
Mr.	Trotte	r

166 1670

Tele. Room Miss Holmes Miss Gandy

Mr. Tolson

8:05 PM PDT URGENT 5-20-66 EVK

TO BUREAU (166-1765) ATT: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION,

ATLANTA, BALTIMORE, CHARLOTTE, MEMPHIS, MIAMI, NEWARK,

ORLEANS

FROM LOS ANGELES (166-462)

Interstate Transmission of Warering Information

FRAND BYWIRE Office of Origin

AKA. ITWI. FWB- CONSPIRACY. 99: LOS ANGELES.

RE LOS ANGELES AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR MAY TEN LAST.

Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering LTAR=GAMBLING IS DELETED FROM CHARACTER.

Assistant United States Attorney.

AUSA JOHN LALLY, LOS ANGELES TODAY CONFIRMED HE

Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information	AINDI INE	FOLLOWING
UNDER ITWI STATUTE:	MIĄMI;	
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND;		
GEORGIA: THOMAS MILTON BOYD, NASHVILLE,	TENNESSE	Ξ;

NEW JERSEY AND AND

END PAGE ONE

MCT-20 REC- 24/66-1765-43

MAY 24 1966

50 JUN 14 1966

PAGE TWO	
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.	
Assistant United States Attorney -AUSA LALLY DID NOT CONFIRM BUT GIVING CONSIDERATION	
TO BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA;	
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.	
COMPLAINTS WILL BE AUTHORIZED AGAINST THE FOLLOWING	
FOR FBW:, SUPRA;	
	h 6
	lb6 lb7C
PROBABLE CAUSE DOES NOT EXIST FOR	
AT THIS TIME.	
ADDITIONAL SUBJECT AKA	
TO BE INCLUDED FRANCE	
THE FOLLOWING THUMB NAIL OF BORN	
MARRIED, RESIDES	
COMPLAINTS WILL BE FILED FOR AIDING AND ABETTING FBW	
AGAI NST AND	
THE BUREAU, NEW ORLEANS AND CHARLOTTE WILL BE	
IMMEDIATELY ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING	
QUESTIONABLE SUBJECTS THEIR TERRITORIES.	
END PAGE TWO	

PAGE THREE

ALL OFFICES IMMEDIATE DETERMINE WHEREABOUTS OF SUBJECTS THEIR TERRITORY AND SUTEL BUREAU AND LOS ANGELES BY MAY TWENTY THREE NEXT.

IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT COMPLAINTS FILED AND WARRANTS WILL BE ISSUED DATED MAY TWENTY FOUR NEXT TO BE EXECUTED EARLY AM MAY TWENTY FIVE NEXT.

ALL OFFICES WILL BE ADVISED TUESDAY BY TEL THAT

COMPLAINTS FILED. SHORT TEL WILL LEAVE LOS ANGELES WEDNESDAY

MORNING ADVISING TO ARREST. ARRESTS TO BE COORDINATED BY LA.

FOLLOWING ARREST EACH OFFICE TELEPHONICALLY

ADVISE LOS ANGELES THAT SUBJECT IN CUSTODY AND IF

SEARCH INCIDENTIAL RECOVERED GAMBLING PARAPHERNALIA.

FOR INFO MIAMI IT IS UNDICIDED AT THIS TIME	
WHETHER PROCESS CAN BE OBTAINED FOR BOTH AND 66	
Ausa DESIRES TO KNOW IF THERE IS	
INDEPENDENT EVIDENCE OTHER THAN TESTIMONY OF TO	
ESTABLISH THAT	
ALSO CAN BE CHARACTERIZED AS AN INFORMANT OF KNOWN	
RELIABILITY FOR AFFIDAVIT PURPOSES AND WAS IDENTIFIED	
OR DEVELOPED AS A SOURCE AS THE RESULT OF INFO FROM	
FORMER DID LEAVE	
FND PAGE THREE	

PAGE FOUR

EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO DISCONTINUANCE OF ABOVE SOURCE.

ADDITIONAL TAPES OF CONVERSATIONS BY

WHEN b6

USING BLUE BOX ARE CURRENTLY BEING TRANSCRIBED AND MAY

FURNISH ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE TO STRENGTHEN CASE AGAINST

MIAMI WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT INFO.

END

WA...HFL

FBI WASH DC

AT...JDW

FBI ATLANTA

BA...JPB

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FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Per

MAY 25 1966

FBI MEMPHIS

3:48PM CST URGENT 5-25-66 SCF

TO LOS ANGLES 166-462

AND BUREAU FR

Memo to Ident.

Date

FROM MEMPHIS 166-329 1P Mr. Tolson Mr. DeLoach Mr. Mohr-Mr. Wick Mr. Casper Mr. Gallahan Mr. Conrad. Mr. Felt. Mr. Gala Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullive Mr. Tavel Mr. Trotter. Tele. Room Miss Holmes Miss Gandy

AKA: ET AL : ITWI: FBW DASH CONSPIRACY

OO LOSANGLES.

RE URTEL MAY IWENTYTHREE LAST.

SUBJECT THOMAS MILTON BOYD APPREHENDED BY BUREAU AGENTS NASHVILLE, TENN., THIS DATE AND TAKEN BEFORE USC A.B. NEIL, TR. WHO RELEASED SUBJECT ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE PENDING ARRIVAL OF PAPERS FROM LOS ANGLES. NO EVIDENCE OF GAMBLING ACTIVITY LOCATED FROM... SEARCH OF BOYD'S OFFICE. FOUR ONE FIVE DEADERICK STREET. NASHVILLE.

LOS ANGLES WILL REQUEST USM, LOS ANGLES, FORWARD NECESSARY PAPERS TO USM, NASHVILLE. P. END.

CORR LA ...

MAY 26 1966

FUGE OMITTED FROM TITL ST-104

WASHINGTON RCS

FBI WASH' DC

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FBI WASH DC

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ALREADY SENT OCXXX TO LA SORRY

SAC, Los Angeles (166-462)

REC- 134

Director, FBI (166-1765)

EX 109

THOMAS MILTON BOYD FUGITIVE ITWI 6/8/66

W

A review of Bureau files indicates one Thomas Milton Boyd, same date of birth as your fugitive was the subject of an Interstate Gambling Activities - Wire Service, investigation conducted in 1961 by the Memphis Office, their file 162-37.

Eureau files indicates one Thomas Milton Boyd, whose physical description is similar with that of your fugitive was the subject of an ITWI investigation conducted in 1962 by the Memphis Office, their file 165-8.

The above is being submitted for your information and possible assistance.

MAILED 3

JUN 8 1966

COMM-FBI

Tolson DeLoach JJH:saw / Wick -Casper Callahan Conrud . Felt _ Rosen -Sullivan -Tavel -Trotter Tele. Room Holmes. MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT Gandy .

AAR

W. Cappa de

FD-65 (Rev. 3-25-63)

OFFICIAL FOLIAGE D. 10

MAY 1942 EDITION

OLA OBIN. 180, NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

o : Dir	ector, FBI	(Att.: Special	Investigative Divi	sion)	DATE: 5/24	/66	
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			·	(da	te) <u>5/24/66</u>		
Date prob	ztion violato	r or bond default	t case referred to a				<u>.</u> .
Name and					BI #		=
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THOMAS	MILTON P	3OYD				`	
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OPTIONAL FORM (10. 10 MA) 1941 EDITION GRA GEN, AEG, 40. 27 UNITED STATES GO 1emoran'dum Mr. DeLoach DATE: May 23, 1966 Trotte FROM Tele, Room J. H. Gale Holmes SUBJECT ALSO KNOWN AS INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AID OF RACKETEERING - GAMBLING INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION FRAUD BY WIRE - CONSPIRACY The Los Angeles Office is origin in a wide-spread investigation involving the use of an electronic device, a multi-frequency tone generator, commonly known as the "blue box." This device is used to make long distance telephone calls circumventing normal telephone company long distance billing procedures and, in the case of gamblers, detection D15 of the individuals called. Telephone company records at b7C Los Angeles reflect that there are or have been numerous users of this device. Investigation has disclosed that this device is being manufactured in the Los Angeles area by several electronic engineers. Individuals using this device (a) gamblers, and (b) salesmen and fall within two classes: other legitimate businessmen who are merely circumventing costs of interstate calls. Investigation of gamblers involved has disclosed that principal subject in this case, has been in contact with numerous gamblers throughout the country and has placed/bets or obtained gambling information in telephone conversations with these individuals, doing so on the instructions and orders of Assistant U. S. Attorney John Lally, Chief of the Organized Crime Section, United States Attorney's Office, Los Angeles, stated it was his opinion that users of the "blue box" were in violation of Fraud by Wire Statute if calls were made interstate utilizing this device. In addition, he advised that users of this device could be prosecuted for violation of the Federal gambling statutes if the "blue box" were used in interstate/calls in furtherance of gambling operations. 11:5 - Mr. DeLoach - Mr. Gale 8 MAY 26 199 Wickor - Mr. McAndrews 075 - JUJY Rost PJB:dsaclaci(7) CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum	to	Mr.	DeLoach
Re:			

Assistant U. S. Attorney Lally stated that if the telephone company, acting on company initiative and not at the request of the FBI, monitored individuals using this device, any tapes made during the monitoring would be admissable evidence. Officials of the telephone company, in accord with Assistant U. S. Attorney Lally's opinion, agreed to furnish the identity of users of the "blue box" and to provide any tapes or records acquired through the monitoring of such users. These records were furnished in response to subpoena duces tecum.

Assistant U. S. Attorney John Lally has confirmed b6 he would authorize filing complaints under the Interstate と7C Transmission of Wagering Information Statute against b7D Florida, and the following well-known gambling figures throughout the country: Georgia: Baltimore, Maryland; Thomas Wilton Boyd, Nashville Tennessee; New Jersey; both of Los Angeles, California. Assistant U. S. Attorney Lally is giving consideration to prosecution of gambling figures Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Greensboro, North Carolina, of Miani. Other complaints will be ea authorized against a number of businessmen under the Fraud by Wire Statute and against the electronic engineers involved in the manufacture of these devices.

All offices have been alerted to determine the whereabouts of the subjects. Complaints will be filed and warrants issued May 24, 1966, to be executed on May 25, 1966.

Los Angeles Office will coordinate the arrests and consideration is being given to a national press release by the Bureau.

ACTION:

For information. You will be kept advised of all pertinent developments in this case.

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yor makkulaye arlkasi may 29, 1966

I'll Agents today death a crippling blow to the snorm
of electronic sovices designed to streng cent toll charges on long
statumen telephone calls by the arrest of 18 individuals in a different
states. Alterney Conoral Hicholas della Aginenbuch announced.

The Circular J. Reight Hoover and the arrests were made on the main of complaints filed in Les Angeles, California, by FM Agente yesterday charging violations of Tederal Statutes on the part of individuals in Flories, Maryland, Courgin, Teansense, New Jersey, California, Lesiaine and Morth Caroline.

Transaction of Wagoring Information Statute, the Frank by wire Statute and the sixing and abouting of track by wire.

See, Boover advised that the arrests today alterated an extensive and detailed investigation by FBI Agents throughout the United Statute. The richations charges the use of electronic devices referred to as a multi-frequency tone generator or

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MAIL BOOM TELETYPE HAIT

Total Control

"blue box," which instrument was used to circumvent normal billing procedures on long-distance telephone calls. The investigation determined that the device was used by both gamblers as well as otherate individuals attempting to circumvent costs of interstate calls. In the case of gamblers the instrument also prevented the detection of individual calls.

The FBI Director advised that the following individuals arrested were charged with violating the Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information Statutes and, if convicted, face sentences ranging up to \$10,000 fine and/or two years' imprisonment.

53, of	_
Florida. is allegedly]
55, married, a resident of	Љ6 Љ7С
a resident of Georgia has been described as	
Georgia, area.	

Thomas Milton Boyd, 36, married, a resident at 212

Rolling Fork Court, Nashville, Tennessee, and a partner in the operation

of the Uptown Recreation Center, 415 Diedrick, Nashville. Boyd is reportedly a well-known gambling figure in Nashville.

•	also known as	
and	35, of	
New Jersey.	is reportedly employed	
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36	6, of Florida.	
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of	Florida. is reported to be
	Mr. Hoover advised that the following individuals were
charged wit	th violations of the Fraud By Wire Statutes and, if convicted,
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being chare	ged with violations of the Interstate Transmission of Wagering
Information	•
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	California. He is married and employed as
Ca	lifornia.
	who is also known as
41, 01	California. He is married
and	
	The FBI Director advised that the following two
individuals v	vere also arrested and charged in complaints with aiding
and abetting	fraud by wire and, if convicted, face sentences ranging
up to \$1,000	fine and/or five years' imprisonment.
	28, of
	·
	alifornia. He is married and is employed

	31, of	
California.	He is married and is employed as	156 1570
	California.	

Mr. Hoover advised that all of the individuals arrested today will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner as soon as possible.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE MAY 25, 1966

FBI Agents today dealt a crippling blow to the users of electronic devices designed to circumvent toll charges on long-distance telephone calls by the arrest of 16 individuals in 9 different states, Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach announced.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said the arrests
were made on the basis of complaints filed in Los Angeles,
California, by the FBI yesterday charging violations of Federal
Statutes on the part of individuals in New York, Maryland,
Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida, Texas, California
and New Jersey.

Transmission of Wagering Information Statute, the Fraud By
Wire Statute and the aiding and abetting of fraud by wire.

Mr. Hoover advised that the arrests today climaxed an extensive and detailed investigation by FBI Agents throughout the United States. The violations charge the use of an electronic device known as a multifrequency signal generator or "blue box," which

165-1765-82

ENCLOSURE

The complaints allege violations of the Interstate

DeLeach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Caltahan
Conrad
Feit
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MAIL ROOM -TELETYPE UNIT

instrument is used to circumvent normal billing procedures on long-distance telephone calls. The investigation determined that the device was used by gamblers as well as other individuals attempting to circumvent costs of interstate calls.

The FBI Director advised that the following individuals arrested were charged with violating the Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information Statutes and, if convicted, face sentences ranging up to \$10,000 fine and/or two years' imprisonment.

		53, of	
		-	
Florida.	is allegedly		

Thomas Milton Boyd, 36, married, a resident of 212

Rolling Fork Court, Nashville, Tennessee, and a partner in the operation of the Uptown Recreation Center, 415 Deaderick Street, Nashville.

166 1670

	55, married, a resident of					
Maryland, and						

Boyd is reportedly a well-known gambling figure in Nashville.

- 2 -

50, a resident of	
Georgia. nas been described as	
Georgia, area.	
50, of	
North Carolinais not known to	
be currently employed but	
also known as 52, of	
Florida. is reported	
to be	b6 b7С
30, of	
Californiais employed as	
California.	
also known as	
and 35, of	
New Jersey is reportedly employed as	
New Jersey.	

