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Message from the Director

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

THE EASY ACCESSIBILITY OF FIREARMS is a significant factor in murders committed in the United States today. It is a problem which the American public needs to examine closely. A recent study by the FBI of willful killings in 1962 shows why.

Of the 7,261 murders on which details were reported under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program last year, 54 percent of the victims were killed with guns, the vast majority of which were handguns. In 18 States which have bare minimum control laws over firearms, 65 percent of the murders were committed with guns. Many States have restrictions of varying degrees; however, in 7 States which require a permit, or the equivalent thereof, to purchase a handgun, 42 percent of the murders were attributed to firearms as compared to 58 percent for the other 43 States. Further, in two States which have stringent laws on the control of firearms, the figures for 1962 showed 32 percent of the murders were by gun.

Controlling the sale of handguns, of course, will not eliminate all willful killings. In many instances, if a gun is not available, the killer resorts to other means. However, those who claim that the availability of firearms is not a factor in murders in this country are not facing reality.

Guns are by far the most lethal weapons used in assaults to kill—seven times more deadly than all other weapons combined. Death to the victims results in 21 percent of such attacks where guns are used, whereas it occurs in only 3 percent of assaults to kill with all other weapons.

A review of the motives for murder suggests that a readily accessible gun enables the perpetrator to kill on impulse. With no such weapon available, the killer's rage may subside and better judgment prevail. And too, if the assault is made with another weapon, it may not be fatal since the victim has a better opportunity to escape or to defend himself against other weapons.

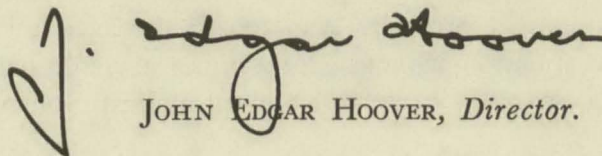
True, hoodlums and criminal gangs will obtain guns regardless of controls. During 1962, there were almost 700 felonious murders committed during the course of other crimes, such as burglary and

robbery. This total also included gangland slayings and juvenile gang killings. Of this number, 52 percent were by gun. There were 39 juvenile gang killings, 19 of which were by gun. Of the 112 law enforcement officers who died from criminal action during the last 3 years, 108 were murdered with guns. Murders committed during the commission of other crimes will always be a problem. Usually, hardened criminals are involved. For these individuals, certain punishment is the only language they understand. Mandatory penalties, over and above the sentence for the substantive offense, for using a gun while committing a felony should be a certainty.

No one blanket proposal or universal regulation will meet the needs and requirements of all communities. The numerous facets and ramifications of gun control are so varied and complex that regulatory measures must be at State and local levels. It is only at these levels that effective enforcement efforts can be undertaken. Many communities already have local ordinances which protect the rights of society without infringing on the rights of individuals who purchase guns for protection or legitimate recreation and pleasure.

The questionable traffic in deadly weapons in many sections of our country is a disgrace. To my mind, the public has a right to expect that the distributor and the purchaser of weapons as deadly and easily concealed as handguns must meet certain regulations and qualifications.

The spotlight of public attention should be focused on the easy accessibility of firearms and its influence on willful killings. Where local controls and regulations exist, they should be fully implemented. Where there are none, measures should be taken to protect the public's interest. Loss of human lives cannot be rationalized—certainly not until all possible preventive action has been exhausted.


JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

JUNE 1, 1963.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Tactics, Schemes of Bank Robbers Analyzed by FBI

The "average" bank robber is a lone male. He prefers to strike on Monday or Friday between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. He enters the victim bank without disguise, approaches a teller, makes an oral demand for money, and threatens the employee with a handgun. Eighty-eight percent of the time he obtains loot which averages \$6,098.80 per robbery. He flees from the scene in a motor vehicle and chances are 50-50 it is a stolen car. He operates in the highly populated States and is a big spendthrift. His age ranges from 17 to 50.

☆ ☆ ☆

The above thumbnail sketch is based on a detailed study of 152 bank robberies investigated by the FBI which occurred during November and December 1962. Eighty-one of the violations were in the latter month, the highest monthly total on record. These alarming figures culminated a year in which a record total of 678 bank robberies occurred. In fact, there were 1,250 violations of the Federal bank robbery and incidental crimes statute reported to the FBI in 1962, a 30-percent increase above the number reported in 1961.

The FBI conducted the analysis to get a better perspective of this mushrooming crime problem and to provide enlightening data beneficial to law enforcement in combating it.

Here is a breakdown of the 152 bank robberies studied by State:

Number by State

(If the State is not listed, there were no robberies.)

Alabama -----	1	Maine -----	1
Arizona -----	1	Maryland -----	6
California -----	47	Michigan -----	8
Connecticut -----	1	Minnesota -----	1
Florida -----	2	Missouri -----	2
Georgia -----	5	Nevada -----	1
Idaho -----	1	New Jersey -----	5
Illinois -----	7	New York -----	15
Indiana -----	6	North Carolina -----	3
Kansas -----	1	Ohio -----	13
Kentucky -----	2	Oregon -----	1
Louisiana -----	1	Pennsylvania -----	8

South Carolina -----	1	Virginia -----	3
Tennessee -----	2	Washington -----	2
Texas -----	2	District of Columbia -----	2
Vermont -----	1		

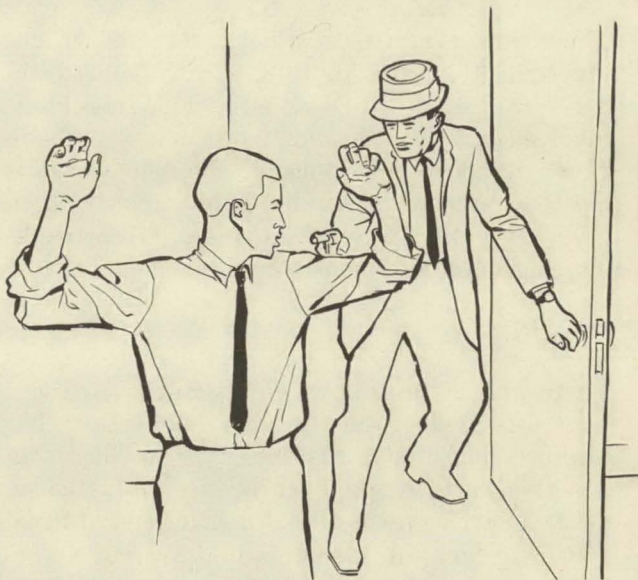
It is noted that 75 of these cases, slightly less than half of the total, occurred in 3 States: California, New York, and Ohio.

Protective Devices

Of the many banks involved in the survey, 59 had alarm systems. Some of the institutions had more than one type of protective system, 9 had armed guards, 2 had camera installations, and 66 had no alarm systems whatsoever. It is not known whether any alarm system was used in 23 banks.

Time of Robbery

The largest number of robberies, 59, during this 2-month period occurred between the hours of 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. There were 33 before 11 a.m., 35 from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 16 from 3 to 5 p.m. The number dropped to 9 after 5 p.m.



Bank robbers often hold bank employees or members of their families as hostages while perpetrating the crime.



Many bank robbers resort to violence when cornered.

Robberies were committed every day of the week, except Sunday, with a high of 38 on Mondays and 37 on Fridays, then gradually falling from 29 on Wednesdays, 25 on Tuesdays, and 21 on Thursdays, to a low of 2 on Saturdays.

Number Involved

There were 111 cases in which a lone robber was involved, 31 with 2 robbers, 9 with 3 men, and but 1 case perpetrated by 4 men. One robber was involved in 5 of the crimes, 2 others in 2, and two 2-man teams were responsible for 2 jobs; hence, the total number of bandits known to have been involved in the 152 robberies is 194. Of the banks figuring in the survey, 73 were branch banks.

Disguises Used

There were 26 cases in which disguises were used; none was used in the remaining 126 cases. The disguises included dark glasses, wigs, silk stockings and handkerchiefs over the face, masks, make-up, and various items of clothing to conceal facial features. Some of these were foul weather clothes which concealed all but the eyes and nose of the robber.

Most offenders used weapons of some kind while performing the robberies. Handguns were used in 100 cases, a shotgun in 9, and a toy gun in 10 cases. None was used or seen in 33 robberies. The weapons listed as toys were determined to be such after the cases were solved. Other weapons included a straight razor, knives, a dagger, and a bomb. More than one type of weapon was used in some cases.

In making their getaway, the robbers used motor vehicles in 81 cases; 3 of these were pickup trucks, and 41 of the vehicles were known to have been stolen. One robber escaped on a bicycle, another on a bus, 48 on foot, and 21 used unknown methods of escape.

Loss and Recovery

Loot was obtained in 134 cases and recovered in 57. No loot was obtained in 18 cases. Bait money (serial numbers recorded, or otherwise marked) included in the loot was taken in 52 instances. The total estimated loot was \$927,018.69 for an average take of \$6,098.80. A total of \$487,927.63 was recovered. The recovery figure is an exact count, while the loot is but an estimate, the exact amount not being available until a detailed audit is made by the bank. The amount recovered is over half the estimated amount stolen and reduces the average amount stolen per robbery to \$2,888.75. In the cases in which loot was obtained, the amount ranged from \$5 to \$102,176.51. There were 13 robberies in the 2 months in which the amount stolen exceeded \$20,000, all but 4 of which were solved by February 1963.

In 18 of the 152 cases studied there was no loot obtained. The loot in 32 other cases was less than \$1,000, and in 15 additional cases it was less than \$2,000. In 37 of the 134 cases in which loot was taken, recovery of virtually all of it was effected the same day it was taken.

Some of the bandits had unusual experiences with their loot. One man reported when he was arrested a few days after the robbery that almost all of the money he stole from the bank had been stolen from him by a sneak thief. Another bank robber reported over half his loot was lost gambling.

Several of the bandits dropped money in their flight from the bank. A pair of robbers were attacked by a dog as they raced for their getaway car and lost over half of their loot. Another bank

bandit had better luck with the money he dropped—a customer called his attention to the trail of money he was leaving in the lobby and he returned to pick it up.

Five of the thirteen biggest robberies were committed by lone bandits, five by a pair of robbers, and three by a three-man team. The largest, involving \$102,176.51, was committed in New Jersey by three men on November 16, 1962. Two men were arrested 13 days later by FBI Agents and charged with this crime. Jerry Clarence Rush, an escapee from the Maryland State Penitentiary, was identified as the third robber and a warrant issued for his arrest. He was added to the FBI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitives list on January 14, 1963. On March 25, 1963, Rush was apprehended by the FBI.

Oral demands for money were made in 108 cases, notes in 36, hostages held in 2 cases, and other methods used in 6 cases.

