ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONER - BANK ROBBER
WANTED BY FBI
CLARENCE ANGLIN

DESCRIPTION
AGE: 31, born May 11, 1931, Donalsonville, Georgia (not supported by birth records)
HEIGHT: 5'11"
WEIGHT: 160 to 168 pounds
HAIR: brown
EYES: hazel
COMPLEXION: light
RACE: white
NATIONALITY: American
OCCUPATIONS: cabinet maker, farmer, laborer
SCARS AND MARKS: scar left side of upper lip, scar between eyes, scar right forearm, cut scar right ring finger; tattoos, "ZONA" and scroll left arm, "NITA" upper right arm

CRIMINAL RECORD
Anglin has been convicted of burglary, bank robbery and attempted escape.

CAUTION
Anglin has been convicted of bank robbery and was in possession of firearms when last arrested. He has a record of escapes. Consider extremely dangerous.

A Federal warrant was issued on June 13, 1962, at San Francisco, California, charging Anglin with escaping from the Federal Penitentiary at Alcatraz in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 751.

IF YOU HAVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. PHONE NUMBER LISTED BELOW. OTHER OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.
Identification Order No. 3582
June 18, 1962

Photograph taken 1960
Photographs taken 1958

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.
ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONER - BANK ROBBER

WANTED BY FBI

JOHN WILLIAM ANGLIN

FBI No. 4,745,119

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1 12 W 001

DESCRIPTION
AGE: 32,-born May 2, 1930, Donaldsonville, Georgia (not supported by
Birth records)
HEIGHT: 5'10" WEIGHT: 140 pounds
BUILD: medium EYES: blue
HAIR: blond
COMPLEXION: ruddy RACE: white
NATIONALITY: American OCCUPATIONS: farmer, laborer
SCARS AND MARKS: small scar on left side of forehead, scar on left forearm
near wrist, scar on left side of abdomen

CRIMINAL RECORD
Anglin has been convicted of grand larceny and bank robbery.

CAUTION
Anglin has been convicted of bank robbery and was in
possession of firearms when last arrested. He has a
previous history of attempted escape. Consider ex-
tremely dangerous.

A Federal warrant was issued on June 13, 1962, at San Francisco, California, charging Anglin with escaping from the Federal Penitentiary at Alcatraz in violation of Title 18, U.S.
Code, Section 753).

IF YOU HAVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. PHONE
NUMBER LISTED BELOW. OTHER OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.

Identification Order No. 3583
June 10, 1962

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.
ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONER
WANTED BY FBI
FRANK LEE MORRIS

ALIASES: Carl Ceci Clark, Frank Laine, Frank Lane, Frank William Lyons, Frankie Lyons, Stanley O'Neal Singletary, and others

DESCRIPTION
AGE: 35, born September 1, 1926, Washington, D.C.
HEIGHT: 5'7½"
WEIGHT: 135 pounds
BUILD: medium
HAIR: brown
EYES: hazel
COMPLEXION: ruddy
RACE: white
NATIONALITY: American
OCCUPATIONS: car salesman, draftsman, painter
SCARS AND MARKS: numerous tattoos including devil's head upper right arm, star base of left thumb, "11" base of left index finger

CRIMINAL RECORD
Morris has been convicted of burglary, larceny of an automobile, grand larceny, possession of narcotics, bank burglary, armed robbery and escape.

CAUTION
MORRIS HAS BEEN REPORTED TO BE ARMED IN THE PAST AND HAS A PREVIOUS RECORD OF ATTEMPTED ESCAPE. CONSIDER EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

A Federal warrant was issued on June 13, 1962, at San Francisco, California, charging Morris with escaping from the Federal Penitentiary at Alcatraz in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 751.

IF YOU HAVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. PHONE NUMBER LISTED BELOW. OTHER OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.
Identification Order No. 3584
June 18, 1962
FBI No. 2,157,606
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Photographs taken 1960

\[Signature\]

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.
THE ALCATRAZ ESCAPE PLOT

Dummies in the Bunks

At approximately 7:20 on the morning of June 12, 1962, officials of the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz, California, first learned of the disappearance of three inmates when a guard reported that the prisoner in Cell Number 150 did not respond to morning call and was either dead or had placed a dummy in his bed.