Mr. Hoover advised that the following individuals were charged with violations of the Fraud By Wire Statutes and, if convicted, face sentences ranging up to \$1,000 fine and/or five years' imprisonment:

48, a resident of
Texas, and California. pperates
California, which company also has facilities inTexas.
47, of
California. is single and
and is also associated with
Texas.
approximately 55, of
California. He is married and employed as
California.
36, of
California. He is employed as
California.
who is also known as
41, of California. He is married
and
40, of
California. He is employed as

who is mentioned above as also being charged with violations of the Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information Statutes. The FBI Director advised that the following two individuals were also arrested and charged in complaints with aiding and abetting fraud by wire and, if convicted, face sentences ranging up to \$1,000 fine and/or five years' imprisonment. 28, of California. He is married and is employed as California. 31, of California. He is married and is employed California. Mr. Hoover advised that a resident California, was also charged with violations of the Fraud By Wire Statutes. is scheduled to surrender to Federal officials today. The FBI Director also stated that the following individuals were charged in complaints but have not been taken into custody as yet. They are being sought by the FBI as fugitives.

Jb6

J. 35.

37, of		
Texasis reportedly residing in		
also known as		
36, of	Florida.	
is reportedly		
Florida.		
36, married, of		
Louisiana.		
34, of		
California. is single and		1

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W. D. Tarible &

Mr. Hoover advised that all of the individuals arrested today will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner as soon as possible.

ederal bureau of investigation u. s. department of justice communications section MAY 25 1966

TELETYPE

FBI	WASH D	C						
1030	AM URGI	ENT :	5-25-66	LRA				
TO A	TLANTA	BA	LTIMORE	CHARL OTTE	DALLAS	LOS ANGELES	NEMPHIS	MIAMI
NEWA	RK	NEW	ORLEANS	NEW YORK				
FR OM	DIREC	TOR	3P					

	AKA,	ET	AL;	ITAR	-	GAMBLING:	ITWP;
FBW - CONSPIRACY.	_						

REBUTEL FIVE TWENTY-FOUR WHICH SET FORTH PROPOSED PRESS
RELEASE IN INSTANT MATIER. ALL OFFICES ARE ADVISED OF THE
FOLLOWING CHANGES TO BE MADE IN PRESS RELEASE:

PARAGRAPH TWO, LAST LINE SHOULD READ QUOTE NORTH
CAROLINA, TEXAS AND NEW YORK UNQUOTE. PARAGRAPH THREE
DELETE LAST LINE QUOTE IN THE CASE OF GAMBLERS AND INSTRUMENT
ALSO PREVENTED THE DETECTION OF INDIVIDUAL CALLS UNQUOTE.

DESCRIPTIVE DATA CONC	ERNING SUBJECT	SHOULD	READ	QUOTE
	FIFTY-THREE OF			

END PAGE ONE

16 1670 PAGE TWO

FLORIDA. IS ALLEGEDLY
UNQUOTE. BUSINESS ADDRESS OF SUBJECT BOYD SHOULD BE
QUOTE FOUR ONE FIVE DEADERICK STREET, NASHVILLE UNQUOTE.
DESCRIPTIVE DATA CONCERNING SUBJECT SHOULD READ QUOTE
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ALSO KNOWN AS FIFTY-TWO OF
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UNQUOTE. RESIDENCE ADDRESS OF SUBJECT
SHOULD READ QUOTE
CALIFORNIA UNQUOTE. FOLLOWING SUBJECT INSERT THE AGE
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END PAGE TWO

b6 b70 PAGE THREE

of forty-Eight.	BUSINESS ADDRESS SHOULD READ QUOTE	
	CALIFORNIA UNQUOTE.	
LAST LINE OF DESC	RIPTIVE DATA CONCERNING SUBJECT QUOTE	
AT THE PRESENT TI	ME AND WILL BE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY	ⴆ6 ხ 7С
	UNQUOTE SHOULD BE DELETED.	

ANY ADDITIONAL CHANGES NECESSITATED AT TIME OF ARREST WILL BE FURNISHED TO OFFICES TELEPHONICALLY PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF RELEASE.

END

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FBI MEMPHIS

DISC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAY 2 4 1966

TELETYPE

FBI NEWARK

FBI WASH DC

151PM URGENT 5-24-66 SXC

TO ATLANTA BALTIMORE CHARLOTTE DALLAS LOS ANGELES MEMPHIS MIAMI, NEWARK NEW ORLEANS:

ALVIN KENNETH BUBIS, AKA, ET ALI ITAR - GAMBLING; ITWE;

THERE FOLLOWS A PROPOSED PRESS RELEASE WHICH I WILL MAKE
IN WASHINGTON, D. C., IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT MATTER. RELEASE
WILL BE SUBJECT TO MINOR CHANGES NECESSITATED AT TIME OF
ARRESTS. NO RELEASE IS TO BE MADE BY ANY OFFICE UNTIL SPECIFICALLY INSTRUCTED TO DO SO BY THE BUREAU. THE BUREAU
CATTENTION SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION) IS TO BE TELERHONICALLY.
NOTIFIED UPON COMPLETION OF MAJORITY ARRESTS BY VARIOUS OFFICES.
DO NOT DELAY ADVISING BUREAU OF ARRESTS IF IT APPEARS YOU MAY.
NOT BE ABLE TO LOCATE SOME SUBJECTS. INFO CONCERNING
EXECUTION OF SEARCH WARRANTS MAY BE ISSUED LOCALLY BY OFFICES
INVOLVED. CONFINE REMARKS TO NEW MEDIA TO INFO IN PRESS
RELEASE AND EXECUTION OF SEARCH WARRANTS. ALL OFFICES ARE

PAGE TWO

TO IMMEDIATELY REVIEW PRESS RELEASE TO INSURE DESCRIPTIVE DATA REGARDING SUBJECTS IS ACCURATE. PROMPTLY ADVISE THE BUREAU TELEPHONICALLY OF ANY NECESSARY CHANGES. THE PRESS RELEASE IS AS FOLLOWS:

FBI AGENTS TODAY DEALT A CRIPPLING BLOW TO THE USERS

OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES DESIGNED TO CIRCUMVENT TOLL CHARGES ON LONG
DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS BY THE ARREST OF 20 INDIVIDUALS IN 9 DIFFERENT

STATES, ATTORNEY GENERAL NICHOLAS DEB. KATZENBACH ANNOUNCED.

FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID THE ARRESTS
WERE MADE ON THE BASIS OF COMPLAINTS FILED IN LOS ANGELES.
CALIFORNIA, BY THE FBI YESTERDAY CHARGING VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL
STATUTES ON THE PART OF INDIVIDUALS IN FLORIDA, MARYLAND,
GEORGIA, TENNESSEE, NEW JERSEY, CALIFORNIA, LOUISIANA,
NORTH CAROLINA AND TEXAS.

THE COMPLAINTS ALLEGE VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERSTATE
TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION STATUTE, THE FRAUD BY
WIRE STATUTE AND THE AIDING AND ABETTING OF FRAUD BY WIRE.
MR. HOOVER ADVISED THAT, THE ARRESTS TODAY CLIMAXED AN EXTENSIVE
AND DETAILED INVESTIGATION BY FBI AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED

PAGE THREE

STATES. THE VIOLATIONS CHARGED THE USE OF AN ELECTRONIC DEVICE KNOWN AS A MULTIFREQUENCY SIGNAL GENERATOR OR "BLUE BOX."

WHICH INSTRUMENT IS USED TO CIRCUMVENT NORMAL BILLING PROCEDURES ON LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS. THE INVESTIGATION DETERMINED THAT THE DEVICE WAS USED BY GAMBLERS AS WELL AS OTHER INDIVIDUALS ATTEMPTING TO CIRCUMVENT COSTS OF INTERSTATE CALLS. IN THE CASE OF GAMBLERS THE INSTRUMENT ALSO PREVENTED THE DETECTION OF INDIVIDUAL CALLS.

THE FBI DIRECTOR ADVISED THAT THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED WERE CHARGED WITH VIOLATING THE INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION STATUTES AND. IF CONVICTED. FACE SENTENCES RANGING UP. TO \$10,000 FINE AND/OR TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

GILBERT LEE BECKLEY, 53. OF ARRATMENT 7B WEST, BLAIR HOUSE APARTMENTS. 9100 BAY DRIVE. BAY HARBOR ISLANDS, MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA. BECKLEY IS ALLEGEDLY ONE OF THE MAJOR BOOKMAKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

HERBERT KAUFMAN, 55, MARRIED, A RESIDENT OF 3600

LABYRINTH ROAD, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AND THE OWNER AND OPERATOR OF

KAUFMAN REALTY, 1615 WEST NORTH AVENUE, BALTIMORE.

PAGE FOUR

JOHN OWEN TYLER, 50, A RESIDENT OF THE HAMPSHIRE HOUSE, CONYERS, GEORGIA. TYLER HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS A MAJOR GAMBLER IN THE ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AREA.

THOMAS MILTON BOYD. 36. MARRIED. A RESIDENT OF 212

ROLLING FORK COURT. NASHVILLE. TENNESSEE. AND A PARTNER IN THE OPERATION

OF THE UPTOWN RECREATION CENTER. 415 DIEDRICH STREET. NASHVILLE. BOYD

IS: REPORTEDLY A WELL-KNOWN GAMBLING FIGURE IN NASHVILLE.

FRANCESCO SABATO DE NIGRIS. ALSO KNOWN AS FRANK DEE
AND FRANK DI NIGRIS. 35. OF 463 COLUMBIA AVENUE. CLIFFSIDE PARK.
NEW JERSEY. DE NIGRIS IS REPORTEDLY EMPLOYED AS A MUSICIAN AF
THE CASINO-IN-THE-PARK. JERSEY CITY. NEW JERSEY.

ALVIN KENNETH BUBIS, 34. OF 8401 WEST SUNSET BOULEVARD,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. BUBIS IS SINGLE AND HAS BEEN SELF-EMPLOYED
IN THE MUSIC PUBLISHING FIELD AND MOTION PICTURE PROMOTIONS UNDER
THE NAMES OF AL BUBIS PRODUCTIONS AND BUBIS ENTERPRISES.

GERALD HAY KILGORE, 30, OF 7517 ZELZAH AVENUE, RESEDA, CALIFORNIA. KILGORE IS EMPLOYED AS THE PUBLISHER OF J. K. SPORTS JOURNAL AT. 10687 SANTA MONICA BLVD., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. THE J. K. SPORTS JOURNAL IS DESCRIBED AS A PUBLICATION WHICH PROVIDES INFORMATION CONCERNING NATIONWIDE SPORTING EVENTS.

PAGE FIVE

EUGENE ANTHONY NOLAN, 36. MARRIED, OF 6159 PARIS AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

HENRY EDWARD LOMAN, 50, OF R.F.D. #5, BOX 856, WILCOX ROAD, GREENBORD, NORTH CAROLINA. LOMAN IS NOT KNOWN TO BE CURRENTLY EMPLOYED BUT FORMERLY OPERATED THE GRIDIRON GRILL IN GREENSBORD.

NORMAN LOUIS ROSENTHAL. ALSO KNOWN AS FRANK "LEFTY" ROSENTHAL.

36. OF 2123 NORTHEAST 122ND STREET, MIAMI, FLORIDA. ROSENTHAL

IS REPORTEDLY A WELL-KNOWN HANDICAPPER AND SPORTS CONSULTANT AND HAS

BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE MULTIPLE SPORTS NEWS SERVICE, 1090 NORTHEAST

79TH STREET, MIAMI, FLORIDA. THIS NEWS SERVICE HAS PROVIDED SPORTS

INFORMATION INCLUDING HANDICAPPING FOR PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL, BASKETBALL

FOOTBALL, HOCKEY AND COLLEGE BASKETBALL AND FOOTBALL.

SAM SOLOMON, GREEN. ALSO KNOWN AS STANLEY GREEN. 52.

OF 7851 NORTHEAST TENTH COURT. MIAMI. FLORIDA. GREEN IS REPORTED TO BE
THE PRESIDENT OF MULTIPLE SPORTS NEWS SERVICE IN MIAMI.

MR. HOOVER ADVISED THAT THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WERE CHARGED WITH VIOLATIONS OF THE FRAUD BY WIRE STATUTES AND, IF CONVICTED. FACE SENTENCES RANGING UP TO \$1.000 FINE AND/OR FIVE YEARS!

IMPRISONMENT:

PAGE SIX

GERALD HAY KILGORE AND ALVIN KENNETH BUBIS WHO ARE
MENTIONED ABOVE AS ALSO BEING CHARGED WITH VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERSTATE
TRANSMISSION OF MAGERING INFORMATION STATUTES.

DR. MILTON M. BIRNBAUM, M.D., A RESIDENT OF 8462 SUNSET BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WITH MEDICAL OFFICES AT 1237 NORTH LA BREA, LOS ANGELES.

HAROLD "BUZ" MAHAN, 47, OF 9405 SIERRA MAR PLACE,
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA. MAHAN IS SINGLE AND IS PRESIDENT OF AERO
METHODS ENGINEERING CORPORATION, 8912 WEST OLYMPIC BOULEVARD,
LOS ANGELES, AND IS ALSO ASSOCIATED WITH AEROTIC, INCORPORATED,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

GRAY HOFFMAN, 40, OF 212 SOUTH MARLPOSA, BURBANK, CALIFORNIA. HE IS EMPLOYED AS THE MANAGER OF THE KAHR BEARING CORPORATION, 3010 NORTH SAN FERNANDO ROAD, BURBANK.

JOSEPH SOLDIS, 36. OF 4612 SHARYNNE LANE, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA. HE IS EMPLOYED AS A SALESMAN BY ESCOA CORPORATION, 15519 SOUTH CRENSHAW BOULEVARD, GARDENA, CALIFORNIA.

VIRGIL SALATHIEL. A RESIDENT OF 5055 WALNUT HILL LANE.

DALLAS, TEXAS, AND LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. SALATHIEL ORERATES THE

TECO WHEEL BALANCING COMPANY, 1005 ARBOR VITAE, INGLEWOOD.

CALIFORNIA, WHICH COMPANY ALSO HAS FACILITIES IN DALLAS, PEXAS.

PAGE SEVEN

CARL LOVELACE CLEMENT, APPROXIMATELY 55, OF 9336
LEMONA, SEPULVEDA, CALIFORNIA. HE IS MARRIED AND EMPLOYED AS A
MANAGER OF ENGINEERS AT THE ESCOA CORPORATION, 15519 SOUTH CRENSHAW,
GARDENA, CALIFORNIA.

ROBERT PELLETIER. WHO IS ALSO KNOWN AS ARTHUR BLAKE,
41. OF 904 A. ESPLANDE, REDONDO BEACH, CALIFORNIA. HE IS MARRIED
AND IS SELF-EMPLOYED AS A FREE-LANCE ENGINEER.