The hostages held in one case were the head cashier, his wife, and their child. They were held

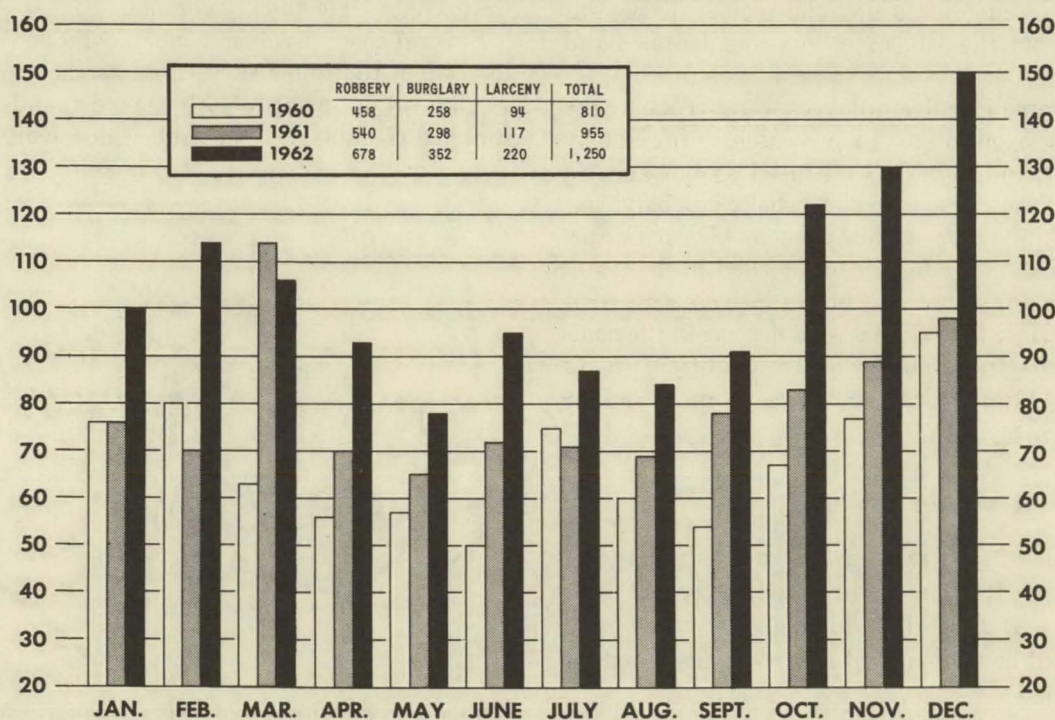
captive by the robber for about 5 hours on a Saturday during which time the cashier was ordered to go to the bank to get the money. The woman and child were tied up but left unharmed. The other case involved a woman taken from her home and ordered to drive to the bank in her own car. She was forced to accompany the two bandits into the bank where she was left, and her car was used by the bandits in the getaway.

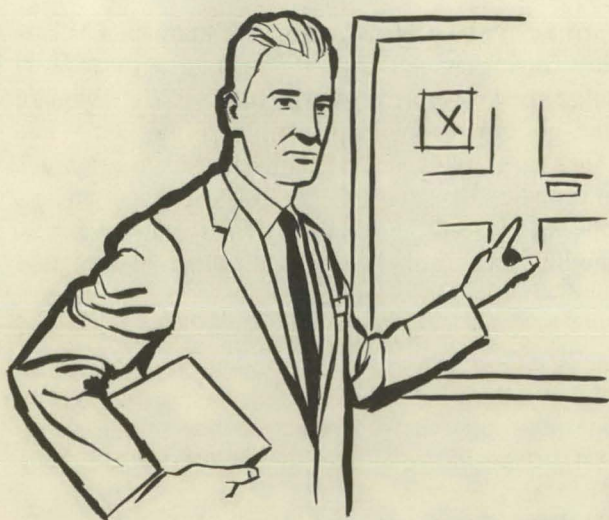
Other methods involved the robbery of three bank messengers away from the bank; two telephone calls to bank officials demanding money, and one note handed to a teller on her way to work instructing her to deliver money to a certain spot.

Violence in Robberies

Violence just before, during, or just after the commission of the crime occurred in 18 cases. Shots were fired in six of the robberies, and one bandit and two employees were wounded. In one case a customer disarmed one of two bandits and shot

TOTAL ASSAULTS ON BANKING INSTITUTIONS BY MONTHS, 1960-1962





Advance planning for roadblocks and for adequate coverage of possible escape routes is essential.

him with his own gun. In the exchange of shots with the other robber, an employee of the bank was wounded. The entire loot of \$52,149 was dropped and recovered. The injured robber attacked the customer with a knife and escaped. He and his partner were captured 9 days later by FBI Agents. In another case, a deputy sheriff next door to the bank was alerted to the robbery in progress. He and the three bandits exchanged shots as the criminals fled the scene. None was wounded, but the \$13,662 in loot was dropped and recovered.

Customers or bank employees were struck by the robbers in seven cases. In two cases, as previously mentioned, individuals were used as hostages to help effect the crime. In two other cases bank employees were taken as hostages to aid in escape. In one other case a female was locked in the trunk of her car for about 2½ hours in near-zero temperature while the robbers used her car in the commission of the robbery. In addition, bank employees and customers were bound and/or locked up in six cases.

Robbers Arrested

At the time of the survey in February 1963, a total of 110 of the 194 bandits involved in the 152 cases had been arrested. In addition, two other bank robbers had been identified and warrants for their arrest issued.

Of the 152 cases, 81 had been solved by February 1963. Forty-one of the 71 cases occurring in No-

vember 1962 had been solved by the time of the survey, while 40 of the 81 December robberies had been solved. Cases solved since the survey was started on February 1, 1963, are not included in this total.

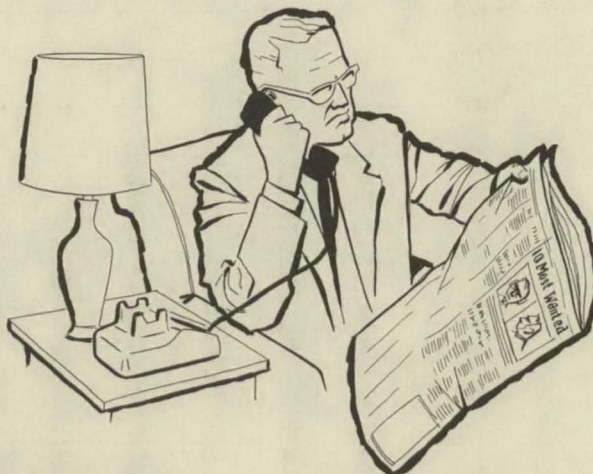
When Crimes Were Solved

In 39 cases, solution of the crime was effected the same day. Twelve cases were solved within a week, and 24 others were solved within 1 month. The solution of six other cases required more than a month of investigation.

A number of the cases which had not been solved when the survey was conducted involved those in which no loot was obtained. One individual, armed with a shotgun, demanded and obtained \$10,000 from a teller. Instead of leaving, he engaged the teller in conversation for approximately 15 minutes. During this time he claimed that he was drunk and had considered suicide. Finally he handed the money back to the teller and walked out of the bank.

In another bank, a bandit handed a teller a note which said, "Please put the money in this bag and no one will get hurt. Thank you." The teller called a bank guard and handed the note to him. The guard read the note, turned to the robber and warned, "Get out, you bum, or I'll blow your brains out." He quickly got out.

Several cases involved robbers who fled without loot when the teller they chose as their potential victim did not comply with their demands and/or sounded the alarm. One robber, however, was not



Citizen cooperation should never be overlooked. Investigate all leads received; they may be of invaluable help in identifying suspects.

to be denied by an uncooperative teller. When he declared, "This is a holdup," the teller dropped to the floor behind the counter. The robber then simply ran to the next window where the bank president was standing. The president sounded the alarm, but was forced to surrender about \$500 to the robber.

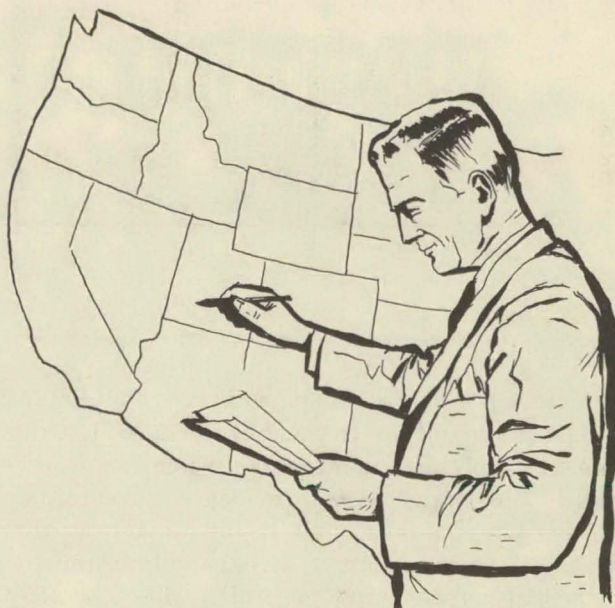
How Cases Were Solved

Eight of the cases solved were as a direct result of prompt and intelligent actions by alert bank employees during or just after the robbery. Solution in another 19 cases was promptly made by law enforcement officers capturing the robbers while patrolling the vicinity of the robbed bank or at quickly established roadblocks. Other cases were solved through careful and detailed investigation by FBI Agents and local and State law enforcement officers. A few of the robberies were solved in rather unusual ways. One involved a bandit who was captured by two FBI Agents just as he was handed money demanded from a teller. Unknown to the robber, he had been under the watchful eye of the Agents almost from the time he entered the bank, his nervous actions having attracted their attention. The Agents were in the bank on other business at the time.

Solutions of the cases studied resulted from many different events or investigative techniques, not all of them as easily as the instance cited above. Fingerprints found in the bank and/or getaway cars led to the arrest of some bandits. Bait money was traced to the robber in another



In some instances, subjects have wandered in off the street to confess the robbery of a bank. Such stories should not be discounted without a complete check.



Bank robbers often flee interstate, necessitating a far-flung network of persistent and coordinated investigation involving law enforcement agencies on all levels.

case. One bandit surrendered, and the mother of another turned him in. License numbers on getaway cars led to some of the robbers, while the ability of witnesses to identify photographs of suspects caused the downfall of others.

One robber, armed with a dagger, secured slightly more than \$2,000 from one bank and ran. He did not, however, reckon with the speed and determination of the bank's assistant vice president who overtook him, captured him, and recovered all the loot.

One man was picked up by a local police department 9 days after the robbery and close to a thousand miles away. He was arrested, not for the bank robbery, but for being involved in a barroom fight. A check of his activities following the arrest led to his being connected with the bank robbery.

Two men held up a bank in Greenback, Tenn., on December 27, 1962, and escaped with \$53,993 in cash. During the robbery a customer was struck in the face with a pistol, suffering a broken nose and lacerations. The bandits fled in a blue convertible coupe. The robbery occurred at approximately 12:28 p.m. Some 20 minutes later, two suspects were in custody and the entire loot recovered. Although the bank had no alarm system, an official promptly notified the FBI of the robbery. An areawide alert immediately was put out to all law enforcement agencies. Two local officers,

(Continued on page 25)

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

Preparing Cases for Court Trial Requires Planning

by ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANK E. HANCOCK,
Augusta, Maine

(This is the conclusion of a two-part article on the preparation of cases for trial.)

It is always helpful to have an assistant in the preparation and presentment of the case. Usually the State presents a fairly large number of witnesses and many pieces of evidence. A carefully prepared trial book will be invaluable at this point. The prosecutor will have before him the names of witnesses and, generally, what testimony they will give. It also should show what real evidence has been gathered and who has possession of it.

Preparing the Witness

Each prospective witness should be examined before trial by the prosecutor or his assistant, and that same person should conduct the examination in the courtroom. Most witnesses will be unfamiliar with the manner in which testimony is given in court. The rules of evidence and court procedure will be foreign to them. Any witness, therefore, will obtain greater ease in telling his story if he is required to go over it several times, just in the form in which he will be expected to give it on the stand in answer to the questions which the State's attorney will expect to ask him. It is also a good idea to cross-examine a witness before trial to give him some idea of what to expect from the defense counsel. The principal thing to instill in the mind of a witness is that you want to bring before the court and jury the witness' own story given in his own language in a straightforward manner. Above everything else, a witness should tell the truth and he will have nothing to worry about on the witness stand.