As it turned out, there were three dummies in Cell Block B, and the escape alarm was sounded to commence a nationwide search for bank robbers John and Clarence Anglin and bank burglar Frank Lee Morris. Also in on the plot at one time or another were three more prisoners but, for various reasons, they were not included in the final break which took place on the evening of June 11, 1962.
Grills Removed

An examination of the prison by the custodial force and FBI Agents quickly established the probable escape route. Ventilation grills at the rear of the cells of the escapees had been removed, giving the men access to a three-foot-wide utility corridor and a network of plumbing pipes extending to the ceiling of the cell block. At the top of the pipes, a ventilator grill leading to the roof had been removed and placed on the roof. A bent smokestack brace and 100 feet of heavy electrical cord at the north end of the building provided access to the ground. There, the barbed wire atop a Cyclone fence had been cut and was found dangling, as was the barbed wire atop a catwalk on the outer wall, some 50 feet beyond. From the fence, bent grass led to the beach at the northeastern end of the island, where searchers found another 100 feet of heavy electrical cord. Less than two miles away lay the towering hump of Angel Island, first steppingstone to the mainland. (See map, page 7.)

Oar Found Floating

Although the actual trail disappeared at the water's edge, periodic traces of the escapees kept turning up for nearly two more weeks. The night of June 12, for instance, a Coast Guard patrol boat spotted a homemade oar floating off the southwestern slopes of Angel Island. The 8-by-12-inch blade had been bolted to the approximately 45-inch-long handle, and examination showed that the oar was identical to one which had been located earlier in the day by FBI Agents on the roof of Cell Block B. (See photograph, page 9.)

Papers and Pictures

On June 14, a rubber-wrapped package of personal papers and photographs belonging to the Anglin brothers was fished out of the water approximately halfway between Angel Island and Alcatraz. The following day, a homemade life jacket—identical to one found concealed in Cell Block B on
June 12—drifted ashore from the Pacific Ocean just north of the city. (See photograph, page 9.) And, on June 22, another life jacket—identical to the first two—was found floating approximately 50 yards east of Alcatraz.

**Improvised Equipment**

Some indication of the care and planning which went into the prison break can be gained from a study of the items left behind by the escapees at the time of their flight.

Possibly the most publicized of these items were the dummy heads found in the bunks at the time of morning call on June 12. Constructed of cardboard, cement, plaster, and soap, the heads were tinted flesh color and adorned with human hair, believed to have been obtained from the prison barbershop. (See photographs, page 8.) Before departing, the three prisoners placed the dummy heads on the pillows in their bunks, wadded up clothing and blankets to simulate the rest of the body, and then pulled up the regular sheets and blankets to hide everything except the upper portions of the heads. The dummy head used by Frank Morris was given the nickname "Oscar" by the escapees, while one of the other dummy heads was referred to as "Oink."

Also recovered in Cell Block B were the homemade car and life jacket; a partially completed rubber life raft (the escapees reportedly took a larger one with them); a road atlas of the United States, Canada, and Mexico; hack-saw blades; sharpened spoon handles (for digging out the concrete and plaster around the ventilator grills in the cells); fake ventilator grills (made out of cardboard and soap, and painted turquoise to match the real grills which had been dug out); a homemade flashlight; a homemade periscope; a miscellaneous collection of tools (including, among other things, a homemade electric drill); and a number of popular magazines containing articles on water survival, the use of life jackets, and the techniques of making rubber decoys (applicable, on a larger scale, to rubber life jackets and life rafts). (See photographs, pages 8 and 9.)
Running between two of the cells was a long piece of brown twine, believed to have been used as a signaling device by the Anglin brothers.

**Partnership Formed**

As evidenced by the above accumulation of material and equipment, the escape plot was no spur-of-the-moment affair.

Reportedly, it dated back to the previous summer when one of the inmates who failed to make the break, was painting in the vicinity of an abandoned ventilator lid leading from the cell block to the roof and noticed that the lid had not been cemented shut as traditional rumors claimed. Shortly thereafter he was given the assignment of cleaning out the utility corridor behind the cells. It was then that he noticed the plumbing pipes leading to the ventilator lid and began discussing escape possibilities with John Anglin. By December, 1961, a four-man partnership had been formed, with the Anglins alternately digging out their ventilator grills and watching for guards while Morris and he did the same in their cells. Ultimately, two other prisoners were brought in on the plot, but one quit of his own accord and the other was excluded before the latecomers could do any more than dig a number of holes in the concrete surrounding their ventilator grills.