THE FBI DIRECTOR ADVISED THAT THE FOLLOWING TWO INDIVIDUALS WERE ALSO ARRESTED AND CHARGED IN COMPLAINTS WITH AIDING AND ABETTING FRAUD BY WIRE AND. IF CONVICTED, FACE SENTENCES RANGING UP TO \$1,000 FINE AND/OR FIVE YEARS! IMPRISONMENT.

WALLACE DAVID KIES. 28. OF 8629 FORTY-FIFTH STREET.

RIVERSIDE. CALIFORNIA. HE IS MARRIED AND IS EMPLOYED AS THE ACTING
SUPERVISOR OF A STEAM PLANT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IN RIVERSIDE
CALIFORNIA.

LARRY L. SIMMS, 31, OF 4455 RISING HILL ROAD, ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA. HE IS MARRIED AND IS EMPLOYED AS AN ELECTRONICS ENGINEER AT THE JET PROPULSION LABORATORY IN PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

THE FBI DIRECTOR ALSO STATED THAT: WILLIAM RAY DAVIS.
37. OF 6540 BRIARHAVEN. DALLAS. TEXAS. WAS ALSO CHARGED IN A

PAGE EIGHT.

COMPLAINT WITH VIOLATING THE FRAUD BY WIRE STATUTES. DAVIS IS REPORTEDLY RESIDING IN LONDON. ENGLAND.

MR. HOOVER ADVISED THAT ALL OF THE INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED TODAY WILL BE ARRAIGNED BEFORE A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

END

K NK...>> PXL

F BI NEWARK

TU CLR

rederal bureau of investigation u. s. department of justice communications section MAY 24 1966

TELETYPE

FBI LOS ANG.

FBI WASH DC

9-23 PM PDST URGENT 5-23-66 MAK

DIRECTOR (166-1765) (ATTN. CRIME RECORDS
ATLANTA, BALTIMORE, CHARLOTTE, DALLAS, MEMPHIS,

MIAMI, NEWARK, AND NEW ORLEANS

FROM: LOS ANGELES (166-462)

AKA. ET AL. ITWI; FBW- CONSPIRACY. 00: LA.

RE LOS ANGELES TEL MAY TWENTY LAST.

THIS REVIEW AUSA JOHN LALLY WILL AUTHORIZE ITWI COMPLAINT

AND WARRANT MAY TWENTY FOUR NEXT TO BE EXECUTED MAY TWENTY

FIVE NEXT FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

ADDITIONALLY TEXAS FOR FBW AND

AND FLORIDA, FOR ITWI.

THE JUN 3 1966

AUSA LALLY WILL PROVIDE PROBABLE CAUSE FOR SEARCH RESIDENCE

OF BUT NOT AUTOMOBILE NOR

-11.

IN ADDITION, INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM DALLAS THISM

END PAGE ONE

51 JUN 81966m

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLunch
Mr. Mohr D
Mr. Wild
Mr. Caspet
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

a M

PAGE TWO

DATE TO EFFECT TO BE ARRESTED FOR FBW	
CURRENTLY RESIDING TEXAS.	
CHARLOTTE AND DALLAS SUTEL THUMBNAILS FOR	
AND TO BUREAU ATTENTION CRIME RECORDS.	
IN RECAP POLLOWING TO DE ARRESTED FOR LIWI:	ρĎ
	7C
THOMAN MILTON BOYD;	
AND	
THE FOLLOWING FOR ITWI AND FBW; AND	
THE FOLLOWING FOR FBW EXCLUSIVELY:	
AND	
AND WILL BE ARRESTED FOR AIDI	NG
AND ABETTING FBW.	

FOR THE INFO OF ALL OFFICES, THE BUREAU DESIRES
THAT FOLLOWING EACH ARREST ON MAY TWENTY FIVE NEXT THE
BUREAU BE NOTIFIED TELEPHONICALLY AT CRIME RECORDS.

ALL OFFICES WILL MAKE ARRESTS AT SEVEN A.M. PACIFIC DAYLIGHT TIME MAY TWENTY FIVE NEXT.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SUFFICIENT INFO TO PROVIDE PROBABLE CAUSE FOR SEARCH	
GEORGIA BECAUSE CALLS MADE TO WERE	
IN DECEMBER LAST.	
ON MAY TWENTY FOUR NEXT AUTHORIZED COMPLAINTS WILL	
BE FILED BEFORE USC RUSSELL R. HERMAN AT LOS ANGELES,	
CALIFORNIA CHARGING VIOLATION OF TITLE EIGHTEEN SECTION	b6
ONE ZERO EIGHT FOUR, U.S. CODE, INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION	ેર્લ
OF WAGERING INFORMATION THAT ON OR ABOUT THE FOLLOWING	
DATE THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS DID RECEIVE A TELEPHONE CALL	
FROM AT CALIFORNIA IN WHICH BETS	
AND WAGERS AND BETTING AND WAGERING INFORMATION WAS	
OBTAINED: DECEMBER TWENTY THREE LAST AT	
GEORGIA. DECEMBER TWENTY THREE	
LAST AT FLORIDA.	
LAST AT FLORI DA.	
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PAGE FOUR

A WARRANT CHARGING WITH THE ABOVE
VIOLATION FOR CALLS MADE ON DECEMBER TWENTY THREE LAST AT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA TO MIAMI, FLORIDA OF BETS AND
WAGERS WILL ALSO BE AUTHORIZED.

FOLLOWING IS THE GENERAL LANGUAGE BEING USED IN FBW COMPLAINTS:

BLANK DID KNOWINGLY EMPLOY AN ELECTRONIC DEVICE

KNOWN AS A MULTI-FREQUENCY SIGNAL GENERATOR IN MAKING

INTERSTATE TELEPHONE CALLS TO CIRCUMVENT THE NORMAL BILLING

PROCEDURES OF

THUS PERPETRATING A FRAUD BY THE USE OF AN INTERSTATE WIRE

FACILITY.

156 1570

THE GENERAL LANGUAGE FOR THE AIDING AND ABETTING COMPLAINTS:

BLANK DID AID AND ABET IN THE PRODUCTION OF AN ELECTRONIC DEVICE KNOWN AS A MULTI- FREQUENCY SIGNAL GENERATOR EMPLOYED IN MAKING INTERSTATE TELEPHONE CALLS TO CIRCUMVENT

THE NORMAL BILLING PR	ocedures of	_	
	PAREN AND O	R	•

ENPAREN PLUS PERPETRATING A FRAUD BY USE OF AN INTERSTATE WIRE FACILITY.

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

6 2a 4

ON OR ABOUT MAY NINETEEN LAST AT
FLORIDA DID RECEIVE A TELEPHONE CALL OR CALLS PLACED
BY CALIFORNIA WHICH
TRANSMITTED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE BETTING AND WAGERING
INFORMATION.
DOING BUSINESS AS
FLORIDA ON OR ABOUT
MAY NINETEEN LAST DID CAUSE TO BE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL
OR CALLS BY AT CALIFORNIA
WHICH CALLS TRANSMITTED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE BETTING AND
WAGERING INFORMATION.
ON OR ABOUT MAY NINETEEN LAST
DID KNOWINGLY EMPLOY AN ELECTRONIC DEVICE KNOWN AS A
MULTI FREQUENCY SIGNAL GENERATOR IN MAKING INTERSTATE
TELEPHONE CALLS TO CIRCUMVENT THE NORMAL BILLING
PROCEDURES OF AND ALSO DID
FND PAGE FIVE

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PAGE SIX

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CAUSE TO BE TRANSMITTED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE BETTING AND WAGERING INFORMATION.

END

ALL OTHERS ADVISED THIS DATE

WA JR

FBI WASH DC

CLR X

cc-Mr. Rosen + ma Sale

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAY 24 1966

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI MEMPHIS

6:29PM CST URGENT 5/24/66 CAF TO) DIRECTOR AND LOS ANGELES FROM MEMPHIS (166-329) (1P)

AKA, ET AL; ITAR - GAMBLING: ITWP:

FBW - CONSPIRACY.

REBUTEL TODAY.

PAGE FOUR LINE SIX LISTS BOYD'S BUSINESS ADDRESS AS FOUR ONE FIVE DIEDRICH STREET. CORRECT SPELLING IS DEADERICK. RUN CORRECT WHEN RELEASE IS MADE AND OFFICE AUTHORIZED TO

RELEAS E.

LA ADVISED SEPARATELY

END

WA... LLD

FBI WASH DC

CLRX

51 JUN 81966 M CC: MR. GALE & Mr Rosen

Mico Gandy. b6 167C HEC- 4U 15 JUN 3 1966

DeLoac

Mr. Conrad

Mr. Felt Mr. Gala

Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullivan Mr. Tavel

Mr. Trotter. Tele, Room Miss Holmes

FEDE	NAL DOMEAS			_
	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	T5.	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
REPORTING OFFICE	LOS ANGELES	5/2/66 ⁻	5/25/66	
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ET AL				lb7C
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LEADS:				
LOS ANGELES D Attorney of p Nashville, Te	LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNI preliminary hearing scienn., for subject BOYD,	neduled 6/2 , and will	2/66 at 11:00 A	l. M.,
Attorney of pashville, Te of witnesses	LOS ANGELES, CALIFORN'S preliminary hearing schenn, for subject BOYD, necessary for hearing.	neduled 6/2, and will	2/66 at 11:00 A determine iden ise witnesses 1	i. M.,
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ME 166-329

MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE Will follow and report results of prosecutive action with reference to subject THOMAS MILTON BOYD.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

One copy of this report is being designated for the USA, Nashville, Tenn., in view of the preliminary hearing which is scheduled at Nashville on 6/2/66, in order that the USA, Nashville, will have information available for assistance at the scheduled hearing.

On 5/25/66, subject THOMAS WILTON BOYD was fingerprinted and photographed by SA at Nashville, Tennessee.

b6

167C

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - U. S. Attorney, Nashville, Tennessee
1 - U. S. Attorney, Los Angeles, California

Report of:
Date:

June 2, 1966

Field Office File \$: Memphis 166-329

Bureau File \$: 166-1765

Thile:

THOMAS MILITON BOYD:

b6
b7c

Character:

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AID OF RACKETEERING - GAMBLING; INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF WAGERING INFORMATION

FRAUD BY WIRE - CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

Subject THOMAS MILTON BOYD apprehended by Bureau Agents, Nashville Tenn., 5/25/66, based on complaint filed before USC RUSSELL R. HERMANN, Los Angeles, California, 5/24/66, charging BOYD with violation of Section 1084, Title 18, U. S. Code. BOYD declined to make statement. Appeared before USC A. B. NEIL, JR., Nashville, Tenn., 5/25/66, and Teleased on personally signed bond of \$500.00. BOYD requested preliminary hearing before USC which is scheduled for 6/2/66 at Nashville, Tennessee.

ME 166-329

DETAILS:

By communication dated May 24, 1966, the
Los Angeles Office advised that an authorized complaint
was filed on May 24, 1966, before U. S. Commissioner
RUSSELL R. HERMANN, Los Angeles, California, charging
THOMAS MILTON BOYD of Nashville, Tennessee, with
violation of Section 1084, Title 18, U. S. Code, in
that on or about December 23, 1965, BOYD did receive
a telephone call from ________at Los Angeles,
California, in which bets and wagers and betting and
wagering information was obtained.

166 1670

The Los Angeles Office further advised that a warrant was issued on May 24, 1966, for THOMAS MILTON BOYD.

Bond was recommended in the amount of \$5,000.00, returnable Los Angeles.

The complaint against BOYD was filed by Special Agent

5/25/66

SA

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

	•
<u>1</u>	Date6/2/66
THOMAS MILTON BOYD, res Fork Court. Nashville. Tennessee, Agents , as at 415 Beaderick Street, Nashvill of the Uptown Recreation Center n	d Le, Tennessee, location
The identity of the arrance known to BOYD and he was advised warrant had been issued for his a California, charging him with victitle 18, U. S. Code.	of the fact that a crest in Los Angeles,
BOTO was immediately ad he did not have to make a statement to consult with an attorney or an prior to making a statement, and did make could be used in a court	ont, that he was entitled by a choice that any statement he
Located on BOYD's personarrest were the following items: keys to automobile, billfold conticonsisting of two (2) twenty doll ten dollar bills; a check in the payable to TOM BOYD, drawn on the Mashville, Tennessee, dated April "Insurance Adjuster" for repairs Social Security card number 410-2 driver's license number 1109886; number 538, registration number 64-9-47032, issued for period beging 1965, and expiring June 30, 1966, of THOMAS M. BOYD, Route 2, Old Int. Juliet, Tennessee.	pocket comb, handkerchief, saining \$70.00 in cash, lar bills and three (3) amount of \$106.63, commerce Union Bank, 22, 1966, issued by to 1966 Pontiac; 88-3804; Tennessee U. S. Special Tax Stamp 32-267-P, return number anning September 17, and listing the name
In addition, BOYD had incents in change, consisting of on	n his possession thirty e quarter and one nickel.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mashville, Tennessee File# Memphis 166-329

Date dictated 5/26/66

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4	ь

Date	6/2/66
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A search incidental to the arrest of THOMAS MILITON BOYD was made of the office at the Uptown Recreation Center, 415 Deaderick Street, Nashville, Tennessee.

A search of the desk, the only furniture in the room with the exception of two chairs, failed to disclose any evidence of gambling activity on the part of BOYD, and no telephone numbers or other notations were located indicating gambling activity.

Located in the center drawer of the desk was a snub nose Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial number 39530, which was fully loaded.

This gun was seized and is being retained in the files of the Memphis Office.

In addition to the desk and two chairs, the office contained a television set and a radio, however, no gambling paraphernalia was located in the office.

On	5/25/66	_a!	Mashville,	Tenne	1800		_File#	mphis	166-329	
	SA			and		166	Ċ			
bv	SA			Jap		10 / C	Date dictated	5	/26/66	

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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	bearing T	ted out a connessee l stated thi	1966 yell icense Al	ow Ponti	lac Grand parked at	Prix,	ile.
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	25/66 ` ot ∦a	shville, T		File#_	- sempn18	100#348	
84		and	_ 5.		lictated		

Date 6/2/66

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THOMAS MILTON BOYD was interviewed in the office of the Nashville Resident Agency, U. S. Courthouse, Nashville, Tennessee. at which time he was again advised by Special Agent of the fact that he did not have to make a statement and that he was entitled to consult with an attorney or anyone else of his choice prior to making a statement. BOYD was also advised of the fact that any statement he did make could be used in a court of law against him, and that if he were unable to employ a lawyer, the court would appoint one to represent him.