The Expert Witness

The expert witness is, of course, more familiar with courtroom technique than the average lay witness. The expert should conduct his examination of evidence with the idea in mind of testifying

about that examination. He should know pretty well what is expected of him, but a good prosecutor will not rely on that. He must review the testimony with the expert just as with any other witness. The expert should be prepared to state his schooling, background, and experience in his particular field to properly qualify him as such an expert. This, of course, can impress a jury. It is always a good idea to let the expert give his qualifications even though defense counsel agrees to them. I might state here that the experience of the State of Maine's use of FBI Agents as expert witnesses has been outstanding. We have submitted evidence to Washington a number of times, and the Bureau has been most cooperative. Those Agents that I have heard testify have been true experts. Experienced defense counsel will more often than not leave them alone. They make very impressive witnesses.

The Medicolegal Expert

As I have stated before, the medicolegal expert is vital to the State in a homicide case. An experienced pathologist in this type case, who has done a thorough job in his post mortem examination, will leave little for the defense. But again, a thorough pretrial examination of this expert is required. By discussing the case with him, the prosecutor can make sure that he covers all phases of the death. This witness will be the key to establishing the corpus delicti and ruling out death by means other than at the hand of another person.

Prosecutor in Readiness

The prosecutor, in preparing a particular case, should make a study of those matters which will arise during trial. In a homicide case, he should be familiar with the field in which his experts will testify. This is important with relation to his own witnesses and also with relation to any experts that the defense may bring forward.

After pretrial examination of witnesses, a thorough check of the evidence to be presented and exhibits to be used, the State's attorney should make a list of order of witnesses and what evidence will be presented through those witnesses. This often presents a problem because of continuity and possession of evidence. However, with our excellent investigation and preparation, we should be in a position to present the State's case clearly and concisely to the court and jury—at least in relation to the facts.

Final Preparation

A prosecuting attorney in his final preparation for a trial must review the law applicable to the case. The rules of evidence as well as the substantive law should be studied from a viewpoint of his own evidence and the probable evidence of his opponent. Typical examples of questions on evidence that should be studied and briefed, if applicable to the case, are as follows:

What evidence is necessary to prove the corpus delicti in a given case?

How should a specific record kept in the regular course of business be introduced?

How can hospital records, death certificates, and the like be introduced?

How can you prove the mailing of a particular letter or the sending of a telegram?

Is a certain admission binding on the defendant or codefendant?

Does a statement made by a dying person meet all the requirements for the admission of such statement in evidence?

Whenever possible, hypothetical questions should be prepared beforehand, should he plan to use them in regard to expert testimony.

Quote the Law

A good prosecutor will save himself and the court a good deal of time by having as much law as possible at his fingertips. To be able to quote the law before the jury will enhance his status in the courtroom not only with the jury but also with the court. In preparation for any type of case, a good lawyer will try to be the best informed person in the courtroom as to the law.

A prosecuting attorney must prepare an opening statement to the jury. It is important in making such an opening to say enough to inform the jury

of the nature of the case and what the State will prove, but not to say too much, particularly with regard to things you may not be able to prove. Good defense counsel will throw it back in a prosecutor's face on final argument and it can be harmful to the State's case.

Selecting the Jury

The selection of a jury even takes some preparation. Again, law enforcement officials can be of assistance to the State's attorney. An investigation into any possible criminal record of prospective jurors is important. Even if such investigation reveals minor violations, we can't take chances. A juror convicted for driving without a license may despise the police. Whatever information can be obtained as to these jurors is important. It is difficult to judge individuals for jury duty. Unless you have some basic concrete reason for challenging, it is often just as well to let a person sit rather than challenge, simply to make use of a peremptory challenge.

Know Rules of Procedure

Problems during trial are bound to arise, but thorough preparation will certainly minimize those problems. Law enforcement officers should have some knowledge of the basic rules of evidence and courtroom procedure. I think all of us at some time or another have become impatient with the technicalities of the law of evidence, but a careful study of those rules and an attempt to understand their purpose will demonstrate beyond doubt the reason for which they come into being. That reason is to make sure that judgments which involve the life and liberty of the individual on the one hand, and peace and security of the State, on the other, shall be based, so far as humanly possible, only upon evidence really worthy of being believed and acted upon in such important matters.

Where certain evidence is ruled inadmissible, there is good reason, based upon logic, as to why that evidence ought not to be allowed to influence the judge or jury in determining what the true facts are. Armed with a basic knowledge of the law of evidence, the law enforcement official, as an investigator, can conduct his investigation of a crime in the light of such knowledge. As a witness for the prosecution, he will proceed directly to the proof of the case without loss of time and

without any sense of frustration arising from the refusal of the court to allow the proof in the manner proposed.

Pretrial Examinations

The rules of evidence point up the need of thorough examination of witnesses before trial. The average citizen witness simply does not understand what "hearsay," "irrelevant," or "immaterial" means. How many times have you heard a witness on the stand start to repeat a conversation with a person other than the respondent and have both attorneys and the judge jump down his throat? This irritates the witness and makes examination appear clumsy. The jurors also, having little knowledge of the law of evidence, will be confused by such proceedings. Pretrial explanation of simple rules and the method of answering certain questions should alleviate much of this type of mistake.

Direct Examination

Direct examination itself oftentimes presents a problem to the prosecuting counsel. It is basic that on direct examination a witness cannot be asked leading questions except for introductory purposes. When answers have to be dragged from a witness with defense counsel waiting to object to such leading, the value of the testimony is lost. Some witnesses can't be stopped once they start talking. This is bad because they may give objectionable testimony which will be stricken from the record, again causing confusion. Once such a witness starts talking, it is difficult for the examiner to interrupt him. The jury may get the impression that the State is trying to keep information from them that the witness is so willing to give. These problems of direct examination, usually brought on by poor preparation, will cast a bad light on the State's case at the outset.

Law Officers' Testimony

In the case of testimony of officers and policemen, it is important that the judge and jury have confidence in what they have to say. Only by constantly exhibiting complete honesty and integrity can this respect by the judge and jury be maintained. Answers to questions by either counsel should be direct. Unnecessary information should not be volunteered.

Officers may refresh their recollections by notes, but should not make the mistake of having any material other than proper notes. Opposing counsel may want to examine whatever is being used, and he could request that it be introduced in evidence. Any extra material not meant for the particular case could be embarrassing.

Manner Before the Court

Points to remember in testifying might be categorized as follows:

1. Make a good appearance—be neatly dressed.
2. Speak clearly and slowly.
3. Stick to the facts—don't be longwinded.
4. Never argue or be flippant with opposing counsel.
5. Never memorize a story.
6. Take pains to listen attentively to each question—never guess at the meaning of a question.
7. Never hesitate to admit frankly a mistake, or that you don't remember certain things.

I have discussed the importance of labeling, possession, and continuity of evidence during the investigation. In the courtroom, care must be taken to properly lay the base for the introduction of such evidence. Any mistake as to the marking or continuity can result in the exclusion of important bits of evidence needed to prove the elements of a crime.

Be Familiar With Facts

The problem frequently arises as to the need of certain testimony as evidence. I have found that in becoming thoroughly familiar with the State's case, I often overlook the fact that the jury is hearing the evidence for the first time. We shouldn't anticipate that the jury thinks as an attorney does and because in our own minds certain matters are clear and connected that the jury will think the same. Any doubts as to admissibility of additional testimony or exhibits should result in going forward with its presentation. Too often, after trial, we'll wonder why we didn't do it.

There is always the possibility that your own witness will change his testimony to the extent of putting the examiner right on the spot. This doesn't often happen, but a prosecutor must be in the position of knowing the facts and of being able to bring his witness around as much as possible. If the witness becomes hostile, there is always the opportunity of requesting the court to cross-examine. With that opportunity, a prose-

cutor is then able to turn the tables again to his advantage.

Presenting Final Argument

A good prosecutor must be sure at the close of his case that all testimony is in to prove all the elements of the crime. He should be prepared as much as possible for rebuttal evidence, but that will depend to a great extent on the defendant's presentation. Closing argument can be based only on what actually has been presented. Care must be taken in preparing that argument. He must size up the jury through the trial and consider the best manner in which to present such argument.

Make Good Impression

Finally, the appearance and conduct of counsel are important. The jury's impressions of a case are derived not only from the witnesses and the ex-

hibits, but also from the conduct of counsel. A prosecutor should avoid seeming to be anxious for a conviction or of "having it in" for the defendant. He should not make frequent objections of a technical nature, lest the jury feels that he is trying either to conceal something or to obtain a conviction by interposing technicalities. He must be fair and still show confidence in his case. Make sure the jury realizes that society's stake in the trial is just as important as the defendant's.

Thoroughness Necessary

As you may have gathered by this time, problems are sure to arise during trial, but these problems can be little ones if thorough preparation is made beforehand by every official involved in the case.

I will reiterate. Investigations should be conducted with the eventual trial in mind. The burden of the trial counsel can be eased by a complete, methodical, and thorough preparation.



POLICE FOILED BY TIN FOIL BUT NOT FOR LONG

Just as the flimflam artist has numerous methods of defrauding the public, so has the numbers writer devised means to keep records of illegal bets.

A new method brought to the attention of police recently consists of utilizing the opposite or white side of the tinfoil wrapper from a cigarette package, cutting or tearing a narrow strip of the foil, and writing the numbers bets on it with a ballpoint pen. The strip is carried in the hand, and, if approached by an officer, the writer quickly rolls the foil into a ball with his fingers and drops it.

In this instance, when officers arrested and searched a numbers writer after observing him record a bet, no numbers slip or evidence of any bets could be found. The officer later returned to the scene of the arrest and located a small ball of tinfoil. Smoothed out, it matched another blank piece of foil found on the man at the time of his arrest—and contained the information the police were seeking.

It was noted that in utilizing this method the numbers writer could have retrieved the foil later; also the recorded bets are not necessarily destroyed if dropped during inclement weather.

63-4296-10 serial 560
JUNE 1963

Cincinnati dated 5-29-62



SURVEYOR'S TRIPOD USED AS A POLICE AID

Safe squad detectives investigating a recent case in Washington, D.C., sought means to obtain photographs of certain suspects who gathered from time to time at a particular residence. Observing that there was a construction project in progress near this residence, the police officers conceived a plan to obtain the pictures they were seeking. They borrowed a surveyor's tripod and replaced the transit instrument with a camera equipped with a telescopic lens. Thus, posing as surveyors connected with the construction project, they were in a position to take the photographs without arousing suspicion. 63-4296-53

WFO dated 6-21-61

YOUTH—TOMORROW'S LEADERS

On the inside back cover of this issue is a message on good citizenship from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to the young people of America. Poster-size copies of the statement are available without cost to school, church, and youth groups and other interested citizen organizations upon request to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington 25, D.C.

CRIME PREVENTION

Photography Used To Fight Menace of Sex Deviates

by CHIEF CLARE W. KYLER, *Mansfield, Ohio,*
Police Department

Some months ago, Mansfield, Ohio, a city of 50,000 in the central part of the State, had its first double slaying of children in many years. The bodies of two small girls, aged 7 and 9, were found floating in a stream running through the north section of the city. The girls had been beaten to death.