The Anglin brothers allegedly made the dummy heads, while he was given the job of making the life jackets out of rubber raincoats the conspirators had been stealing from other inmates in the prison. Strips from the raincoats were glued, taped, and sewed together to make the jackets, with pieces of miscellaneous tubing inserted as valves. Employing similar techniques, John Anglin is said to have made a large life raft—measuring 14 feet by 6 feet and having 15-inch pontoons—which was taken along the night of the break.
Motors Stolen for Drill

In an attempt to open the ventilator lid leading to the roof, they stole a pair of electric clippers from the prison barbershop and made a drill with the motor from the clippers and some drill bits obtained by one of the other plotters. When the motor proved to be too small for the job, however, they stole another motor from the cell-block vacuum cleaner, rewired the cleaner to operate on one motor, and then used the stolen motor to make a larger drill. As it turned out, the second drill made too much noise, and the Anglins finally had to devise a means of opening the ventilator lid manually.

Silent Music Concert

The conspirators realized that once they had reached the water's edge, it would be no mean feat inflating a 14-by-6-foot life raft by mouth, so Morris declared himself a part-time musician and purchased a concertina. The keys were then removed from the concertina and a valve-type arrangement inserted, thus enabling the operator to place a foot in one hand strap and use the other strap to work the concertina as a bellows in inflating the raft.

Morris also did some research on aviation in the prison library and announced that, if the escapees managed to reach the mainland and steal a helicopter, he thought he would be able to fly it.

Bucking the Tide

Abandoning another, who was having trouble removing the ventilator grill in his cell, the three other inmates headed for the roof shortly after 9:30 on the evening of June 11, 1962.

Whether they took into account the tide in San Francisco Bay is not known, but sometime between 10 and 10:30 p.m. the water began moving
out through the Golden Gate to the Ocean with an ever-gathering momentum. By midnight, the tide was flowing at a speed of nearly three knots (or the pace of an average walker). Since the escapees would have had to row almost two miles across this tide in order to reach their goal of Angel Island, the problems of controlling their keelless rubber raft become readily apparent. In addition, the Coast Guard reports that the temperature of the water at the time of the break was between 50 and 54 degrees Fahrenheit.

If the escapees drowned in the course of their watery passage, statistics show that the chances of their bodies turning up are little better than 50-50. According to the records of the California Highway Patrol, only 17 of the 30 persons known to have leaped into the Bay from the Golden Gate Bridge in the past two years have ever been located; and, of those recovered, some have been found in the Ocean as far as 15 miles south of the city.

Despite popular speculation that the above may represent the fate of one or all of the three escapees, investigative activities are being conducted so as to cover any possible eventuality. On June 13, 1962, an authorized complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner in San Francisco, charging the escapees with violation of Title 18, Section 751, of the United States Code, and warrants have been issued for their arrest, with bond recommended in the amount of $50,000 each.
The above photographs show "Oscar" (left) and "Oink" (right), two of the homemade dummy heads used by the escapees to prevent prison officials from discovering the inmates' absence during bed checks on the night of June 11-12, 1962. Wadded-up blankets and clothing substituted for the remainder of the bodies.

At the lower left is shown a homemade periscope (broken into two segments), used by the escapees to determine if there were any guards on the cell-block roof before they pulled themselves up through a hole made in the ceiling. The periscope has an over-all length of 42 inches.

The picture at the lower right illustrates a section of simulated wall and ventilator grill made by the escapees to conceal the fact that they had dug out the real grills and wall sections in order to provide access to a utility corridor running behind the cells and up to the roof. The simulated sections were made from soap and cardboard and were painted turquoise to blend in with the rest of the walls.
At the upper left is shown one of the escapees’ homemade life jackets as it appears when actually being worn. Made from strips of rubber raincoats stolen from other inmates, the jackets were glued, taped, and sewed together, and utilized miscellaneous tubing for inflation valves.

The homemade paddle demonstrated at the upper right was found floating off the southwestern tip of Angel Island the night after the escape (see map, page 7) and is identical to a paddle located in Cell Block B earlier in the day.

The photograph at the lower left is of a flashlight made by the escapees from a bulb, two small batteries, an Acco fastener, and what appears to be a small, plastic pillbox.

At the lower right are a number of the tools used by the prisoners in their escape efforts and left behind them at the time of their departure.