BOYD stated that he knew his rights under the law, and that he did not desire to make any statement whatsoever concerning the charge presently pending against him. He volunteered information to the effect that he had formerly accepted bets on sporting events but had ceased this operation since the end of the basketball season, and had notified the Internal Revenue Service at Nashville, Tennessee, that he was no longer engaged in wagering activity and was no longer filing monthly forms with the Internal Revenue Service.

BOYD advised further that the gun located in his desk at the Uptown Recreation Center had been taken in "pawn" from an unrecalled individual, and had been in his possession for several years.

The following is a description of BOTD as obtained through observation and interrogation:

Mame:

THOMAS MILITON BOYD 212 Rolling Fork Court, Nashville, Tennessee

Bace:

White Male

Date of Birth: Place of Birth:

February 14, 1930 Washville, Tennessee

Height:

6 feet

Weight:

210 pounds

On 5/	25/66 at_	Washville, T	ennessee	File#Memphis	166-329
SÁ		<u> </u>	and		
by SA			a qat	_Date dictated 5 /	26/66

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; if and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ME 166-329 2

> Build: Eyes: Hair:

Complexion:

Military Service:

Occupation:

Relatives: Wife:

Social Security Number: Prior Arrest Record: Heavy
Blue
Dark Brown, slightly wavy
Medium
Served in U. S. Air Force
April, 1951, to latter
part of 1952, USAF SN 25336235
Manager, Uptown Recreation
Center, 415 Deaderick Street,
Nashville, Tennessee

166 1670

410-28-3804

Admits several arrests in Nashville on charges of vagrancy and disorderly conduct ME 166-329

BOYD was taken before U. S. Commissioner

A. B. NEIL, JR., U. S. Courthouse. Nashville, Tennessee.

by Special Agents _______, and ______

on May 25, 1966, at which time he was released

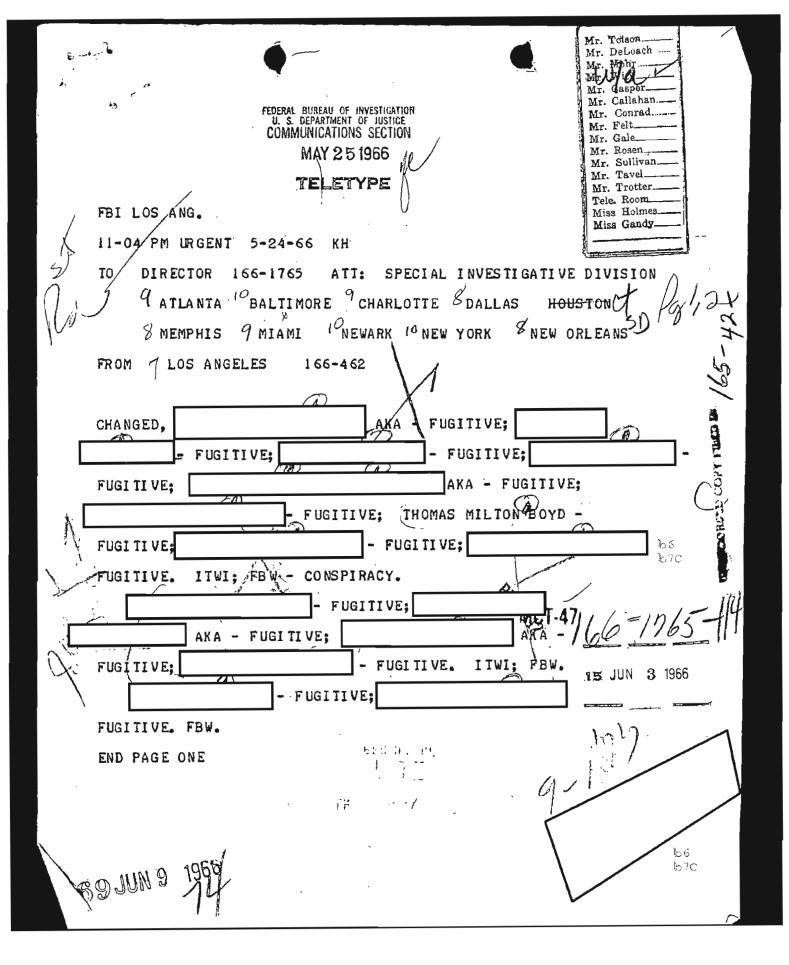
on a personally signed bond of \$500.00.

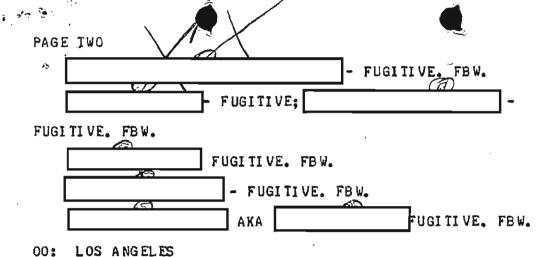
BOYD was fingerprinted by U. S. Deputy Marshal

BOYD was fingerprinted by U. S. Deputy Marshal CHARLES THROGMORTON, U. S. Courthouse, Nashville, Tennessee, on May 25, 1966.

167C .

U. S. Commissioner A. B. NEIL, JR., advised later on May 25, 1966. that he had been contacted by BOYD's attorney, _______, and that ______ had requested a preliminary hearing for BOYD to be scheduled as soon as possible. Mr. NEIL advised that ______ is his law associate in Nashville, and therefore he would request such hearing be held by U. S. Commissioner JAMES CUNNINGHAM of Clarksville, Tennessee, and he further stated that he would schedule the hearing for June 2, 1966, at 11:00 A. M., in the U. S. Courthouse in Nashville, Tennessee.





TITLE CHANGED TO REFLECT NAMES OF ALL SUBJECTS AGAINST

RE LOS ANGELES TEL MAY TWENTY THREE LAST.

WHOM PROCESS OBTAINED.

AUTHORIZED COMPLAINTS FILED AND WARRANTS ISSUED

MAY TWENTY FOUR INSTANT ON ALL SUBJECTS BEFORE USC RUSSELL

R. HERMANN, LOS ANGELES, CHARGING ITWI; FBW; AND AIDING

AND ABETTING FBW AS INDICATED.

RECOMMENDED BOND ALL RETURNABLE LOS ANGELES

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

COMPLAINTS FILED BY SA FOR ITWI;

CHARGING ITWI;

AIDING AND ABERTING FBW;

ITWI:

ITWI AND FBW AND

ITWI.

66 670 PAGE THREE

COMPLAINTS FILED BY SA	FOR
ITWI;	ITWI;
PBW; FBW;	FBW
FBW; FBW;	AIDING
AND ABETTING FBW FBW;	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
AIDING AND ABETTING FEW AND	TRUE NAME
FB W.	
COMPLAINTS FILED BY SA	FOR b6
ITWI AND FBW;	ITWI; THOMAS
MILTON BOYD, ITWI AND	WI.
ALL OFFICES ARREST IN ACCORDANCE WIH	
PLAN FOR ARREST AT SEVEN AM PACIFIC DAYLI	GHT SAVINGS TIME
ON MAY TWENTY FIVE NEXT. ALL OFFICES REM	INDED THAT
PRESS RELEASE BEING MADE BY BUREAU AND AR	E INSTRUCTED TO
TELEPHONICALLY CONTACT BUREAU WHEN ARREST	MADE.
FOR INFO NEW YORK IF LOCATED	YOUR
TERRITORY APPREHEND AND CALL BUREAU FOR L	ANGUAGE PRESS
RELEASE AND AUTHORITY TO RELEASE.	
HOUSTON HANDLE ARREST OFAS SE	T FORTH IN
INSTRUCTIONS BY NEW ORLEANS.	
END PAGE THREE	

PAGE FOUR

SEARCH WARRANTS OBTAINED AT LOS ANGELES FOR

SEARCH OF J. K. SPORTS SERVICE FOR GAMBLING PARAPHERNALIA

AND BLUE BOX; FOR RESIDENCE OF FOR BLUE BOX AND

FOR RESIDENCE OF FOR BLUE BOX.

WARRANTS WILL BE EXECUTED AT TIME OF ARREST.

OTHERS ADVISED

END

WA...ARK

FBI WASH DC

BA...TEC

FBI BALTO

CE...JLM

FBI CHARLT

MXXXNK...EJJ

FBI NEWARK

NY...JAA

FBI NEW YORK

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P JUN 6 1966

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				Date	6-3-61
Ĭ	166-1765	Name of Subject	mit	Fugitive Index	
}	FBI #	Serial #	Other Identifying #	Subject Locate	M /
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Report of: Date:	6/8/66	Office: Los Angeles, California
Field Office File	_# , 166-462	Bureau File #: 166-1765
Title:		
Character:	THOMAS MILTON BOYD	
Synopsiss		
		156
		167€

INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION; FRAUD BY WIRE

TABLE OF CONTENTS Pages PREDICATION -----2 - 3 DESCRIPTION OF BLUE BOX-----4 - 5 AFFIDAVIT OF PACFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO .-6 - 7 TRANSCRIPTION OF TAPE RECORDINGS-----8 - 160 DECEMBER 20 - 23 J. K. SPORTS JOURNAL BASKETBALL 160A- 162 SCHEDULE-----163 - 164 TELEPHONE CODE LIST OF TELEPHONE CODE LIST-----165 - 172 KNOWN SUBSCRIBERS OF PERTINENT TELEPHONE NUMBERS----173 - 174 AUTHORIZATION AND COMPLAINT DATA-----175 6 167C ARRESTS AND PROSECUTIVE ACTION-----176 - 201 176 THOMAS MILTON BOYD --177 178 179 182 182 - 192 194 - 201

AUTHORIZATIONS AND COMPLAINTS

On May 24, 1966, Assistant United States Attorney JOHN F. LALLY authorized the filing of a complaint for violation of United States Code, Title 18, Sections 1084 and 1343, against
AUSA LALLY also authorized the filing of complaints for violation of United States Code, Title 18, Section 1084, against THOMAS MILTON BOYD.
and be
He further authorized the filing of a complaint for violation of United States Code, Title 18, Section 2, against and a complaint for violation of United States Code, Title 18, Section 1343, against
AUSA LALLY recommended bond in the amount of \$5,000.00 returnable to Los Angeles against all of the above persons.
on May 24, 1966, SA filed the complaints against SA SA THOMAS MILTON
BOYD, and SA
Tiled the complaints against
United States Commissioner RUSSELL R. HERMANN, Los Angeles, California, who issued warrants for the arrest of these persons.
Fugitive Form Letters submitted on all subjects on May 24, 1966.

bets and wagers.

ALVIN KENNETH BUBIS THOMAS MILTON BOYD (Code No. 30)

The Code Number lists obtained from reflect Telephone No. 615-256-2114 for Code No. 30. This telephone is located at the Downtown Recreation Club, 415 Deadrick, Nashville, Tennessee, and is regularly used by THOMAS MILTON BOYD. Pertinent FD 302s reflecting communications with BOYD in the transmission of wagering and betting information appear on Pages 26 to 31, 60 to 62, 92 to 96, 107 to 110, 128 to 130, and 135 to 140 of this report. BOYD was arrested by Bureau Agents in Nashville, **b**6 Tennessee on May 25, 1966, on a Commissioner's warrant 167C charging him with violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1084, and was released on his own recognizance in that on or about December 20 - 23. 1965, defendants THOMAS MILTON BOYD and being engaged in the business of betting and wagering did knowingly use a wire communication facility, that is a telephone, for the transmission in interstate commerce between Los Angeles County in the Southern District of California, and Nashville, Tennessee of bets and wagers, and of information assisting in the placing of

UNITED STA (166-1765)DIRECTOR, FBI SAC, MEMPHIS (166-329)SUBJECT: FUGITIVE: ET AL: ITAR - GAMBLING; ITWP; FBW-CONSPIRACY (00: Los Angeles) 71 buring the search of the office of subject, THOMAS MILTON BOYD, Nashville, Tennessee, on 5/25/66, Agents located a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson snubnose revolver, Serial Number 39530, loaded with five cartridges. It is requested that this weapon be searched through the National Stolen Property File to determine if stolen. 2 Bureau 1-Los Angeles (166-462) 2-Memphis CUV WMH: lre (5)

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•		report of SA	dated 6/8/6	6,
	at Los Angele	B •		
	Def	endants		
			guilty to charges	
	on 6/20/66, 1	n U. S. District Court,	Los Angeles, Judge	
	CHARLES H. CA	RR presiding. Court ord	ered that motions t	<u> </u>
	suporess evid	ence, that is tapes furn	ished by	
	motion denied	, trial will commence on	of $8/1/60$, and if	p6 .
	The Governmen	t was ordered by the cou	rt to provide defen	b7C
	counsel	of Miami with	all affidavits and	
		evidence which will be		:O
		rial date. Court furthe		_
	be admitted in	so provided defense at n his court at trial.	this time, would no	t
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	3 Bureau		10 LA 10 00 166-	· •
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Los Angeles is preparing copies of modified tapes reflecting conversations between and other defendants pertaining to gambling matters and will forward them, together with copies of other evidence, to the Miami Division to be delivered to Attorney has stated to AUSA LALLY, Los Angeles that he will personally arrange for distribution to other defense attorneys as required.

THOMAS MILTON BOYD to be arraigned on 8/22/66, however, possibility exists that he may be joined in hearings to be conducted on 8/1/66.

AUSA LALLY advised that he has been unable to obtain continuance in the FBW matters pertaining to other subjects arrested in the Los Angeles area who were charged with the manufacture of or use of blue boxes. He also advised that he has dismissed the complaints against them pending disposition of the ruling involving and the findings that the use of electronic equipment to defraud the telephone company did not fall within the FBW statute. AUSA LALLY has requested the Department's opinion in appealing this ruling. Should a favorable decision be made on the appeal, AUSA LALLY contemplates subsequent prosecution of these cases.

1b6

167C

This list includes aka

The complaint against has previously been dismissed as he was fully cooperative and is considered a Government witness.

The complaint against who is currently out of the country, has not been dismissed and is scheduled to be arraigned on one FBW charge on 6/27/66.

All property obtained from a

the time of his arrest in New York City, New York by Agents on 5/25/66, was returned to in Los Angeles on 6/20/66, and appropriate receipt obtained.

The Bureau will be kept advised of the developments in this matter.