Within a few hours, an unemployed 18-year-old youth, with a record of sex offenses and recently released from the Ohio Boys' Industrial School, was developed as a suspect. After investigation and interrogation by the detective bureau and the Ohio State Bureau of Criminal Identification, the youth confessed the crime and was charged with the double slaying. He said he made indecent advances to the two little girls who had fled from him in panic. The youth then pursued the girls, knocked them to the ground, and kicked them to death. He threw the bodies into a nearby stream where they were discovered later that day. The youth was committed by the court to the State hospital for the criminally insane.

Public Restroom Menace

A few weeks later, when the public was beginning to recover from the shock of the brutal slayings, a 20-year-old youth was arrested—and has since been convicted—for molesting a 14-year-old boy in a wooded area not far from the scene of the double killings. One of the witnesses reporting the incident to police was the mother of one of the slain girls.

Under questioning, the young molester admitted that he had been a sex deviate for 6 years. He revealed that he had been assaulted himself in a public restroom in the city park when he was 14 years old, and this had started him along the path of sex deviation. The public park is in the center of the city's business district. The boy stated it was a meeting place for other sex deviates in the city.

Our records indicated this particular restroom was frequently the site of beatings and robberies,

and the situation called for a general investigation into the activities taking place there. It was swiftly becoming a public menace. Investigation was clearly needed to prevent future crimes.

The windowless restroom is located underground, beneath the park, making it an ideal place for derelicts and deviates to congregate.

Solution Sought

Conducting an inconspicuous investigation posed a real problem for the department. After studying the situation, Capt. John Butler suggested that the best technique for bringing these activities to light would be to install a motion picture cam-



Chief Clare W. Kyler.

era inside the restroom and film whatever suspicious activities took place. It was a legally permissible procedure, as the structure was city property and no restrictions would be placed on such action. The county prosecutor and the park commissioner gave full approval and offered their complete cooperation in the undertaking. Not only would this plan identify the men we were looking for, but the film would also make excellent evidence for prosecution.

Setting the Scene

A thorough inspection of the location indicated that photographic investigation would be possible. By installing larger electric light bulbs and painting the walls a light color, motion pictures could be taken.

Accordingly, a notice was placed in the local newspaper that the restroom would be closed for 2 days for repairs. During this time, necessary changes were made to permit the best possible conditions for taking the pictures. A pair of 200-watt bulbs were installed in the ceiling outlets, replacing the smaller bulbs, and the walls were painted a light gray to reflect the light. There was only one available place to install the camera so that it would be hidden from view of patrons. This was a towel dispenser mounted at eye level on a door to a small storage closet. In the center of the dispenser was a 7- by 8-inch mirror. By removing the mirror, cutting the back out of the dispenser, and sawing a hole in the closet door, an officer standing in the closet could view two-thirds of the room. A two-way mirror, the same size as the one removed, was installed in the dispenser, allowing the officer to see out of the closet without being seen himself. He could shoot the pictures through the mirror.

Details Checked

To insure that users of the restroom would not become suspicious, even the slightest details were given strict attention. An exhaust fan was installed in the ceiling to cover the clicking of the camera as it started and stopped, and the door of the storage closet was kept padlocked after the officer had taken his position inside. The officer had a supply of towels which he could place into the dispenser as they were needed, since it would have been impossible to take the pictures if the dispenser were fully loaded.



Outside view of men's restroom.

Three men of the department were assigned to do the filming. A procedure was established for loading and unloading the camera, since none of the officers on the investigation team could give legal testimony as expert photographers. This duty was turned over to an Ohio State Highway Patrol officer assigned to public relations work in the area.

A Bolex H16 reflex movie camera was used with Ektachrome high-speed film (type A). The film was hand developed on 100-foot reels and remained in the first developer 18 minutes instead of the usual 10 minutes.

At the end of the second day of outfitting the room, a test film was shot. It was excellent, with subjects clear and sharp for accurate identification.

On the third day, the restroom was reopened, its hours to coincide with those of downtown business places. Each day during the investigation, one of the three officers selected to investigate was to be locked in the restroom storage closet to stay until the facility closed for the day.

The camera was loaded with 100 feet of film each morning by the highway patrol officer, and, at



Inside view of restroom showing towel dispenser on door of storage closet.

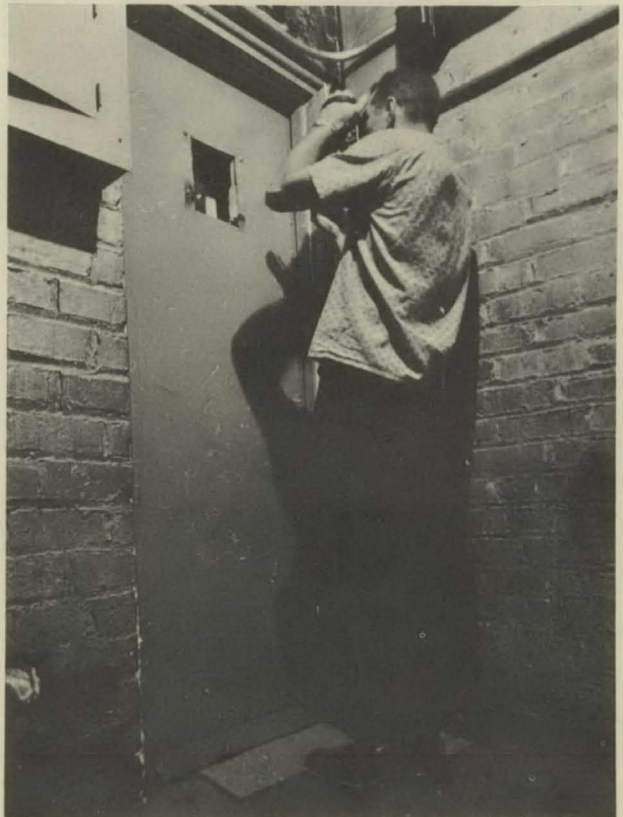
the end of the day, the photographer would return the camera to him to unload and process the film. To a great extent, this procedure eliminated any chance of photographic error on the part of the investigators. Once in the closet, they had only to bring the subject into focus, start the camera, and stop it when the subject departed. Focus distances were marked on the camera for further convenience.

For complete identification of any person committing an indecent act, the officer taking the pictures would notify the other two members of the team stationed outside the restroom, communicating by means of a hand transmitter radio, and giving a complete description of the person. Upon leaving, the subject or subjects would be followed by the outside men and identification established.

Results of Experiment

The filming continued for 7 days. At the end of that time, the investigation was halted to coordinate the evidence gathered. After a week, the filming started again for another 7 days. The filming stopped when a man attempted to assault a 12-year-old newsboy. The assailant was immediately arrested.

The photographic investigation ran for 2 weeks. During that time hundreds of persons were observed entering and leaving the restroom, but only those acting suspiciously or committing acts of sexual perversion were photographed. In the 1,700 feet of film exposed in the experiment, 65 men were shown committing indecent acts, more than half of whom have been identified. Thirty-seven of the 65 were immediately arrested on charges of sodomy, which carries a penalty of imprisonment for not less than 1 year nor more than 20 years in this State. It was learned that 18 of the 37 had a prior police history, many with records of serious sex offenses. The other men who had acted suspiciously were interviewed, fingerprinted, and released.



Inside of closet showing police officer taking pictures through opening in door and mirror of towel dispenser.



FINGERPRINTING

The surface of the fingers should be evenly inked with a light coat of printer's ink when taking fingerprints. *No source listed*

POLICE TRAINING

Complacency is reputed to be the enemy of progress. The Training Section of the Cincinnati Division of Police subscribes to this truism. With some measure of success in past training programs, the section realized that to merely maintain the established pace would not be sufficient. Our goal is progress. Experience has proved that there is always room for improvement.

Cost of Time

Basically, the problem seems to be the ever-increasing volume of new and different information that must be disseminated to the police officer. A complication is the ever-increasing cost of the time required to distribute this knowledge. The pressure, of course, was the need to do it. Our officers have to be kept informed of procedures, policies, techniques, changes in law, and other important tools of the profession. Errors based on ignorance are costly, both individually and collectively.

Power-Packed Instruction

Seen in this perspective, the problem could be restated in the form of a question: How can the division make better use of the time available without expanding, and without taking more time away from productive work of the individual? The answer, logically enough, was that each presently available instructional hour must be made more effective—power packed and pumped full of “must know” information. To accomplish this, the division had to employ every modern technique of instructional aid and procedure available. The problem was divided into four major phases:

1. A command school for instructors;
2. Rewriting of all lesson plans;
3. Modifications of examinations (with critiques);
4. Student counseling and evaluation of class results.

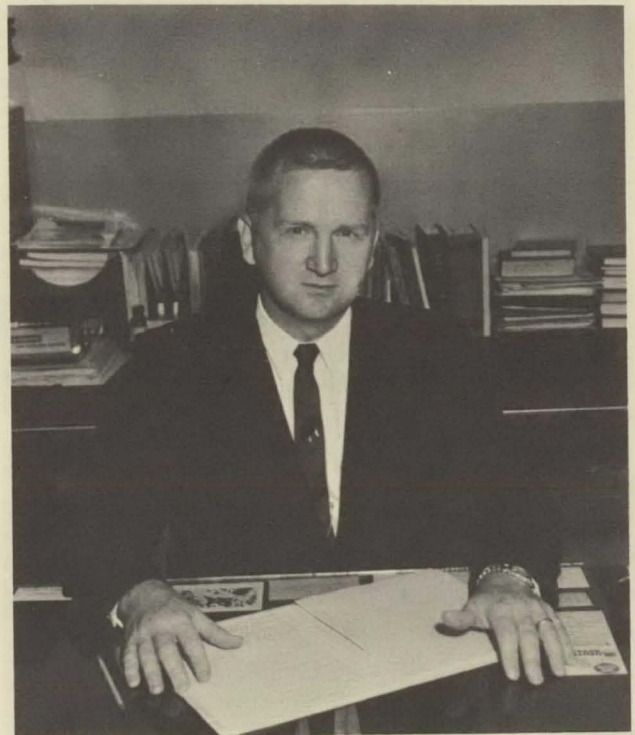
Compact Program Is Vital Phase of Police Training

by LT. STANLEY R. GROTHAUS, *Division of Police,
Cincinnati, Ohio*

Each of these parts will be individually considered and discussed in sufficient detail to permit any interested reader to use those that might apply to his own problem.

Source of Material

Assigned to the task of planning this detailed program, the author delved into an intensive exploration of available material. Research into military training manuals, educational books, and a great deal of personal experience and that of other police instructors contributed to the accumulated data. Out of this mass of information evolved a compact 3-day course, filled with a highly condensed, pre-digested, “cream off the top” type of instructor training designed to convert properly motivated supervisors into more capable instructors regard-



Lt. Stanley R. Grothaus.

less of the point-of-sale formal classroom training, rollcall or sidewalk instruction.

Planning the Course

The planning encompassed the redesign of lesson plan sheets, preparation of assignment and objective sheets, detailed critique forms for student and instructor use, and 8 hours of precisely spelled-out lesson plans with established time and instructional aid cues.

Having the opportunity to put some workable techniques into practical play, the plan included the "individual approach" as part of its motivating force. Each supervisor was personally welcomed by the training staff and supplied with a file jacket containing basic curriculum material and bearing his own name on the cover.

In addition to this, a coffee break was arranged for 9 a.m. each morning to allow a talk session after the first period. This never failed to arouse the appreciation of the supervisors.

Command School

After their welcome, the supervisors were addressed by the training officer who sketched the objectives of the course, describing the planned curriculum for the 3-day command school. He gave them excellent and logical reasons for the program, established standards, and discussed the procedures involved. After a review of the problems of the past and a clear connection with the plans for the future, he turned the lectern over to the assistant training officers. The Cincinnati Police Command School was officially launched.

Public Speaking

A brief outline of some effective speaking principles was given and then each instructor-supervisor was immediately called upon to deliver a short talk. The format of the talk was suggested by the instructor who requested that each man give his name and present rank, his date of original appointment, various assignments, promotional dates, any outstanding arrests, and then close with one problem he felt was important in training.

Returning to the class after their coffee break, the supervisors were ushered through a period of discussion on the principles of learning. During this part of the school, modern psychology was

explored, showing not only how they learned but how they might employ these principles in helping their future students to learn more efficiently. In this, as well as in all parts of the school, each man was a participating unit. Instructors called upon everyone, but with tactful consideration for each individual's feelings.

Fundamentals of Instruction

This period was devoted to student dissection of various types of instruction from the straight lecture to discussions to demonstrations, and to composite forms. Advantages and disadvantages and applications of each received the critical attention of all members.

Instructional Aids

Two hours were dedicated to instructional aids. A large variation of types of aids was used, these ranging from magnetic boards to sound movies, and from flannelboards to overhead projectors with colorful transparencies. Several important points were brought out during these periods; however, the one that made the students smile in appreciation was the technique of using the tone of the sound movie to keep the students awake. In a dimmed room, it is easy to nap. Having an abrupt change in the sound tone was a wakeup stimulus difficult to ignore!

Instructional aids were considered to be aids and not replacements for teaching. They were developed as assistants and supplements and carriers for emphasis. This phase played a large part in the planned program to make training hours more effective. As was developed during the period on the "Fundamentals of Instruction," the students learned that lecture minus any illustration was inefficient for our purposes; that the power of sight, the 80-percent avenue into the mind, must be employed to help the student acquire more information in the same time.

Preparation

The following hour was built around the technique of instruction, known as preparation. The student-supervisors were conducted through a spirited class discussion on the preparation of the lesson plan and of himself, as instructor. The expanding halo of "must know" material was shown

in its true light. Without this central core of essential material, any lesson plan would be poorly organized and very likely to fail in its objective.

Presentation

The presentation stage was a detailed analysis of each of the types of presentations in use and how to make the most effective application of each of the forms. The students learned that there was a place for each and that to be of greatest utility each must be employed only in specific instances where its capabilities could be realized to the fullest. They learned in this concept that a straight lecture where a skill must be acquired was futile, that in this case demonstration and application must be used.

Application

In the application stage, the students became aware of the fact that they had been practicing application from the very beginning of the school. In their initial talks, in their answers to questions, and in the questions they asked of the instructor and other students, they all had been applying what they were learning. They learned in this stage how to make the most of the principles of application, the "doing" effort, and how to make sure that their future students would profit most from it.

Examination

The examination was a combination form of conference on the "whys" and the "hows" of examination. They learned (some not too quick to accept) that the examination was not a form of persecution but was instead an actual aid to learning because examinations determine areas of lack of retention of material. There was obviously little merit in a review of material already learned. Applied examinations detected the weak areas, and the student could concentrate his attention where it would do the most good. During this phase it was forcibly demonstrated that "recognition is much easier than recall." The second part of the hour was an examination to test their new knowledge while, at the same time, the principles of correct and incorrect examinations were shown.

No examination being complete without a critique, the previously mentioned examination was then constructively criticized by the students.

Their comments were quite candid. All of the points developed were dynamic reinforcements to the many points the command school had planned to emphasize. Techniques of controlling the critiques were applicable to all phases of instruction. The students were asked to relate their "out of line" explorations with the objectives of the course. By making the student, himself, establish this connection if he could, the other students could see if there were a real connection. Thus, instead of allowing the educational program to deteriorate into a "bull session," it was restored to a productive direction.

Workshop

A review of the points acquired in previous hours was dovetailed into an introduction to the new format of lesson plans. The students were shown how to establish objectives in any project, the simplest being the question: "What is my major goal in this lesson plan?" The students selected one topic from a rather detailed list and then outlined a 15-minute lesson plan which would serve as the basis for a student presentation on the third day. Learning and applying the techniques of objective planning were novel experiences for many of the supervisors who had never served as instructors in academy formal training. They soon fitted this concept of mental roadmapping into their bag of tricks.

Each man filled out a comprehensive lesson plan checklist which gave him more valuable material on which he would later rely. After this initial planning, each man completed his lesson plan using books from the training section library and material from the voluminous files on every conceivable police subject. Major points were selected for emphasis, using instructional aids of a wide variety limited only by academy resources and student imagination. Using available tape recorders and other media, the students practiced their presentations. Most of them later reported that they went home and practiced with their families as audience. The competition for a good showing was keen!

Student Presentations

Each student was required to make a timed and illustrated presentation. In order to provide many opportunities for talking, each man introduced the next presentation. Every other student criticized

the man making the presentation. Critique sheets were used, with the students marking those areas where they thought that improvement was essential. Prior to this, the instructors requested that constructive criticism be used rather than simply empty compliments. They stressed that a groundless compliment was like a poor search of a prisoner—it merely made the speaker feel safer than he really was. This idea was borne out in the types of criticism given by the students. The critique sheets were gathered, screened by the training staff, and then given to the student instructor concerned.

Final Critique

At the close of the school, the supervisor students were requested to give any constructive criticism of the school they might wish to bring to the attention of the staff. There were some points brought out that were accepted as valid and used to improve future classes. Most of the supervisors echoed an important opinion. They felt important because they “had been made a working part of the training,” not merely sitting out in the audience as the target of material.

Recapping the Course

In the final summary, the entire course was cap-suled and recapped. The application of all of the principles discussed in the course was pointed out: The instructors had used in their correct order all of the techniques mentioned, and this process was a step on the road to success. The techniques of “Tell them what you are going to tell them” in the form of establishing an objective, giving a reason why it will profit them to learn, setting up standards or goals, telling them how the program will operate, and connecting past knowledge with their present instruction; “Tell them,” in the form of whatever method is most appropriate, fitting the most important information in the logical sequence of activities; and, finally, “Telling them what you told them,” in the form of reviews, critiques, and summaries. All of this was taken out and rediscussed in the final period of the school.

The second phase of the modification program was a critical analysis and rewriting of all recruit class lesson plans in the new style, with highlighting of major points in a variety of aid forms. Formerly, lengthy courses such as Criminal Law,

Accident Investigation, and Patrol Techniques were broken down into theory and practice and individual instructors assigned to each part. This technique aided the students through providing a change of pace.

Each course was considered in terms of available emphasis on the hard core of “must know” and then in the light of what is required for a working knowledge of the subject. It was rated time-wise, and sufficient hours were allocated to put the subject across to the students. Lesson plans were written by the selected instructors on the basis of these objectives.

Aid Forms Essential

Instructional aids, being a key to compacted learning, became a must in all lesson plans. Inexpensive aids, easily stored and flexible in application, were designed for each course. Most of these were in the form of transparencies for overhead projection. The overhead projector was a favorite because of its versatility. It was one blackboard that “could be turned off” while the instructor wished to discuss another point. The instructional aid program took full advantage of the known psychological experience that we gain more than 80 percent of our knowledge through our vision. This was put to work to make our training hour as productive as possible.

The instructors, themselves, did most of the rewriting of the lesson plans, with the academy staff serving as editors and proofreaders. Each assigned instructor received the personal attention of the training section staff and was encouraged to practice and to call for any aid he might require.

Examinations Modified

The examination phase of training came in for close scrutiny. Since, in a 14-week course, the students spend 2 hours per week in examinations, it was an important consideration in training to make certain that this time was well spent. Rather than conduct weekly “inquisitions,” the examinations were modified into training aids whereby the student would, as the command school illustrated, do a better job by having weak areas called to his attention for study. A critical discussion of the examination was planned to follow each exam period.

Scoring of examinations had always been a source of much lost time to the academy staff who would be called upon to make dozens of semantical decisions on word meanings for fill-in answers. Accordingly, fill-in questions were discarded in favor of multiple-choice and true-false questions.

Master Answer Sheet

To make grading more efficient, a modern IBM type of answer sheet was adopted. This was combined with a master answer sheet whereon the correct answers were circled. The student sheet was centered on the master, over an illuminated glass, and it was a simple matter to check wrong answers. A prefigured grade value sheet was then consulted which gave an instant grade for a precise number of wrong answers. In this manner, 50 examinations of 150 questions each could be accurately corrected and graded in 1 hour.

Student Counseling

No training program can be considered as a goal in itself. As a means to an end it must prove its value through a critical testing and evaluation of results. The large amount of effort poured into the command school, the rewriting of lesson plans with instructional aids emphasis, and the reworking of examination techniques had to be justified by results.

Progress involves change, but, since not all change is progress, a definite system of checks had to be built into the curriculum to make certain that we had achieved progress, not mere change. Along this avenue, constant inspection was the rule. Students were checked regularly for progress and for deviations from their expected performance as established by their original entrance performance test, with plotted median level determined week by week. Any serious changes in performance were spotted immediately and the student called in for counseling.

Training Efficiency

Judging from the results of the last recruit class, through a comparison with similar classes in the past, the training section has established indisputably that the enormous amount of work done in the name of achieving a higher degree of training-hour efficiency has been very successful.

JUNE 1963

As in any change of program, the Cincinnati Division of Police continues to maintain its traditional "finger on the pulse" attitude. Never resting on its laurels or wasting time in mere self-eulogy, the training section uses the past as research material for additional advances. The material accumulated, the statistics compiled, and the results secured are employed to one end—the continued improvement of the training program for the greater efficiency of the individual officer.

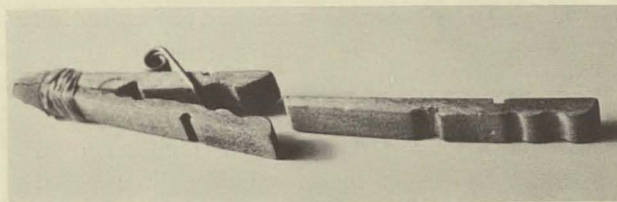


Incendiary Device Made From Clothespin

An incendiary device made from an ordinary clothespin recently was brought to the attention of police in one of the New England States.

The clothespin is taken apart and the spring mounted on the outside. The handle tips of the pin are tightly bound together with a rubber band. A match is then inserted into the open end of the pin, head first. When the coil of the metal spring is depressed to the rear, the lower foot of the spring snaps forward and bangs the head of the match, causing it to ignite. The action also projects the match 10 to 30 feet into the air. Generally, the match remains lighted even after it strikes an object.

Although found in the possession of juveniles, the device could be used by would-be arsonists.



Clothespin in fired position. Tip portion of part of another clothespin is used to recock the firing mechanism.



Match is inserted ready to be fired and projected.

63-4296-32-622

New Haven, dated 12-11-62

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Wooden Chair Is Hot Seat for Numbers Player

In the raid of a gambling establishment in a New England city, police found a large assortment of slips containing number-pool plays concealed in an ordinary-appearing wooden chair.