FBI

			Date: 1/24/68	
Tra	nsmit 1	the following	in (Type in plaintext or code)	
Via		AIRTEL	AIR MAIL (Priority)	
Cirtil to LA B. C. a Bishop	Appli	Central dismiss Appeals District recordicompany 3 - Bur 1 - Atl 1 - Bal 1 - Chal 1 - Men 1 - New 1 - New 2 - Los EBD/mje (12)	DIRECTOR, FBI (166-1765) SAC, LOS ANGELES (166-462)(P*) aka; FT AL ITWI; FBW - CONSPIRACY OO: LOS ANGELES Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 12/27/67. Judge CHARLES CARR, U. S. District Court for the District of California, on 1/8/68, spread a manual ing the indictment in the conspiracy involving and	
l .			pecial Agent in Charge	

AUSA DAVID R. NISSEN believes there is a possibility that this ruling would not apply to the individuals involved in these various conspiracies wherein their telephone conversations relaying betting information involved only the three day period 12/20 - 23/65. AUSA NISSEN will attempt to place an ITWI involving subject on the court calendar of this District, if he is able to convince the Court that this involves a different set of circumstances.

In view of the above, those offices having cases involving THOMAS MILTON BOYD, and

b6 **b**7C

are requested to retain all evidence previously secured in this case until the outcome of this prosecutive effort is determined.

The Baltimore Office is requested to furnish information which would be valuable in establishing being involved in the business of betting and wagering.

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FD	D-39 (Rev. 5-22-64)	
,	FB	3.1
		Date: 2/9/68
Tran	ansmit the following in(Type in p	laintext or code)
Via	AIRTEL AIR MAIL	(Priority)
	ET AL ITWI; FBW-CONSPIRACY	462)(P*) A ka; GITIVE;
C. C Bishop	Enclosed herewith a Docket Nos. 36264, 36265, 3626 36513, 36514 36515 and 36516 out of the The Los Angeles Dividuals on 6/6/66, charging each 18, U. S. Code, Section 1084,	concerning the cases arising case. ision indicted the following h subject with violation Title ITWI, and for Aiding and al conspiracy case could not be cts, six separate indictments t were indicted are as
	Approved: LUSS Sen	utM Per

This is the only case tried to date. acquitted; the indictment of was dismissed because of improper language in the indictment, and convicted in U. S. District Court on 8/15/65. On 10/20/67, the Ninth Circuit Court reversed the conviction of _____ on the grounds the telephone company had performed excessive monitoring in violation of Section 605, Title 47. On 1/8/68, U. S. District Judge CHARLES H. CARR spread the mandate and reassigned the below listed indictments to the court of U.S. District Judge ALBERT LEE STEPHENS, JR.: IWI LA 166-609 IWTI LA 166-607 THOMAS MILTON BOYD IWI LA 166-608 $\mathsf{TW}\mathsf{T}\mathsf{T}$ LA 166-611

b6 b7C

In addition, on 6/6/66, a separate indictment was

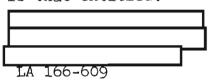
TTWT

LA 166-612

obtained in the below listed case charging subjects with violation Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1343 (Fraud By Wire) and Aiding and Abetting same.

FBW LA 166-462

AUSA DAVID R. NISSEN, Chief of the Organized Crime Section, after reviewing the indictments in these cases, advised that the Government would not dismiss the indictments and would resist their dismissal since it was the intent of the U. S. Attorney's office to try another case not charging but one of his conspirators. The case selected is that entitled:



In this case, AUSA NISSEN, on 1/26/68, filed an order with the court dismissing the indictments concerning defendants and left the one against in effect.

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A hearing is scheduled in U. S. District Court before U. S. District Judge STEPHENS on 2/12/68, to set trial date.

On all other indictments mentioned above,
, on 1/19/68, filed motions to dismiss the indictment. The U. S. Attorney has not answered this petition and hearing dates for their arguments have not yet been set. AUSA NISSEN has advised he will oppose all motions to dismiss indictments pending the outcome of the subsequent hearings and trial of

A complaint was filed on on 5/24/66, charging him with violation of Title 18, Section 2, Aiding and Abetting in Fraud By Wire. AUSA NISSEN does not desire to dismiss this complaint at this time pending the results of the trial, neither does he

wish that if located, be arrested at this time. Therefore, the Los Angeles Office has removed the wanted notice at the Bureau and also the N.C.I.C. stop.

bo bac See 36264, 36265, 36266, 36267, 36270, 36276

CRIMINAL DOCKET UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT



D. C. Form No. 1	100 Rev.					1012.	P30 / 0
	TY	TLE OF CASE				ATTORNEYS	
	THE U	NITED STATES			For U.S.:		
		ಲಕ.					
	(1) THOM (2)	AS MILTON BOY	YD.		Both def	ts all co	ounts.
					For Defendan	<i>t:</i>	
18 USC 10	084: Interstati	e Transmissio	on of Wa	gering			
			6 ct	5			
STAT	ISTICAL RECORD	COSTS		DATE	NAME OR RECEIPT NO.	REC.	DISB.
J.S. 2 maile	ed	Clerk				#-167C'	
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6/2/66	Ent ord for Fid Indict.	Md. $JS-2$ (CO	2)				
	Fld \$500.00 A. B. Neil,	Ir. at Nashvi	ond posto ille, Ter	ed 5/25/6 nnessee.	66 bef U.S. Fld Not of	Commr. Flg Bon	d.
6/16/66	deft Thomas Fld Pltf's Mo Boyd & Ord (C	tion & Ord f	or issua	nce of W	arrant of A	rrest for	deft fixed
6/20/66	in the amt of	\$500.00 for	deft Bo	yd. (CC)			
6/20/66 7/19/66 7/19/66	Fld appear product Atty David O	cae of		for de	ft Thomas N	Milton Bo	yd.
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8/3/66	motions external \$500.00 posted 7/28/	nded 3 weeks	from the	is date.	Ord case '	<u>'Off_Cale</u>	hond)
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U.S.A. vs Boyd &

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DATE	PROCEEDINGS
/11/66	Fld deft Thomas Milton Boyd's Mot to transf procs to Nashville, Tennessee
	Fld Applic of Non-Resident atty under Rule 1(d) of Local Rules to appear in behalf of deft Boyd designating
	Rules to appear in behalf of deft Boyd designating
	communicate with re case.
	Fld Mot of deft Boyd for Bill of Particulars. Fld Mot of deft Boyd
	to dismiss proceedings.
1/19/68	Fld mot deft to dismiss Indict.
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A : *

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION .

REPORTING OFFICE .	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE	PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	6/3/68	8/24/66	- 5/29/68
TITLE OF CASE	0	REPORT MADI	E 8Y	TYPED BY
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REFERENCES:	Report of SA		dated 8/2	4/66
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this case has	been carried in a	e pending i	inactive statu	s awaiting
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	is also noted that fugitive, no effor		made to appr	is ehend him
at this time	pending a District	t Court rul	ling in Los An	geles which
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Dissemination Reco	ord of Altached Report	Notations		

Copies Made:

This case will be continued in a pending inactive status awaiting United States District Court action as to further prosecution.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow District Court decisions on this case.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JETICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:	1 - USA, Los Angeles
Report of: Date:	Office: Los Angeles, California
Field Office Fi	ile #: 166-462 Bureou File #: 166-1765
Title:	ET AL
Character:	INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION; FRAUD BY WIRE; CONSPIRACY
Synopsis:	On 7/28/66, USDC at Los Angeles On 10/20/67 above conviction was reversed by U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Several other cases arising out of same basis were awaiting appellate action. AUSA, Los Angeles believes circumstances involving other subjects are different than those resulting in above reversal. This matter is currently under consideration by USDC, Los Angeles. Subject in April 1968 was living in Brussells, Belgium. Disposition sheet reflecting above reversal previously purchased in the consideration of the consideration by USDC.
	- P* -
Sta vio int Aug exe pro and dis was to	On July 28, 1966,

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Prosecution of the above case was dependent upon numerous recordings that the Pacific Telephone Company made	
of telephone calls in Los Angeles, California of	
in making these calls, was using a device to	
circumvent the telephone company's normal billing system. This device enabled to call	
receive instructions and	
thereafter call various other bookmakers in the United States	5,
conduct betting business or obtain and give betting informat:	ion
with them and then furnish with the results of his.	
action.	
In view of the nature of these calls and the fact	
that there was no evidence showing any mutual contact with	
these other individuals other than separate and distinct act:	lon
with through it was the opinion of the Assista United States Attorney JOHNE LALLY at Los Angeles that the	2110
individuals was in contact with should be handled as	
separate conspiracies with and Therefore, in	
addition to the above case, indictments charging violation	204
Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1084 and 2 were return separately against	1ea
and each of the following:	
, ,	
An indictment was also returned charging	
and THOMAS MILTON BOYD with violation of	
Title 18, United States Code, Section 1084.	
An indictment was also returned charging	
and with violation of	
Title 18, United States Code, Section 1345 (Fraud by Wirc)	
and aiding and abetting same.	
A complaint was filed on on	
May 24, 1966 charging him with violation of Title 18,	
Section 2, aiding and abetting in Fraud by Wire.	

bs b7c

On October 20, 1967, the United Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed the conviction of on the grounds that the telephone company had excessively telephone calls. monitored On January 8, 1968, United States District Judge CHARLES H. CARR spread the mandate on the above decision and reassigned the remaining above mentioned indictments to the court of United States District Judge ALBERT LEE STEPHENS, JR. On February 13, 1968, Judge ALBERT LEE STEPHENS, JR. in United States District Court at Los Angeles requested Assistant United States Attorney DAVID R. NISSEN to file an Offer of Proof and points of authority setting forth why the circumstances were different in regard to those involving reversal by the Ninth Circuit Court. which resulted in a Assistant United States Attorney NISSEN subsequently submitted an Offer of Proof and to date, Judge STEPHENS has not made a ruling in this matter and until a decision is made, no action can be taken on the 167C remaining indictments. The Commissioner's warrant on remains outstanding. Assistant United States Attorney NISSEN desires to resolve the government's position on prosecution prior to initiating any action to dismiss any process against the subjects. Investigation by a foreign police agency reflects of April 1968. who was born residing He is not properly registered as a foreigner. He is reportedly employed by the Dan Rey Oil Company, no address given. In the event further information is received regarding by the above agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be notified. Disposition sheet reflecting Ninth Circuit reversal

conviction was previously submitted.

emorandum

: DIRECTOR, FBI (166-1765)

1/31/69 DATE:

FROM JA	SAC,	Los	ANG	ELES	(166-	-462)
SUBJECT:						
	ET AL	JAN	ī -	CONST	PTRACT	7

at Los Angeles

b6 167C

MASSY Re report of SA aka; dated 6/3/68 captioned FUGITIVE; ET AL; ITWI; FBW - CONSPIRACY. Prosecution on several El AL case, as set arising out of the forth in referenced report, has been held in abeyance pending a decision by U. S. District Court Judge ALBERT LEE STEPHENS, JR. at Los Angeles as to the admissibility of telephone company recordings against individuals associated with Judge STEPHENS has ruled to suppress these recordings on the basis of illegal monitoring and in the absence of any other evidence on the part of the Government, has dismissed the indictments on all of these cases. Dureau 1 - Atlanta (166-182)(Info) 1 - Baltimore (166-447)(Info) 1 - Charlotte (162-185)(Info) 1 - Memphis (166-329)(Info) 1 - Miami (166-359)(Info) 1 - New Orleans (166-87)(Info) 1 - Newark (166-553)(Info) 15 - Los Angeles (1 - 166-508) 1 - 166-514) 1 - 166-516) EX-113 /66-1765 1 - 166-534 1 - 166-586) - 166-607 - 166-608) - 166-609) 22 FEB 4 1969 - 166-610) - 166-611) - 166-612) - 166-613 (1 - 166 - 614)EBD/bje

FEB 20 1969 Par

	Assistant U. S. Attorney DAVID R. NISSEN on
1/28/69 ac	dvised that he intends to request the Solicitor
General to	o approve the filing of a notice of appeal to
appeal Jud	dge STEPHENS' decision to the Ninth Circuit U. S.
Court of A	Appeals. AUSA NISSEN contends that although the
	cuit reversed a U. S. District Court at Los Angeles
conviction	n of on the grounds of his
telephone	calls were monitored over a three month period,
which was	considered by the Appellant Court as excessive,
the other	individuals involved in these indictments were
in contact	t with only at a maximum of a four day period
	efore, the basis of the reversal is not be
	e to these other cases. by
7 7	
	AUSA NISSEN intends to appeal only the following
cases:	
	United States v. THOMAS MILTON BOYD;
	Indictment filed 6/2/66, No. 36269-CD,
	LA file 166-608;
	United States v. and
	Indictment filed 6/2/66, No. 36266-CD
	Superseded 8/11/66 by No. 36513
	LA file 166-607
	Walted Chates as David
	United States v. and Indictment filed 6/2/66, No. 36267-CD
	Superseded 8/11/66 by No. 36516,
	LA 166-609;
	United States v. and
	Indictment filed 6/2/66, No. 36264
	Superseded 8/11/66 by No. 36515
	LA file 166-611;
	United States v. and
	Indictment filed 6/2/66, No. 36265
	Superseded 8/11/66 by No. 36514
	LA file 166-612
	

LA 166-462 Information copies of this letter being submitted to designated offices because of their previous interest in these subjects. The Los Angeles Office will continue the above cases in a pending inactive status. All other cases arising out of the initial "Blue Box" cases will be closed. In view of the above, Los Angeles will close the following cases: 166-508 IA 166-514 ITAR - GAMBLING; FBW LA 166-516 P, BM LA 166-586 b5 LA 166-610 わりC ITWI LEADS LOS ANGELES AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will review records at the U. S. Attorney's Office. Los Angeles, regarding warrant status on LA 166-614, and LA 166-613. Arrange for their dismissal and submit disposition sheets. Will ascertain status of indictment against LA 166-534, and submit disposition sheet if dismissed. - 3 -

FEDERAL DIREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	7/14/69	6/4/68 - 7/10/69	
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY		TYPED BY
	aka;			jem
ET AL		CHARACTER OF C	ASE	
		ITWI FBW - COI	NSPIRACY	
REFERENCES:	Report of SA Los Angeles letter to	da ² o Director da	254 ted 6/3/68 at Los An ted 1/31/69,44242	geles.
		2.4		

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is noted the investigative period is extensive, this case has been carried in a pending inactive status awaiting Appellate and District Court action and will be continued in this status for the same reason. $\frac{b \cdot \delta}{b^{7}C}$

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED NONE						ACQUIT-	CASE HAS BEEN:	
ONVIC	AU TO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECO	VERIES	TALS	
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR YES NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS YES X NO
APPRO V	ED M	166/	up	SPECIAL A IN CHAR			DO N	OT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
OPIES	MADE:	ER PAG				ال	9-1-	165-266 REG 62
,	3-	Bur	em l	138 - 1 768	<i>5</i>)		· 13 J	MIL 17 1969
gency equest I Date Fw low Fw	Recd.	1/	CC, AAC Crime & F	Criminal Divis	sion,	Notation 169	15	

COPIES

LEADS

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, ATLANTA, MEMPHIS, AND NEWARK

AT BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, ATLANTA, MEMPHIS, AND NEWARK: Information copies of this report are being sent these offices since primary subjects reside in their areas.