During the raid of the business place, which was only a front for the gambling operation, the proprietor attempted to hide something in the chair on which he was sitting. Police officers, immediately suspicious, examined the chair closely and found that the upper portion of the seat of the chair was fastened by hinges and cross screws. Pressure exerted on the screws opened this section of the chair and revealed a well-concealed compartment in which the proprietor kept his illicit numbers slips. *63-4296-5 serial 403*

Nationwide criminal activities
★ *11-14-60*

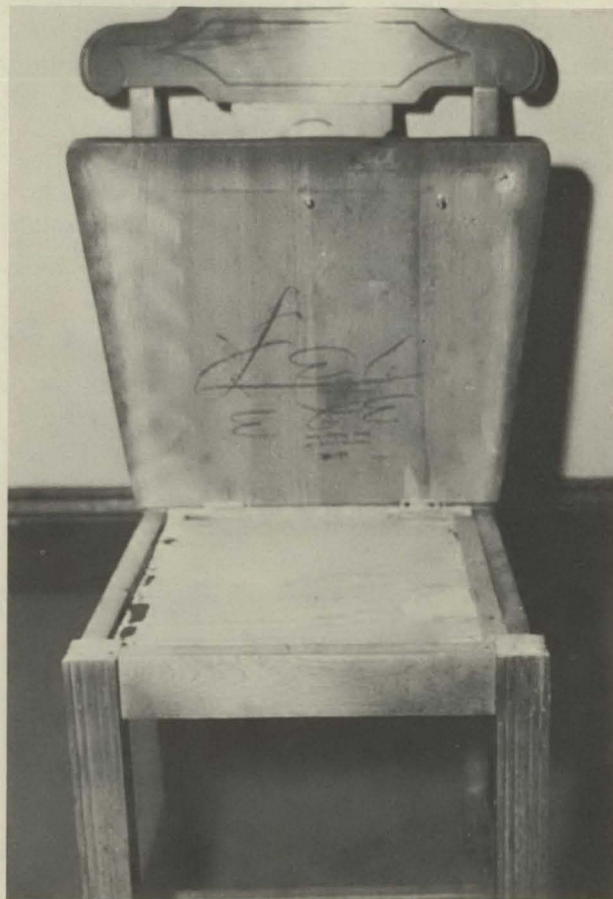
FRAUDULENT RACKET FLEECES UNWARY VICTIMS

Confidence men claiming to be deliverymen for major retail stores in a large Canadian city have been duping their victims in a most unusual manner.

Impersonating a store truck driver, a man appears with a COD package at the home of his intended victim. He plans his arrival at a time when the husband will be at work, because if both the man and the woman of the house are at home, the scheme will fail. In the event both are at home, he makes the excuse that he has been given the wrong address. The COD charge he places on the package ranges up to \$40, and usually he is able to get this amount if only one of the couple is at home.

The stores with which the operators of the racket claim to be connected are, naturally, unaware of this proceeding and, so far, have been powerless to put a stop to it despite police cooperation. *63-4296-243*

ottawa, dated 10-10-62



Open seat of chair reveals hidden compartment.

★

A "BLIND" FOR BETTING SLIPS

Some bookies have used a new hiding place for betting slips when raided by police. They quickly fold the betting slips—of the "flash" paper type—into small squares which are then placed around the end of the pull cords on venetian blinds and the "bells" on the cords seated over the folded slips. *63-4296-31*

newark, dated 2-5-63

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

Radio Stations Can Help Combat Auto Thefts

Representatives of news media in various parts of the country have expressed interest in assisting law enforcement to combat automobile thefts.

Mr. Ian A. Elliot, general manager of radio station KATL, Miles City, Mont., recently suggested to the FBI that law enforcement agencies and radio stations collaborate in this problem. He proposes that arrangements be considered for local authorities, when practical, to notify the radio stations in their area, supplying the description of the stolen vehicle, as soon as a theft is reported. The stations could then "break" the information immediately to their listeners.

The stations would alert motorists who were tuned in and people listening in their homes to be on the lookout for the automobile. They would be urged to report any pertinent information to the nearest law enforcement officer or agency. In addition, they would be cautioned not to attempt to stop automobiles believed to be stolen nor to try to apprehend the occupants.

Mr. Elliot believes that such cooperation would materially assist in the quick recovery of stolen vehicles as well as in the apprehension of criminals, many of whom use the stolen cars as getaway vehicles in more serious crimes. It is understood that some areas may already have variations of such a plan in effect. *Letter from KATL radio station manager, Ian A. Elliot, 3-4-63*

POLICE RADIOS MUST CEASE COMMUNICATIONS ON FIRES

The Federal Communications Commission has advised that after October 31, 1963, stations licensed in the Police Radio Service can no longer transmit communications pertaining to the fire activities of the licensee.

Users of the Police Radio Service will have to make plans to meet the October 31, 1963, deadline and establish a separate fire radio system or modify their existing systems from the police to the local government radio service. This latter alternative would, of course, enable users to establish a single communications system to transmit messages pertaining to any or all of their official activities, including police and/or fire.

Fire communications must be divorced from police systems by November 1, 1963, according to the Commission. *FCC correspondence to Mr. Robert Haynes, FBI*
JUNE 1963
dated 3-19-63

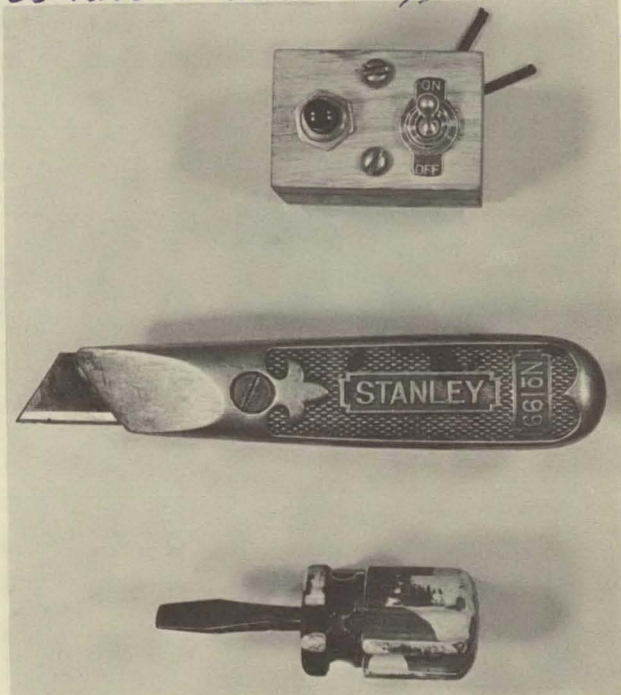
A "Do-it-yourself" Kit for Hot-Wiring Cars

Joyriding and hot-wiring stolen cars have become well-known violations to police across the country. A recent discovery coming to the attention of the police in connection with this national "pastime" is a do-it-yourself kit taken from a 15-year-old offender.

The kit consisted of a short, but heavy, screwdriver, a heavy duty knife, and a constructed combination off-and-on switch and starter button. The screwdriver was used for gaining entry into the vehicle through the window wing of the car and also in securing the wiring. The knife was used for stripping the insulation off the wires and cutting them. The combination switch and starter button was used to bypass the regular attachments of this kind on the stolen car, thus permitting the thief to stop and start the car at will. This gave the thief the added security of being able to shut off the motor of the car without having to pull loose the more conventional setups used in hot-wiring a car.

All these items were taken from the youth who admitted having made the kit while at school and using it to steal numerous cars for joyrides when his parents believed him to be at home in bed.

63-4296-47 serial 846, San Francisco



Switch, knife, and screwdriver used for hot-wiring a car.

OTHER TOPICS

Concealed weapons have long been a serious factor in the alarming crime problem facing law enforcement. It is commonplace to read or hear of innocent citizens who have fallen victims to concealed weapons used by hoodlums in fits of anger, drunkenness, bravado, or greed.

Most criminals consider a hidden gun to be part of their role as "tough guys," and many juvenile offenders attempt to mimic bigtime hoodlums by sneering at laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons. These individuals are a constant menace to unsuspecting, law-abiding citizens and law enforcement officers.

To the investigator and the arresting officer, the problem is a never-ending battle.

Captured Criminals

Experience has shown that many fugitives, when apprehended, have weapons concealed either on their person or among their possessions. FBI Agents, following the capture of a fleeing felon by police, obtained a waiver to search his hotel room and discovered, along with a .38 revolver, a sawed-off 12-gauge shotgun. It had a piece of coat hanger taped to the shortened stock. The weapon



Child's trainer rifle converted into a workable weapon.

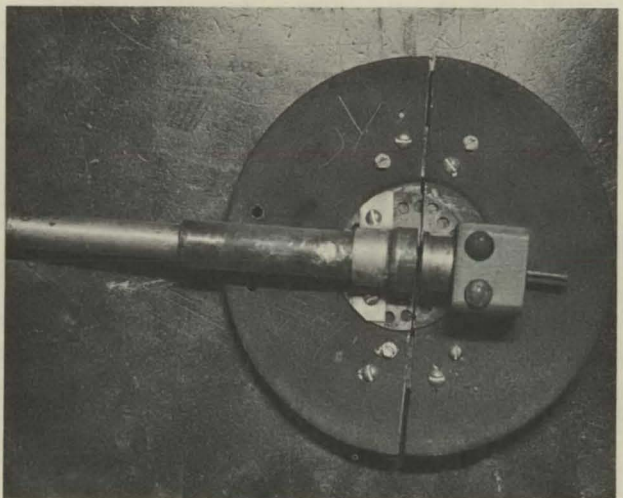
Concealed Weapons Are Serious Factor in Crime Problem

hung by the piece of coat hanger from a specially built shoulder sling worn under the coat. It could be worn under either arm. By merely raising it to a horizontal position, the weapon could be placed in immediate use.

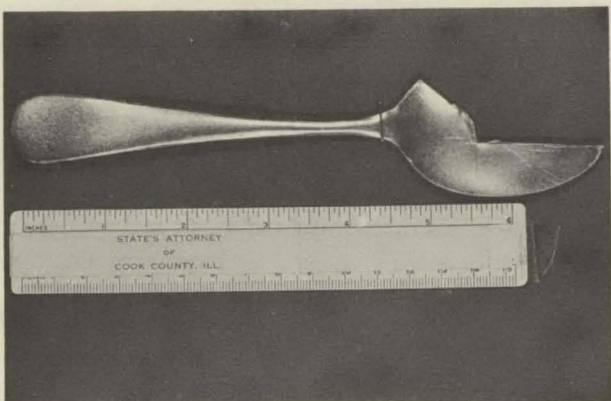
Local authorities in a large midwestern city identified a 23-year-old youth as the sadistic member of a terror-robbery gang that preyed on wealthy residents of the city. He fled to another State where he was apprehended by State police. Preparations were made to return him to the locale in the State from which he had fled.

Before accepting custody of the prisoner, the local officers searched him, notwithstanding that he had been confined continuously for 2 weeks. Concealed in his trousers, the officers found a teaspoon which had been flattened and shaped into a crude but effective weapon during his confinement. Upon its discovery, the youth snarled at the officer who found it, "That was meant for you."

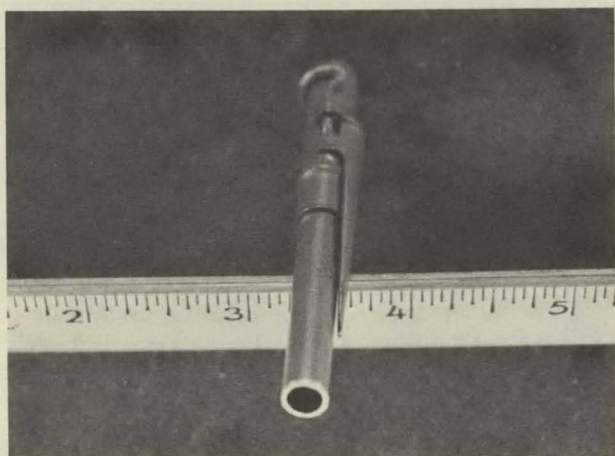
In the Pacific Northwest, two youths, ages 18 and 19, were arrested on burglary charges. Detectives recovered from them a dozen stolen pistols, rifles, and shotguns. Included in this collection was a .22 caliber machinegun constructed from an old .22 caliber rifle and parts from other weap-



Device fastened to a gate fires when the gate is opened.