IMAIM

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will follow Appellate action this case in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow Appellate Court action.

subjects,

THOMAS MILTON BOYD, and

3.7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Copy to:	1 - USA, Los Angeles			
Report of: Date:	7/14/69	Offices Los	Angeles,	California
Field Office	File #: 166-462	Bureau File #:	166-176	55
Title:	ET AL			
Character:	INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERS FRAUD BY WIRE; CONSPIRACY	ING INFORMA	rion;	
Synopsis:	United States Attorney's Office, on 6/3/69, sent Appellant's Brief Court of Appeals for the Ninth Ci Order of the District Court suppredismissing the indictments be resubjects, THOMAS MILTON BOYD, and On 6/30/69, United States Attorney received a copy of Appellee's appearance of time to file. Appellements of the control of time to file.	to the Unitrouit requeressing evicenced in received in received in received in received the control of the cont	ited Statesting the dence and egard to	tes hat the d geles,
	_ P* _	,		
DETA	ILS:			
Brie for that	On July 9, 1969, Assistant (A) DAVID E. NISSEN, furnished a confinite was sent to the United Stathe Ninth Circuit on June 3, 1969, the Order of the District Court adjants and the indictment be rever	opy of an A ates Court . This Bri suppressing	ppellant of Appea ef reques evidence	's ls sts

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

LA 166-462 On June 30, 1969, the United States Attorney's Office at Los Angeles received a copy of Appellee's application for extension of time to file. AUSA NISSEN advised the appellee action for all subjects is being handled by MURRAY C. LERTZMAN, Esq., Attorney at Law, 9601 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California. Appellant's Brief is hereafter set out:

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
Appellant,	
vs.	No. 24040
Appellee.	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
Appellant,	
VS.	No. 24032
	,
Appellee.	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	_
Appellant,	•
vs.	No. 24031
Appellee.	•
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	_
Appellant,	
vs.	No. 24030
THOMAS MILTON BOYD,	
Appellee.	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
Appellant,	•
VS.	No. 24000
Appellee.	

APPELLANT'S OPENING BRIEF

APPEAL FROM
THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WM. MATTHEW BYRNE, JR.,
United States Attorney,
DAVID R. NISSEN,
Assistant U. S. Attorney,
Chief, Special Pros. Div.,
1200 U. S. Court House
312 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90012
688-2437

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Attorneys for Appellant

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF AMER	RICA,
Appell	
vs.	No. 24040
Appell	ee.
UNITED STATES OF AMER	RICA,
Appell	ant, No. 24032
VS.	110. 21002
Appell	ee.
UNITED STATES OF AMER	RICA,
Appell	ant, No. 24031
vs.	NO. 24031
	•
Appell	ee.
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UNITED STATES OF AMER Appell vs.	ICA,
UNITED STATES OF AMER Appell vs. THOMAS MILTON BOYD,	AICA, ant, No. 24030
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UNITED STATES OF AMER Appell vs. THOMAS MILTON BOYD, Appell UNITED STATES OF AMER Appell	ee. AICA, ant, No. 24030 ee. AICA, ant, No. 24000

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APPELLANT'S OPENING BRIEF

Ι

JURISDICTION AND STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Each of the five appellees were indicted by the Federal

Grand Jury for the Central District of California in separate indictments charged interstate transmission of wegering information in violation of Title 13, United States Code, Section 1084. $\frac{1}{2}$

All appellees moved to suppress evidence consisting of tape recordings of telephone calls, and all likewise moved to dismiss the indictments. The motions to dismiss and to suppress evidence were consolidated and considered by the court upon stipulated facts. 2/On January 27, 1969, the District Court entered a single order suppressing the tape recordings and dismissing the indictments in each of the five cases. [Clerk's Transcript, pp. 73-75]

On February 19, 1969, Appellant, United States of America filed timely notices of appeal in each case. $\frac{3}{}$ On May 3, 1969, this Court granted Appellant's motion to consolidate these five cases on this appeal.

The jurisdiction of the District Court was based upon Title 18, United States Code, Section 1084, and this Court has jurisdiction to entertain this appeal under the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Sections 1291 and 1294, and Title 18, United States

1/ Appellees		and	were indicted
on August 11, 1966,	in cases numb	pered 36516, 3	36515, 36514,
and 36513, respectively, in			was
charged as a co-defendant.	Appellee Boy	d was indicted	on June 6,
1966 in case number 36269,	in which	wa	s also a co-
defendant. was tried	separately an	d his convictio	on was
reversed by this Court in	v. United	States, 384 F	. 2d 643
(9th Cir. 1967).			
	٠.		
2/ Identical stipulations	s <u>were enter</u> ed	in each case.	See the
Clerk's Transcripts	; p.	, 66; p	· 7;
p. 10;	Boyd (referred	1 to in Court's	order, p. 60).
3/ See Clerk's Transcr	aí mt a	76.	7 . 17.
3/ See Clerk's Transcr p. 20;	n 15: n	p. 76; and Boyd, p. 6	ρ , τ (;
ρ. 20,	p. 10, a	ita boya, p. o	<i>L</i> .
		•	

Π

QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether a recipient of telephone calls from a person who is fraudulently using an electronic device to gain illegal access to the telephone company's long distance circuits in order to avoid its billing recordation equipment for the calls has a statutory or constitutional right to the suppression of evidence consisting of tape recordings of these calls made by the telephone company during the first three days it monitored the fraudulent caller's telephone.

III

STATUTE INVOLVED

Title 47, United States Code, Section 605, provides in pertinent part as follows:

"No person receiving or assisting in receiving, or transmitting, or assisting in transmitting, any interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio shall divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning thereof, except through authorized channels of transmission or reception, to any person other than the addressee,

^{4/} See United States v. Dote, 371 F. 2d 176 (7th Cir. 1966), and United States v. Tane, 329 F. 2d 848 (2nd Cir. 1964).

ht, or attorney, or to a person imployed or authorized to forward such communication to its destination, or to proper accounting or distributing officers of the various communicating centers over , which the communication may be passed, or to the master of a ship under whom he is serving, or in response to a subpoena issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, or on demand of other lawful authority; and no person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person; and no person not being entitled thereto shall receive or assist in receiving any interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio and use the same or any information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto; and no person having received such intercepted communication or having become acquainted with the contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of the same or any part thereof, knowing that such information was so obtained, shall divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of the same or any part thereof, or use the same or any information therein contained for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto; .

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Appellee's motions were decided upon stipulated facts which are set out in full below:

"For several years prior to 1965, certain representatives of Pacific Telephone Company had been aware of, and were investigating the use of, a device constituting a multifrequency signal generator (commonly known as a 'blue box'), which was being manufactured, sold and used for the purpose of completing long distance telephone calls without a record thereof being made, thereby avoiding a charge for the calls.

"Lines of various telephone companies connect with each other so that calls may be placed from one telephone to those in other parts of the United States and throughout the world. Telephone equipment permits the placing of such calls by direct distance dialing. When a direct distance dialed call is properly completed, a record of the call is made on an automatic message accounting tape (hereinafter called 'AMA tape') which records: 1) the calling telephone number, 2) the called telephone number, 3) the date of the call, and 4) the duration of the call. This information is subsequently processed through

electionic data processing equipment which processes completed calls onto cards and is used as a basis for billing the subscriber for the call.

"The universal information number in the United States is 555-1212. When a party dials an information operator outside of his area, the AMA records the placing of the call, but the call is not processed for billing purposes because it is not considered a completed call.

"The function of the 'blue box' is to simulate the tones used by telephone operators and automatic dialing equipment to make long-distance telephone calls. The 'blue box' has a number of buttons each of which has a different frequency or combination of frequencies, and is interpreted by the telephone company's equipment as 1) a number, 2) a seizure of a line, or 3) a disconnect.

"A 'blue box' call is made by first dialing any area code plus the universal information number 555-1212. This rings an information operator in the area dialed. When the ringing commences, the 'blue box' is used to introduce a 2600 cycle-per-second (CPS) tone into the transmitter of the telephone instrument by pressing an appropriate button. This tone disconnects the information operator but retains the circuit in the long distance line. A button on the

'blue ox' marked 'start' is then pressed to introduce a tone into the telephone transmitter which causes a toll circuit to be seized. The area code and telephone number of the party being called is then pulsed by pressing, in proper sequence, buttons on the 'blue box' representing the numbers desired. The frequencies used to represent the various numbers are as follows:

NUMBERS	FREQUENCIES IN CPS
1	700 - 900
2	700 - 1100
3	900 - 1100
4	700 - 1300
5	900 - 1300
. 6	1100 - 1300
7	700 - 1500
8	900 - 1500
9	1100 - 1500
10	1300 - 1500

Another button on the 'blue box' marked 'stop' is then depressed which emits a tone completing the calling operation and causing the called party's telephone to ring.

"At the termination of a 'blue box' call, the 'blue box' user may, without hanging up, again introduce a 2600 CPS tone into the transmitter and pulse another number either with the same or a

diffe in Los Angeles could call the information operator in San Francisco, and thereafter place numerous calls to telephones all over the country without ever hanging up his telephone. When the caller eventually hangs up his telephone, the AMA tape recording will show:

- 1) the calling number;
- 2) the area code of the information operator called;
- 3) the 'date of the call;
- 4) the time of connect and disconnect,
 or duration of the call.

The AMA tape does <u>not</u> disclose the telephone number or numbers called by the user of the 'blue box' after disconnecting the information operator as described above, or the duration of the call or calls and therefore provides no information upon which to base a billing for such calls.

"On occasion, a malfunction of telephone equipment may cause a call to an information operator to be recorded as a completed call. For the purpose of billing accuracy, the telephone company processes its AMA tape to identify calls to information operators shown as completed calls, so that they will not be charged to the subscriber.

Such alls are then grouped together calling number and form the basis for a check by the telephone company to determine whether there is any malfunction of its equipment. The compiled record of calls to information operators is known as a 'printout'.

"A 'printout' for telephone number for November, 1965, came to the attention of telephone company special agents in early December, 1965. It showed more than 200 calls to information operators throughout the country, including up to 38 calls to the same operator in one day. The duration of the calls was far beyond that for the normal information call. This printout indicated to the telephone company special agents that a person or persons were using a 'blue box' to place unbillable calls throughout the United States from telephone number A check of telephone company records was then made by the special agents and it was determined that the number was subscribed to by Continental Hotel, 8401 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

6

"Although the printout indicated use of a 'blue box' from telephone, it did not suggest what person or persons were using it. The special agents knew that it was possible for blue box calls to be made without the subscribers' knowledge by another member

9.

of hanousehold, a guest, an intruded or by someone making a connection to the subscriber's exterior line. Consequently, the agents caused a physical connection to be made to telephone with a terminal point in the special agents' office at 742 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California. The special agents lacked sufficient personnel to monitor telephone manually for 24 hours per day. Consequently, a tape recorder was purchased and on December 20, 1965, it was connected to the line in such a way as to record while receiver was off the hook. No monitoring of phone occurred prior to December 20, 1965. The room where the recorder was located was kept locked and only agents assigned to the investigation were allowed to enter it. On March 24, 1966, the monitoring was discontinued.

"After the tapes were removed from the tape recorder, they were processed to determine the areas and telephone numbers that had been called by use of the blue box. The tapes were also played to determine the duration of these calls. The monitoring tapes thereby provided a record to serve as a basis for the telephone company to make a charge for the calls that were placed by use of the 'blue box'.

"On April 11, 1965 [sic 1966], a special agent of the telephone company met with Assistant United

State Attorney, John Lally, in the United States Attorney's office in Los Angeles, and advised Lally of the fact that the telephone company had evidence telephone was being used to place 'blue box' calls in violation of the federal fraud by wire statute, and that the conversations on the tapes 'sounded like gambling.' The monitoring of telephone had been performed by telephone company agents alone, without the cooperation or even the knowledge of the federal government. After being informed of the existence of tape recordings of these unlawful calls, Assistant United States Attorney Lally caused a grand jury subpoena to be served upon the telephone company, and the tape recordings were produced in response thereto. "Examination of the tape recordings indicated was using a blue box, and was thereby that engaged in a wire fraud scheme in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343, and indictment No. 36276 was returned charging him and co-defendant with this offense. The same tape recordings also showed that and certain other individuals were engaged in the interstate transmission of wagering information in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1084. Indictments were returned against these

persons as follows:

De dan	its		١	dictment No.	
	Boyd		`	36269	
	·			36513 (36266)	
			•	36515	
				36514 (36265)	b6 b70
]		36516 (36267)	
				36270	

which defendant was a party occurred on December 20 and December 21, 1965, the first two days of monitoring. All tapes constituting evidence in the above cases resulted from monitoring during the period December 20 to December 23, 1965, and these telephone tape recordings constitute virtually all of the evidence against each defendant."

ARGUMENT

A. SECTION 605 DOES NOT PROTECT ILLEGAL USERS OF A COMMUNICATION FACILITY.

Title 47, United States Code, Section 605, was enacted to protect the means, and not to insure the secrecy, of communications. Benanti v. United States, 355 U.S. 96 (1957). The only Supreme Court authority on the issue of the rights of an illegal user of a communication facility is found in United States v. Sugden, 351 U.S. 916 (1956), which affirmed per curiam the Court of Appeal's decision found at 226 F. 2d 281 (9th Cir. 1955), in which the latter court had said:

"[T]o throw a mantle of protection provided by \$605 over an outlaw broadcast is to abandon reason . . . before any right of privacy exists the voice must be legally on the air; otherwise one who hears . . . may make full disclosure . . . "

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The Sugden case has been followed in v. United

States, 382 F. 2d 607 (10th Cir. 1967), in which the Court said
that Section 605 was adopted to protect:

"... authorized users of telephonic or radio facilities; it was not intended as a refuge

for wrongdoer who uses the telephone in a scheme to violate the wire fraud statute. (p. 611)

In the recent case of v. United States, 404 F. 2d 405 (5th Cir. 1968), the Court held that:

"It must, therefore, be conceded that when the use of the communication facility itself is illegal, section 605 has no application, at least insofar as concerns the person guilty of such illegal uses. Whatever we might otherwise think, this Court is bound by the Sugden decision." (p. 408)

Additional weight has been added to the Sugden decision by the case of v. United States, 389 U.S. 347 (1967), in which the Supreme Court stated that:

"One who occupies it [a phone booth], shuts the door behind him, and pays the toll that permits him to place a call is surely entitled to assume that the words he utters into the mouthpiece will not be broadcast to the world," [p. 352] [emphasis added] thereby implying that a person unlawfully obtaining the use of the telephone would not be entitled to Fourth Amendment protection.