Teaspoon converted into effective weapon.



Weapon is capable of firing a .22 short cartridge and inflicting serious injury.



Shoulder sling is worn with gun suspended from it by a coat hanger hook.



Accumulation of illegal weapons seized from men in the Armed Forces.

ons. The barrel had been machined down and fins cut in to cool it. The gun would fire seven rounds in one burst.

Unusual Weapons

Unusual weapons frequently come to the attention of law enforcement officers, some in the regular pursuit of their duties, others in circumstances sometimes a little out of the ordinary.

A deputy sheriff on the west coast encountered a mentally ill person recently who was obsessed with the fear that "someone was out to get him." Taking necessary steps for "self preservation," this man had devised a number of booby traps, all of them designed to fire .410 shotgun shells.

He had fastened one device to a gate. When the gate opened, a firing pin set off the .410 shell. A similar gadget was rigged to operate when an intruder tripped over a cord attached to the trap. The cord could be set at any height or to any object. This man had also converted a child's toy—a trainer rifle—into a workable weapon with an ordinary piece of pipe for a barrel, some solder, and a firing mechanism to enable the firing of the shell.

Another individual was arrested and searched by police in a midwestern city. In an inner pocket they found a comb, commonly known as the "rat tail" variety. It was about 9 inches in overall length and had been made into a deadly weapon. The plastic coating had been removed from the handle and the end sharpened to a fine point. The thin, hard metal rod protruded about 4 inches from the body of the comb.

A similar weapon, made from a monotype spindle, was removed from the effects of a man described as a typical schizophrenic.

A homemade weapon found in an abandoned car was apparently made from a stanchion and a portion of a lifeline of the type used on naval vessels. The weapon has an overall length of 23 inches and weighs 2½ pounds.

Commercial Type

Another weapon described by police as a "suicide" gadget was found in the possession of a man involved in an altercation with another person. He was arrested, taken to the police station and searched. The "suicide" weapon was found in his pocket.

The tiny weapon, some 3¼ inches in length and

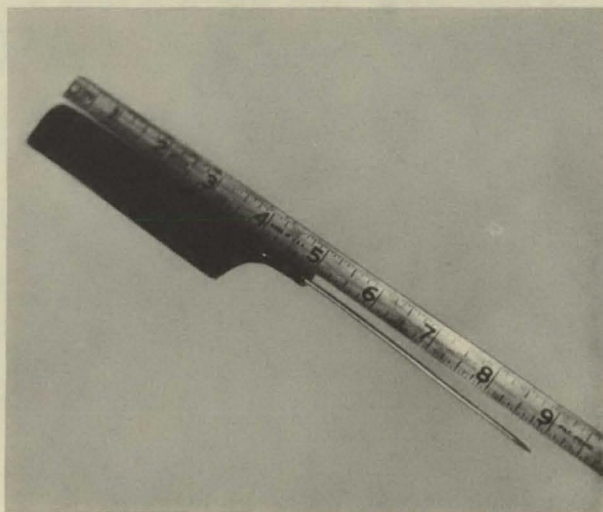
painted an olive drab color, is known as a "Stinger." It is a one-shot, .22 caliber firearm which cannot be reloaded. It fires a .22 short cartridge in two steps. The lever on the side is raised and slipped to the rear, then depressed. Depressing the lever spreads the round spring clip at the closed end of the device which releases the firing pin. The firing pin is compressed during manufacture. It is an extremely dangerous device, since it cannot be unloaded and could easily be accidentally discharged. It was loaded at the time it was taken from the man in question.

Problem to Military

Military authorities have also reported some difficulties with concealed and improvised weapons. An increase in crime among servicemen in one area led to the discovery and seizure of numerous dangerous items. The assortment also included commercially available knives, small gas guns, and blackjacks.

Of particular interest was a small, plastic toy crossbow about 3 inches in length to which there was attached a regular rubber band. It was made to shoot a short bolt with a small rubber suction cup on the front end. It was adapted for more sinister purposes by the insertion of a needle in the rubber end of the bolt.

In the collection were two rudimentary bludgeons, made simply by wrapping barbed wire around the end of a stick; a blackjack made by wrapping a flexible gas can nozzle with friction tape; and a couple of weighted chains.



"Rat tail" comb stripped and made into a weapon.

BANK ROBBERS

(Continued from page 7)

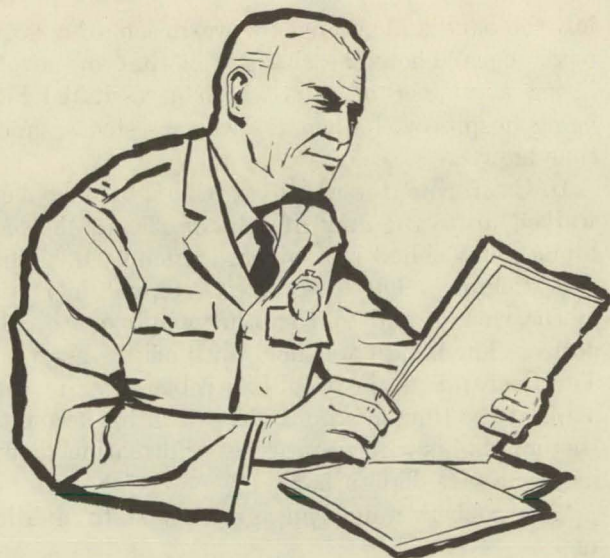
a chief of police and a deputy sheriff, spotted the getaway car about 18 miles from the bank and arrested the two men who have been charged with the robbery.

The solution of the robbery of a bank in Dallas, Tex., on December 31, 1962, was an entirely different matter requiring detailed investigation. The bandit in this case, identified as a 17-year-old youth, threatened at gunpoint to kill a bank guard as he grabbed several bundles of deposits which had just been delivered to the bank. He fled on foot, but a short distance from the bank used his gun to commandeer a car occupied by a woman. She was not harmed. It did not take long for the youth to realize that the entire loot, which amounted to \$30,619.40, was in checks. In apparent disgust he flung some of them into the streets of Dallas. The majority of the checks were left in a theater in Fort Worth, a city the youth reached by taxi from Dallas.

The "loot" was quickly recovered, but the bandit's trail seemed to end at the Fort Worth theater. Witnesses had provided a good description of the robber, and FBI Agents and local police began to put this information to work for them. Inquiries of other law enforcement agencies regarding persons meeting the bandit's description revealed that a teenager fitting his description had committed crimes in other Texas cities and could have been in Dallas at the time of the robbery. A photograph of the suspect was obtained and identified by witnesses to the bank robbery. Various reports placed him in western Texas, Arizona, and Nevada. The youth was found in a Las Vegas, Nev., hotel by FBI Agents and arrested on January 16, 1963.

Prosecution Completed

The theft of approximately \$46,000 from a Georgia bank on November 15, 1962, is one of the few cases involved in the survey in which prosecution had been completed at the time of the study. The lone bandit robbed this bank about 10:45 a.m. During the robbery he struck a customer. Fleeing, he stole a pickup truck. Witnesses notified the local sheriff, who started after the fleeing bandit. The stolen truck was found wrecked 2 miles out of town. Trained dogs from a nearby prison were



Study of modus operandi of bank robbers leads to many solutions.

brought to the scene to trail the robber. He was found a short time later hiding in a building near a farmhouse. He was charged with assault with intent to murder, auto theft, and two counts of armed robbery. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced on December 6, 1962, to two life sentences to run consecutively.

The Face of a Robber

There is no such thing as a typical bank robber, though the majority of them are males. Only 3 women were involved in the 152 cases studied. None obtained any loot and each was captured almost immediately.

The first of the three robberies involving women occurred on November 16, 1962, in Pennsylvania. Shortly after noon, the would-be bandit handed a note to a teller demanding money and warning against resistance with the allegation that a "small revolver is pointed at you." The teller advised she had no cash on hand. The robber left her note and started out of the bank. The teller sounded the alarm and motioned to a bank guard who caught the bandit before she reached the front door.

The other female attempts at bank robbery took place on December 19, 1962, one in Texas, the other in California. At the Texas bank, the woman bandit used a note demanding money and claiming she had nitroglycerin in a bottle. The courageous teller refused to give her any money. She

left the bank and entered the washroom of a store next door. There she changed clothes and swallowed a number of pills which necessitated her being hospitalized when she was arrested a short time later.

In California, the neophyte female bank robber walked up to the desk of a bank official, showed him a gun she had in a box and announced, "This is a stickup." The bank official stepped in front of the woman and told another employee to call police. The bandit was held until officers arrived. The husband of the would-be robber was in the bank at the time making a deposit in his account. He thought his wife was seeking information about renting a safe-deposit box.

Male robbers ranged in age from 17 to middle age.

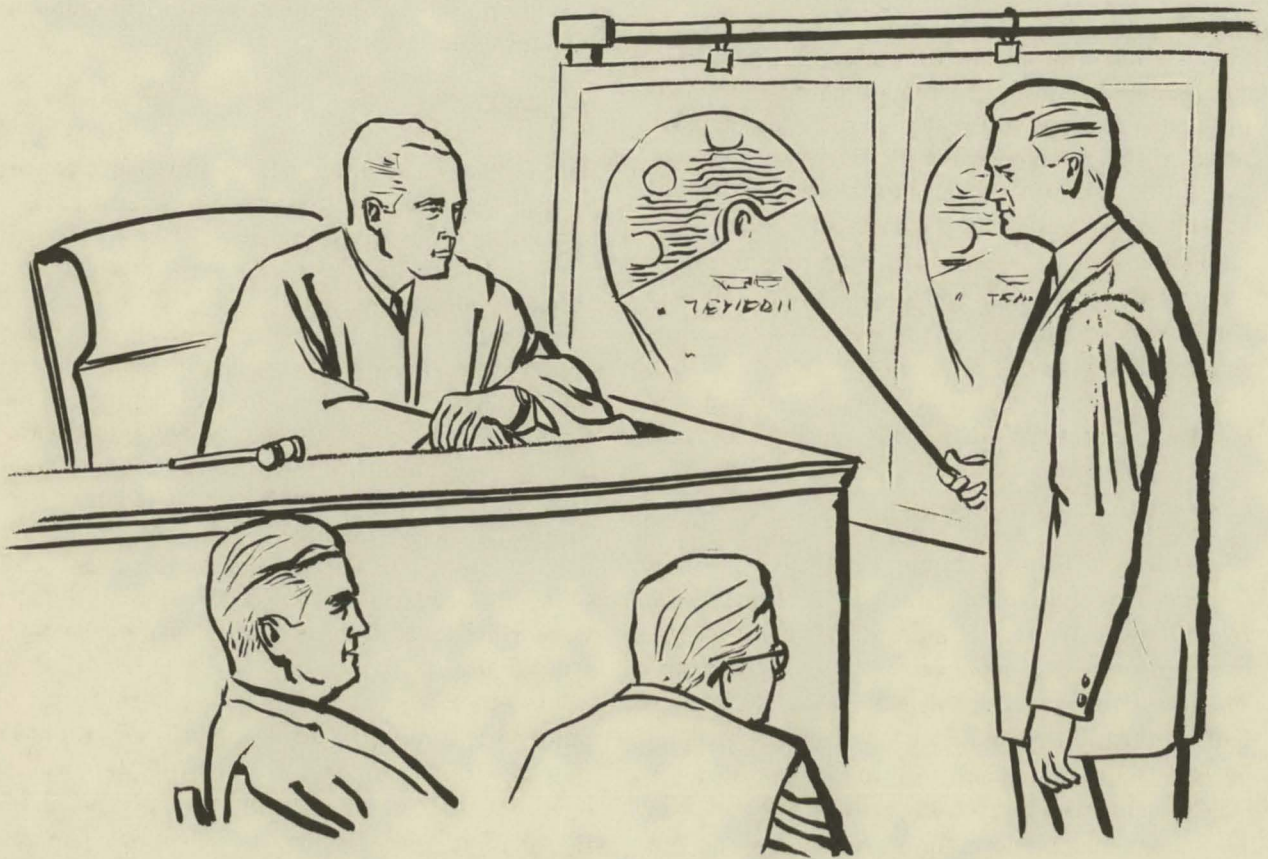
Similarly, there is no typical bank robbery or method of solution. No two bank robberies are committed in exactly the same way, and no method of solution can be devised to meet all situations. This survey, nevertheless, does provide law enforcement and banking officials with pertinent in-

formation which will assist them in planning a program to prevent future bank robberies.