B. THE TELEPHONE COMPAND LAWFULLY MONITORED THE ILLEGALLY "PLACED" CALLS.

After becoming aware of the "printout" for November, 1965, showing that telephone number 656-0723 was being used to make vast numbers of information calls of extended duration, the telephone company had strong reason to believe that someone, identity unknown, was using a "blue box" to place calls from that number.

Under these circumstances, the telephone company had not only a right but a duty under several statutes to make certain that this use of its facilities was properly billed. The Communications Act imposes on every telephone company the duty to require all users of its interstate services to pay the tariffprescribed charges on file with the Federal Communications Commission. No carrier can discriminate between its customers by extending preferential treatment to any. 47 U.S.C. §§202, 203(c). Knowingly to allow those committing electronic toll fraud to receive free service would constitute such discrimination. Furthermore, each carrier is required, under pain of criminal penalty, not to neglect or fail to maintain correct and complete. records and accounts of the movements of all traffic over its facilities. 47 U.S.C. §220. Each carrier is also required to collect the federal excise tax levied upon each long distance call. 26 U.S.C. §4251. These duties were explicitly recognized by

the Court in v. United States, 404 F. 405 (5th Cir. 1968).

තිර 1570 In addition to permitting the telephone company to discharge its obligations under the law, it is also imperative in the public interest that the company be recognized to have the right to gather necessary proof of thefts of its services. As this Court stated in

v. United States, 384 F. 2d 643, 648 (9th Cir. 1967):

"We do not believe that in the enactment of Section 605, or in any of the provisions of Title 47, Congress intended to deprive communications systems of their fundamental right to take reasonable measures to protect themselves and their properties against the illegal acts of a trespasser." Certainly, the right to protection cannot be limited merely to self-help, but must also include the company's right to obtain protection of the law by furnishing information concerning violations to duly constituted

When wrongdoers break into the telephone network and by use of a "blue box" seize its circuits so that calls can be illegally initiated (by circumventing its automatic billing machinery), the telephone company is faced with the formidable problem of gathering the evidence of such "fraud by wire" for purposes of billing and also for prosecution. Since the services being stolen are the communications themselves, certain of the evidence necessary to establish illegal blue box calling can only be gathered through recording. Such recording was necessary to determine: 1) the identity of the calling blue box user;

prosecuting agencies.

location of the party called (distance is a factor in billing); and
4) the duration of the completed calls (time is a factor in billing).
The tape recordings were in fact used for precisely this purpose.

In v. United States, 384 F. 2d 643, 648 (9th Cir. 1967), this Court recognized the propriety of the telephone company's monitoring of calls "to an extent reasonably necessary for the company's investigation," but stated that "In our view, the monitoring and tape recording for such a length of time [3 months], after ample evidence had been secured of the illegal use by appellant of the company's facilities, was unreasonable and unnecessary."

Actually, the company had a legitimate interest in determining the identity of all persons fraudulently using its equipment, as well as the scope and duration of the fraud being perpetrated upon it. Ir v. United States, 382 F. 2d 607 (10th Cir. 1967), telephone company monitoring which continued for a nine month period was held lawful. The company cannot exercise its rights and fulfill its duties unless it is permitted to monitor so long as the unlawful blue box calls continue. Such monitoring could not conflict with Section 605 since that section does not insure privacy to persons stealing from the telephone company.

No matter how the Court may view monitoring for a three month period, there is no issue of monitoring for an unreasonable duration in this case because all of the recordings suppressed were of telephone calls occurring within the three days after the monitoring commenced. None of appellees were parties to calls

monitored to reafter. The fact that the convenience on ground for complaint since only parties to the conversations have standing to object to telephone monitoring. United States ex rel. Ross v. LaVallee, 341 F. 2d 823 (2d Cir. 1965); cert. den. 382 U.S. 867 (1965); lo6 to 70 to 1965.

Even if blue box calls between and appellees had been monitored after the first three days, for such a duration that the monitoring became "unreasonable", this would afford no basis for suppressing recordings made during the initial period of proper monitoring. This is analagous to the well established rule that evidence obtained from a defendant during a brief period of detention does not become inadmissible because of subsequent unnecessary delay in arraignment. United States v. Gorman, 355 F. 2d 151 (1st Cir. 1965); v. United States, 313 F. 2d 572 (D. C. Cir. 1965).

C. THE TAPE RECORDINGS WERE LAWFULLY DISCLOSED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The telephone company, like any other private citizen, has the right and duty to report crimes to the appropriate federal law enforcement authority.

United States v. Sugden, 226 F. 2d 281 (9th Cir. 1955); aff'd per curiam, 351 U.S. 916 (1956), makes it plain that disclosure is not an issue when the caller is a wrongdoer who

United States, 382 F. 2d 607 (10th Cir. 1967), and v. United States, 404 F. 2d 405 (5th Cir. 1968), recognize the propriety of disclosure under these circumstances.

Even assuming arguendo the applicability of Section 605, the disclosure made in this case was proper. This is so because the first clause of the section provides for divulgence of communications transmitted over interstate facilities to, among others, the "proper accounting or distributing officers" and "in response to a subpoena" or "on demand of other lawful authority." With the advent of automation in recent years, the telephone companies' security representatives have taken over some functions of the operator in making certain that toll charges are properly assessed. In the situation where a blue box caller deliberately circumvents the automatic billing machinery, it becomes the function of the company's special agents conducting the investigation to obtain the necessary billing information while the call was "in progress." In these circumstances, they are not conducting an investigation after the fact, but rather are simultaneously conducting the investigation and securing necessary billing information during the actual transmission of each of the fraudulent calls. Thus, the special agents are members of the class engaged in "assisting in receiving . . . or assisting in transmitting" and are also "proper accounting or distributing officers" and as such are expressly authorized to receive and

disclose suant to subpoena the information obtained during transmission.

According to the stipulated facts the telephone company notified an Assistant United States Attorney that it had evidence that telephone was being used to place "blue box" calls in violation of the federal fraud by wire statute, and that the conversations on the tapes "sounded like gambling." Neither the parties names, occupation or telephone numbers were divulged, nor was there any disclosure of the existence or contents of any particular communication. After being informed of the existence of tape recordings of these unlawful calls, the Assistant United States Attorney caused a grand jury subpoena to be served upon by the telephone company, and the tape recordings were produced in response thereto. Thus even though Section 605 does not protect the illegally placed calls, in fact the disclosure requirements of that section were completely fulfilled.

Additionally, when the company discovers unlawful activity such as blue box calling, it must disclose the information it possesses or subject itself to the penalties provided in Title 18, United States Code, Section 4, for misprision of a felony.

In conclusion, since the existence and contents of the communications were both lawfully obtained and lawfully divulged without any violation of Section 605, the tape recordings were not subject to suppression upon the motions of appellees, and the indictments were not properly dismissed. See v. United States, 404 F. 2d 405, 408-409 (· Cir. 1968).

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, the order of the District Court suppressing evidence and dismissing the indictments should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

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DIRECTOR, FBI (166-1765)

DATE: 10/22/69

FROM

SAC, LOS ANGELES (166-462)

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Re report of SA at Los Angeles dated 7/14/69.

Enclosed herewith are one Xerox copy each of Appellant's Reply Brief and Appellee's Reply Brief.

Appellant's Opening Brief was submitted to the Bureau in referenced report.

Los Angeles, upon receipt of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision on this case, will submit report for benefit of pertinent offices.



Bureau (Encl. 2) Los Angeles

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166-1765-270

dated 10/22/69

Kerox copy each of Appellant's Reply Brief and Appellee's Reply Brief aka; ET AL

Los Angeles file 1866-1765

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ENCLOSURE

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF		
vs.	Appellant,	No. 24040
	Appellee,	
UNITED STATES OF	AMERICA,	
vs	Appellant,	No. 24032
A <mark>rrayan karangan kanangan karangan kar</mark>	Appellee,	
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UNITED STATES OF vs.	Appellant, Appellee,	No. 24031
UNITED STATES OF	AMERICA,	
vs-	Appellant,	- No. 24030
THOMAS MILTON BO	YD, Appellce,	
UNITED STATES OF	AMERICA,	
vs.	Appellant,	No. 24000
	Appellee.	

APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

vs.	Appellant,	No. 24040
•	Appellee,	
UNITED STATES	OF AMERICA,	
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vs.		No24032
	Appellee,	
UNITED STATES	OF AMERICA,	
vs.	Appellant,	No. 24031
	Appellee,	
UNITED STATES	OF AMERICA,	
vs	Appellant,	No. 24030
THOMAS MILTON	BOYD,	
·	Appellee,	
UNITED STATES	OF AMERICA,	
vs.	Appellant,	No. 24000
	Appellee.	

APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF AM	ERICA,		
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UNITED STATES OF AM	IERICA,		
	Appellant,		•-
vs.		No. 24030	
THOMAS MILTON BOYD) ,		
	Appellee,		

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellant,

vs. No. 24

24000

Appellee.

APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF

I

ARGUMENT

A. Disclosure of Appellee's Recorded
Telephone Conversations Did Not
Violate-the-Federal-Communications
Act.

As argued in the Government's Opening Brief, Title 47, United States Code, §605, does not apply to persons stealing the use of telephone communication facilities from the telephone company. The Government does not argue "that the disclosure in the present case is governed by the first part of §605" [Appellees' Brief, p. 1], but merely asserts that "even assuming arguendo the applicability of §605, the disclosure made in this case was proper." [Appellant's Opening Brief, p. 19].

Appellees complain that the Government has gone
"outside the record" in arguing that "telephone company security
representatives have taken over some functions of the operator".

[Appellees' Brief, p. 1]. The stipulated facts reflect that tape recordings made by telephone company special agents "provided a record to serve as a basis for the telephone company to make a charge for the calls that were placed by use of the 'blue box'" [Appellant's Brief, p. 10]. The stipulation also recites at length activities of the special agents designed to detect improper use of telephone company communication facilities. Present-day methods of automatic dialing and billing and security methods designed to prevent their circumvention replaced previous methods in which the operator personally participated in the placing of and billing for calls, and in efforts to prevent improper use of company facilities. Reference in argument to such well-known history is no more "outside the record" than would be an allusion to the historicalfact that the automobile was preceded by the horse and buggy.

agent's advice to an Assistant United States Attorney that he possessed recorded telephone conversations which "sounded like gambling," was a disclosure of the existence and contents of the communications in violation of \$605. The short answer to this contention is that \$605 is inapplicable to such communications. However, even if it were applicable, the furnishing of such information would not violate that section inasmuch as neither the parties named, the telephone numbers involved, nor the existence or content of any particular communication was disclosed. Under appellees' view, wire or radio communication evidence of a crime could never be

produced under subpoena as the statute contemplates, because Governmental authorities could never be informed of its existence in order to subpoena it. Appellees mistakenly cite v. United States, 404 F. 2d 405 (5th Cir. 1968), for the proposition that anti-blue box monitoring is lawful when the non-disclosure requirements of \$605 are complied with. Actually, held that "when the use of the communication facility itself is illegal, Section 605 has no application . . . " [p. 408]. Appellees assert that in v. United States, 382 F. 2d 607 (10th Cir. 1967), and supra, "no disclosure was involved in either case except under the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. "[Appellees' Brief, p. 5]. If this is so, then "disclosure" cannot mean what appellees Obviously, subpoenas in neither case could have been contend. issued unless information concerning the telephone recordings was previously brought to the Government's attention.

Appellees characterize the Government's argument as contending that "wire tap evidence is inadmissible for any purpose unless improper use of telephone facilities is involved." [Appellees' Brief, p. 2]. Actually, the Government's position is that telephone recordings are admissible if lawfully obtained. Appellees protest that this would exclude evidence of serious crimes which was unlawfully obtained, but would admit evidence of minor offenses obtained lawfully. The Government can only reply that it does not make the rules but merely follows them.

B. Monitoring Was Necessary to Permit the Telephone Company to Perform Its Statutory Duties.

Appellees argue that the monitoring of their calls was unnecessary because the telephone company has wonderful automatic billing equipment. They neglect to mention that this automatic equipment was precisely what circumvented when he stole the use of the communication facilities.

Appellees also claim that the recording of one conversation was sufficient to identify the voice of the blue box user and this was the only purpose to be served by such recording.

Actually, the recording was needed to determine the caller, the points between which the calls occurred, and the duration of the calls. Such information regarding only the first such call would hardly permit the company to perform its duty of charging for and keeping records of all calls, nor would it advise the company of the identity of other blue box users.

b?C

Appellees complain that recording of the blue box calls was not the only method available to the telephone company.

No doubt the telephone company, with its electronic know-how, could have -- and subsequently did (see supra) -- develop equipment which would gather the pertinent information from blue box calls without recording all traffic on the line.

However, that the special agents used the means then available to them without waiting for development of new devices which would enlarge a blue box user's privacy while he was stealing

from the company, does not render the monitoring unlawful.

C. Since the Tape Recordings Were Lawfully Obtained, they Are Admissible against Appellees.

The fact that appellees did not have the blue box on their end of the line does not render the monitoring of their conversations at end unlawful or inadmissible against them.

See supra.

Appellees claim that in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, "nowhere did Congress indicate an intention to allow the telephone company to determine when it should tap subscribers' telephones in order to collect fees."

[Appellees' Brief, p. 8]. Actually, Congress appears to have been concerned about the misconstruction of \$605 by the Court in v. United States, 384 F. 2d 643 (9th Cir. 1967), and therefore enacted 18 U.S.C. \$2511(2)(a), which contemplates monitoring and disclosure of telephone conversations to protect the company's rights and property. Section 2511(2)(a) provides as follows:

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"It shall not be unlawful under this chapter for an operator of a switchboard, or an officer, employee, or agent of any communication common carrier, whose facilities are used in the transmission of a wire communication, to intercept, disclose, or use that communication in the normal

course of his employment while engaged in

any activity which is a necessary incident to

of the rights or property of the carrier of such communication: Provided, that said communication carriers shall not utilize service

observing or random monitoring except for mechanical or service quality control checks."

See Fis. [Emphasis added]

H

CONCLUSION

For the reasons previously stated, the order of the District Court suppressing evidence and dismissing the indictments should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

· [vs .	Appellant,		No.	24040		
	April Billion	Appellee.		ripi NTS	LUTAŠ Dagas		
٠.	UNITED STATES OF	AMERICA,		37	Bana .	٠	
	vs.	Appellant,		No.	24032		
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	UNITED STATES OF	AMERICA,		· ^:		, .	
	vs.	Appellant,		No.	24031		,
	,	Appellee.				· · · · · ·	
	UNITED STATES OF	AMERICA,					
		Appellant,]	No.	24030		_~~,
	THOWAS WILLTON BO	Appellee.		· · ·		,	•
	UNITED STATES OF	AMERICA, Appellant,		No.	24000		٠.
		Appellee.			·. · ·		

APPELLEE'S REPLY BRIEF

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

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UNITED STATES OF AMERIC	Α,
Appellant	
Berger VS New York	No. 24040
Appellee	
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THOMAS MILTON BOYD,	
Appelle	e.
UNITED STATES OF AMERI Appella	CA, ant,

APPELLEES' REPLY BRIEF

No. 24000

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The decision appealed from was based upon a Stipulation of Fact, as set forth in Appellant's Brief, pages 5 through 12.

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ARGUMENT

A. THE DISCLOSURE OF APPELLEES WIRETAPPED CONVERSATIONS IS A VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS ACT.

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Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act is made up of two parts. The first part prohibits an employee of a telephone company charged with receiving or transmitting communications from divulging the communication or its substance except in response to a subpoena issued by a Court of competent jurisdiction. The second part of \$605 prohibits divulgence or publication of the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect or meaning to any person, even in response to a subpoene.

V. United States, 384 F. 2d 643 (1967)].

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The Government argues that the disclosure in the present case is governed by the first part of §605. The reasoning behind this argument is that "security representatives have taken over some functions of the operator". However, this argument requires the Court to go outside the record. There is nothing in the

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Stipulation of Fact to indicate that the security officers had anythin
to do with sending or receiving any interstate communication. If
the Government is permitted to assert facts outside the record, it
should then be bound by the findings in v. United States,
supra. In the case, the Court found that the same Special
Agent involved in the pending cases was not within the class of
employees governed by the first part of \$605. v. United
States, 384 F. 2d 643, at 656]. Furthermore, even if the special
agent were in the class of employee governed by the first part of
\$605, the disclosure of the fact that telephone calls were
being taped and that the conversations "sounded like gambling"
certainly divulged the existence, purport, effect and meaning of
the conversations prior to the issuance of any lawful subpoena.
The Government in effect argues that wiretap-evidence is—
inadmissible for any purpose unless improper use of telephone
facilities is involved. To follow this argument to its logical

inadmissible for any purpose unless improper use of telephone facilities is involved. To follow this argument to its logical conclusion would require the Court to prohibit the admission of wiretapped evidence of a conspiracy to commit murder, provided the parties utilizing the phone had paid their fees, while allowing the admissibility of wiretapped conversations for the prosecution of minor misdemeanors if one of the parties initiated the call by placing a slug in a pay telephone.

B. WIRETAPPING WAS NOT REASONABLY
NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE FACILITIES
OF THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Even if we concede that the telephone company had the right to eavesdrop to the extent reasonably necessary to protect its facilities, there was no requirement that it record and reveal entire conversations. The Government concludes on page 16 of its Brief that the recording was necessary to determine the following:

- agents were in a 1. alldentity of calling blue box user;
- file, the call originated;
- the called; and the party called; and
- certain; 1.4. Duration of the call.

The telephone company presently utilizes automatic
billing equipment which shows the calling number, the location of
the party called and the duration of the call. This equipment does
not require a tape recorder and is the very equipment which
results in millions of telephone billings to consumers. The record
does not disclose that eavesdropping was the only method
available to protect the telephone company.

The only purpose which could possible be served by recording conversation would be to identify the user of the "blue box". For voice identification there is no showing that it was necessary to listen in to the entire conversation. Furthermore, recording one conversation in which the blue box was utilized would have been sufficient for the telephone company to take action.

Therefore, any recording beyond that necessary to identify
voice the first time he was known to utilize a blue box was neither
necessary nor reasonable. [Footnote 5, v. United States,
384 F. 2d at 648].
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C. APPELLEES ARE ENTITLED TO THE PROTECTION OF §605 REGARDLESS OF ANY ILLEGAL USE OF THE TELEPHONE BY THIRD PARTIES.
The Government's argument suggests that the Court
should discard §605 as respects an illegal user. First, there is
nothing in the record to show that the Appellees are in this
category. The very tapes involved in the cases on appeal have
already been held inadmissible against the only illegal user
involved v. United States, 384 F. 2d 643]. The Court is
now urged to take the anomalous position of allowing admission of
the tapes against legal users while denying their admission in the
prosecution of an illegal user. The language cited in Appellant's
Brief from v. United States, 389 U.S. 347 (1967) merely
reinforces the sanctity of a telephone conversation. Appellees
are surely included in the category of one who "pays the toll that "
permits him to place a call". Even though they did not place the
call, the fixed charges for telephone service grants to the user

Secondly, this argument requires the acceptance of the

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the right to answer his telephone.. In other words, a user pays

for the use of his telephone, not merely for the placing of calls.

[United States v. Tane, 329 F. 2d 848 (1964)].

	ends justifying the means. Until the violation takes place, there
. .	is no way of knowing for certain that an illegal user is involved. By
	way of analogy, an illegal search cannot be justified by the mere fact
3	that the search thereafter reveals that the individual searched was
	engaged in illegal activities. v. United States, 273 U.S. 28 (1927)]
	Both the cases of v. United States, 382 F.2d 607
· · .	(1967) and v. United States, 404 F. 2d 405 (1968) cited by the
	Government are distinguishable from the present cases for the
	reason that no disclosure was involved in either case except under
	the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. In addition, there was
	no finding that the special agent of the telephone company was not
	in the category of employees governed by the first part of \$605.
	v. United States, supra, serves
	to reinforce the decision. was first decided in 393
	F. 2d 700 (1968) in which the Court of Appeals assumed that prior
	to the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum the existence and some
	inkling of the contents of the communications were disclosed to
٠	the Government. On rehearing, the Court found that the record
	was devoid of any such disclosure and for that reason, reversed
	its earlier decision. In the present case, the statement of fact
	stipulated to by all parties shows that prior to the issuance of any
	subpoena the Special Agent of the telephone company advised the
	Assistant United States Attorney of the fact that conversations had
	been taped which "sounded like gambling". If the two
	are read in conjunction, they stand for the proposition that the
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	recordings in the present case are inadmissible.	
	v. United States, 355 U.S. 96 (1957) does not	···································
	stand for the proposition that §605 of the Federal Communications	
	Act is a statute passed for the benefit of the telephone company.	· · ·
	Thedecision prohibits_divulgence of the existence of an	
-	intercepted communication even where state officers were acting	, : ·
	under a Court order issued pursuant to a state statute.	
	v. United States, 355 U.S. 111 decided during the same term as	
•	the case, held that \$605 was enacted to protect the right	
	of privacy of participants to a telephone conversation. The very	166 1670 -
٠.	purpose for the passing of §605 was the Supreme Court's decision	
	in v. United States, 277 U.S. 438, which held that wire-	
	tapping was outside the purview of the Fourth Amendment.	· · ·
• :	v. New York, 388 U.S. 41 (1967); v. United	
:	States, 302 U.S. at 386; v. United States, supra	
	(concurring opinion Justice Frankfurter)].	
	United States v. Sugden, 226 F. 2d 281 (1955), which was	
	relied upon by the Government in the case and cited herein,	
`	involved interception of unlicensed radio transmissions. The	•
	Federal Communications Commission, whose responsibility it is	
	to issue licenses, is required to maintain control over all channels	
	of radio transmission by listening to broadcasts. Licenses can be	
	suspended for improper transmission such as obscenity, the	**
	transmission of a call signal or letter which has not been assigned	
	to the station being operated, or the transmission of false distress	
	signals. [47 U.S.C. §303]. Radio transmission by its very nature	
	en a uni-france per alpera en la grande la servició practica e una quel francación par esta a un partidad esta Como como como como como como como como	eres En la tradegle popula

	ras not entitled to the same degree of privacy as telephonic conver-
1	sation over a closed wire. Anyone equipped with a radio receiver
. 23	tuned to the proper frequency can properly overhear radio
	transmissions. The Court in the Sugden case stated:
	The Government must concede that if the facts
	were the same save that had tapped the
Especta es	telephone line and obtained the same information without
CARRIAGE TO	consent as he did by monitoring the air
Title Colonial	waves, then the trial court's rulings were correct."
CHEE WITH	[226 F. 2d at 284].
HORIZON	The court further differentiated from monitoring during a
rine elembira	period in which the user was licensed from a period in which he
elocate de la constante de la	was unlicensed. So long as a licensed use was made, the
i usiana	information obtained from monitoring was limited to enforcement
CHAT CHAIN	of the Federal Communications Act. Only the information
the banks	obtained during the unlicensed use was permitted in the criminal
i de la companya de l	prosecution for violation of the Immigration Act.
Aughten	The Supreme Court recently overruled v. United
	States, supra, and this occasioned an examination by Congress of
	the field of wiretapping. v. New York, supra]. As a
	result of this examination, Congress passed a statute authorizing
	wiretapping under very stringent circumstances. 18 U.S.C.A.
-	\$2510 through \$2520 permits wiretapping where the Attorney
	General or chief prosecuting attorney of a political subdivision
	has applied for and obtained an Order from a Court of competent
٠, ۽ دراُ	jurisdiction. The application requires a strict showing of the
٠.	the state of the s

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necessity for the wiretapping, including a showing whether or not other procedures have been tried and failed, or why they reasonably appear unlikely to succeed. The wiretap must be limited to an express number of days not to exceed thirty and periodic reports are required. Wiretaps are only authorized where the gravest felonies or the security of the nation are involved. Nowhere did Congress indicate an intention to allow the telephone company to determine when it should tap subscribers telephones in order to collect fees. To paraphrase Sugden:

"In view of \$605, we think that if Congress wants the Federal Communications Commission (the Telephone Company) to go into the general crime detection business, it should say so. If it wants to authorize the Immigration Service (the Telephone Company) to listen, we may assume it may do so. We shall not put either agency there by judicial construction." [Sugden v. United States, 226 F. 2d at 285.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICES OF
MURRAY C. LERTZMAN

By MURRAY C. LERTZMAN

Attorneys for Appellees.

SAC, Los Angeles (166-462)

4/7/70

Director, FBI (166-1765)

ALVIN KENNETH BUBIS, aka ET AL. ITWI; FBW-CONSPIRACY

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau, 3/24/70.

Los Angeles office should check with the office of the United States Attorney and advise status of the indictments against Boyd and in view of the affirmation by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals of the judgment of the District Court with respect to them.

MAILED 11 1970 APR 7 COMM-FBI Tolson DeLoach Walters Mohr -Bishop . Casper Callahan (4)Conrad . Felt -Gale. Rosen -Sullivon . Tavel _ Soyars . Tele. Room _ Holmes -MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT Candy -

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Memorandum

TO L. DIRECTOR,	FBI	(166-1765)
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FROM (: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (166-314)(RUC)

SUBJECT:

ALVIN KENNETH BUBIS, aka;

ET AL

ITWI; FBW - CONSPIRACY

00: Los Angeles

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 1/28/70.

The records of the court were checked on 2/12/70, 2/24/70, 3/9/70 and 3/17/70.

It w	was noted that or	1/15/70 the	judgment of	the
District Court	<u>w</u> as affirmed wi	th resp <u>ect to</u>	o the abbeat	S OI
	Docket Number			Docket 56
Number 24032;		Docket Numb	er 24031;	
THOMAS MILTON	BOYD, Docket Num	ber 24030;		
	eket Number 24000			<u>—</u>
ruling citing	the authority of		. S., 384F 20	
643 (9th Circu	iit 1967).			

Q)

Bureau
7 - Los Angeles (166-462)
(1 - 166-607)
(1 - 166-608)
(1 - 166-611)
(1 - 166-612)
2 - San Francisco
BHC:cae
(11)

REC- 90

DATE:

3/24/70

166-1765-278

9 MAR 26 1970

Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (166-1765)

DATE: 4/20/70

SAC, LOS ANGELES (166-462) (P)

ALVIN KENNETH BUBIS, aka

ET AL ITWI; FBW - CONSPIRACY 00 L7C

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 4/7/70, and Memphis report of SA \square dated 2/26/70, captioned, "THOMAS MILTON BOYD, aka, ITWI; ITAR - G".

Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) DAVID R. NISSEN on 4/14/70, advised he is giving consideration to developing some other avenue to prosecution in the cases arising out of instant case, but believes that the affirmation of the Ninth Circuit to the appeals in these cases probably negates any additional prosecutive action.

AUSA NISSEN will be recontacted in the near future for his final decision in this matter, and the Bureau and interested offices will be advised.

Bureau - Memphis (165-8) E6 - Los Angeles 167C BD/lce

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC- 56 / 66-1765-APK 22 1970

FEDERA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTIN	GOFFICE	OFFIC	E OF ORIGIN	DATE		INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
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REFERENCES: Los Angeles report of SA dated							
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LA 166-462

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Strike Force)
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(1 - 166-607)
(1 - 166-608)
(1 - 166-611)
(1 - 166-612)
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LEADS

ATLANTA, BALTIMORE, MEMPHIS, MIAMI, NEWARK and NEW ORIEANS (INFO)

Information copies are being sent to receiving offices, in view of their interest in subjects involved.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:	2 - USA, Los Angeles (1 - Attn: Special Prosecution Unit) 1 - Attn: Attorney in Charge, Strike Force)	
Report of:	6/31/70 Office: Los Angeles, Califo	rni
Field Office	File #: 166-462 Bureau File #: 166-1765	
Title:	ET AL	6 70
Characters	INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION; FBW - CONSPIRACY	
Synopsiss	was sentenced for violation Title 18, Section 1084, USC, on 8/15/66, in U.S. District Court, Los Angeles. A co-defendant.	

LA 166-462

DETAILS:

on August 15, 1966,

sentenced in United States District Court, Los Angeles, for violation of Title 18, Section 1084 of the United States Code (USC) (Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information). A co-defendant was acquitted and charges against in this particular indictment were dropped because of a defective indictment.

On October 20, 1967, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the above conviction on the basis of excessive monitoring of telephone calls. This same basis was applicable to subject in the indictments concerning other subjects, therefore no further action was considered in regard to in these cases.

Regarding the other subjects in these cases, it is the contention of the United States Attorney at Los Angeles, that very limited monitoring of calls to these other subjects occurred, therefore the basis of the above United States Court of Appeal decision, is not applicable to these subjects.

On June 3, 1969, the United States Attorney at Los Angeles, California, sent an Appellants Brief to the United States Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit Court, requesting that the order of the District Court suppressing evidence and dismissing the indictments be reversed in regard to subjects

THOMAS MILTON BOYD and

On March 24, 1970, the San Francisco Office of the FBI advised that the records of the Clerk of the Court of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals were reviewed and that it was noted on January 15, 1970, the judgment of the District Court was affirmed with respect to the appeals of the above mentioned individuals. The Court affirmed the ruling citing the authority of Ninth Circuit Court in 1967.

LA 166-462

On April 27, 1970, Assistant United States Attorney DAVID R. NISSEN advised in view of the above decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, no further prosecutive action will be attempted by the United States Attorney's Office at Los Angeles, in regard to the above individuals.

- 3* -