Conclusions Reached

The large number of branch banks and other banking institutions robbed, many of which are located in suburban areas, indicates the extent to which bank robbers concentrate their operations in the outskirts of cities. In the cases studied, bank robberies rarely were attempted in small towns located in basically rural areas since avenues of escape are so limited.

Armed bank guards and alarm systems are feared by bank robbers. While no exact count was taken during the survey, the bandits, in approximately half the cases studied, in some manner admonished employees not to touch off the alarm. In the only bank victimized during November and December 1962 having counter-to-ceiling bulletproof glass, the teller merely walked away when the bandit announced the robbery. The frustrated criminal fled without any loot.



Preservation of physical evidence and its proper presentation in court are vital phases of successful investigations and prosecution of bank robbers.

A number of the robberies perpetrated by the lone bandits were apparently committed with little or no planning. On the other hand, most of the robberies committed by teams of two or more were carried out with professional skill. These crimes had obviously been planned in advance and were generally committed by men who would not hesitate to back up their demands with violence.

Getaway Vehicles

Half of the motor vehicles used for getaway purposes are known to have been stolen. Generally, these stolen vehicles were abandoned shortly after the crime. This does not eliminate the need for bank employees and other witnesses to provide the best possible description of the getaway vehicle, since such information makes possible the quick location of the vehicle, often before the bandits leave it. Escapes on foot were almost twice as high in December as in November, the bandits apparently taking advantage of the large number of Christmas shoppers on the streets to cover their flight.

Bait Money

Bait money, currency which the bank has recorded by serial number and placed so that it can be added to any bank robbery loot, frequently is most helpful to the identification of the stolen money when a suspect is captured. One of the cases studied was solved by tracing bait money which had been spent. The fact that such money was passed to the robbers in only 52 of the 134 cases in which loot was obtained reveals that many banks do not follow this practice of keeping bait money available. In other cases, bank employees failed to use bait money even though it was available, indicating a lack of knowledge or training in this procedure.

In one bank robbed, bait money had been placed in each teller's cage in such a manner that it would trip the alarm system when moved. In spite of this, no bait money was included in the more than \$5,000 handed the robber.

The possibility of recovering much of the loot taken in bank robberies decreases drastically with the passage of time. Bank robbers are notoriously big spenders. For this reason, bait money included in the loot could materially aid the investigator in tracing the robber.

The importance of prompt notification of law enforcement agencies cannot be overemphasized. Aside from the eight cases in which bank employees were directly responsible for the prompt capture of the bandits, employees were indirectly responsible for the solution of a number of other cases solved the same day as the robbery. In these incidents the witnesses quickly sounded the alarm and provided good descriptions of the robbers and their means of escape. There were other cases in which bank employees did not spread the alarm as quickly as possible or were unable to provide information of value about the bandits or their mode of flight.

NO NEWS IS "BAD" NEWS

On April 8, 1963, a bank in a midwestern city was robbed by three masked gunmen and more than \$45,000 taken. The bandits escaped in a stolen car. The next day the three gunmen were identified, arrested and over \$41,000 of the loot recovered. One of the gunmen told FBI Agents he planned the robbery after reading news articles of a "successful" bank robbery in the same town in which \$30,000 had been obtained. When informed by FBI Agents that the bank robbery he referred to had been solved after only a few days and the perpetrator arrested in a neighboring State, the bandit was aghast. He said he had seen no publicity concerning the solution of the other robbery and the apprehension of the subject, but if he had it might have deterred his own action.

NEW TAPE USED FOR LIFTING LATENT PRINTS

Transparent lifting tape has not been too satisfactory for lifting latent prints primarily because of the deterioration of the adhesive surface in storage. In the past year, tests have been conducted with a tape having a matte (dull) surface which discloses no deterioration qualities. This tape has proved entirely satisfactory and is economical to use. After the latents have been lifted, the tape should be placed on either black or white cards to contrast with the color of powder used.

*SAC Letter No. 62-21 (B)
dated 4-10-62*

WANTED BY THE FBI

JOSEPH LEVY, also known as Nathan Bergman, Louis E. Cohen, Fred Davis, Morris Goldsmith, Charles J. Johnson, David Lehman, Nathan Miller, Morris Newman, Ralph W. Newman, Roy W. Phillips, Meyer Siegel, Ralph Walker, and others.

Probation Violator

Joseph Levy, at large and possibly posing as a doctor, is currently being sought by the FBI as a probation violator. A Federal warrant was issued on October 15, 1962, at Kansas City, Kans., charging Levy with violating terms of his probation.

The Crime

He absconded from the supervision of the U.S. probation officer, Kansas City, Kans., on October 2, 1962, following conviction for the interstate transportation of stolen property. Levy has been known to victimize large department stores and well-to-do women by issuing them fraudulent checks.

The Criminal

Levy, a fast-moving, smooth-talking confidence man, has used more than 125 aliases. He has been one of the most publicized confidence men in the United States. This fugitive usually appears neat and well dressed and creates an impression of a well-educated and far-traveled man. Levy has previously worked in a hospital as an orderly. In the past, he has been convicted for the interstate transportation of fraudulent checks, false pretenses, impersonation of a Federal officer, larceny, petty larceny, forgery, violation of postal laws, and running a confidence game. He has been de-

scribed as a name dropper who claims acquaintanceship with government and national figures.

Description

Age ----- 66, born March 16, 1897, New York, New York (not supported by birth records).
Height ----- 5 feet 7 inches.
Weight ----- 168 pounds.
Build ----- Medium.
Hair ----- Gray, receding, bald spot on crown of head.
Eyes ----- Blue.
Complexion ----- Medium.
Race ----- White.
Nationality ----- American.
Occupation ----- Hospital orderly.
Scars and marks ----- Small wen on left eyebrow, scar over right eye, red mole on left cheek, 1/4-inch scar below right side of mouth, faint raised scar under left side of chin, 1/2-inch scar under chin, faint cut scar right forearm near elbow, scar back of left hand, scar back of right hand, 1/2-inch scar left palm, 1-inch vertical scar left middle finger.

FBI No. ----- 3,259
Fingerprint classification ----- 13 M 25 W IIO 10
M 1 R OII

Notify the FBI

Any person having any information as to the whereabouts of this badly wanted fugitive is requested to immediately contact the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.



LATENT FINGERPRINTS LEAD TO CAR THIEF

In a recent violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle Statute, the top of the stolen car, over the driver's window, was successfully dusted for latent fingerprints resulting in the identification of a participant in the case.

Inasmuch as many drivers have a habit of grasping hold of the top of an automobile while driving with one hand, this procedure could prove similarly successful in other stolen car cases.

63-4296-53 WFO, dated 12-20-62

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



Joseph Levy.



YOUTH OF TODAY BECOME CITIZEN LEADERS OF TOMORROW



One of the numerous questions in the minds of young people today is "How can I grow up to be a good citizen?" Many of the letters I receive daily from young people across the country contain this inquiry. The sincerity and earnestness of purpose on the part of these youth are very impressive to me. Accordingly, in answering this request from the youth of America for guidance on the road to good citizenship, I have drawn up the following basic suggestions:

- (1) Complete your education--and be prepared to earn both a livelihood and your status as a good citizen.
- (2) Respect proper authority--for youth as well as adults, law and order are the pillars of our society.
- (3) Be dependable--always do your very best in everyday activities and in service to God and country.
- (4) Live positively--play hard, study diligently, take part in community affairs, and be for what you know to be right rather than against what you do not like.
- (5) Do unto others as you would have them do unto you--the Golden Rule will always be the shortest and surest way to personal happiness and success.

J. Edgar Hoover

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

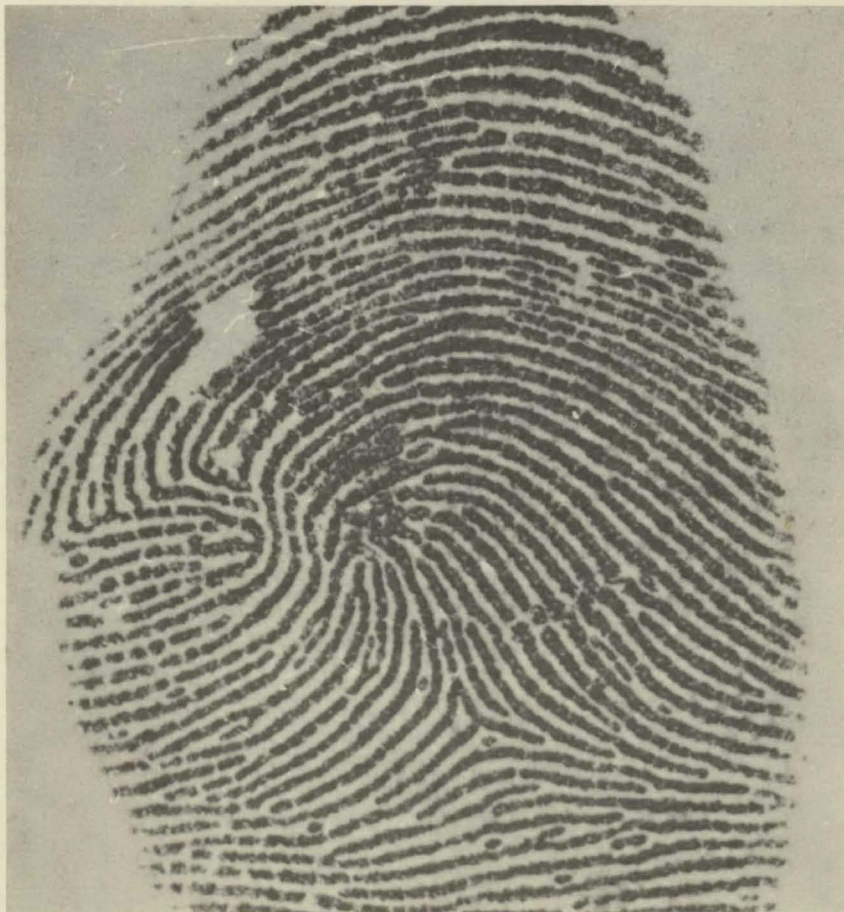
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Interesting Pattern



The unusual pattern presented here is classified as an accidental-type whorl with an inner tracing. There is a loop formation on the left, with a second recurve and a delta located above the loop formation.