

NOVEMBER 1965



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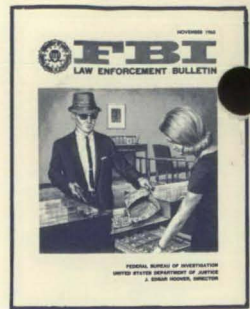
LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

NOVEMBER 1965
VOL. 34, NO. 11



THE COVER—The bank robber in action. See page 2.

FBI

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Published by the
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D.C. 20535

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

ONE CONCEPT which is wholly inconsistent with democratic processes is the totalitarian idea that the end justifies the means. In a free society sustained by respect for procedural as well as substantive rights, the "end," however noble, can never excuse unlawful "means."

A current move in this country advocating unlawful means has been labeled civil disobedience. This doctrine is based on the startling theory that if one does not agree with a law and believes it to be morally unjust, he may disregard it to achieve a particular objective.

I think society, by and large, is unaware of the long-term implications of this creed, primarily because those who seek immediate and temporary solutions have obscured the future by a smoke-screen of slogans and high-sounding cliches. No matter what the goal, the fact remains that a peaceful, healthy, orderly society cannot exist, now or ever, if each individual may determine which laws he is going to obey and which he is not.

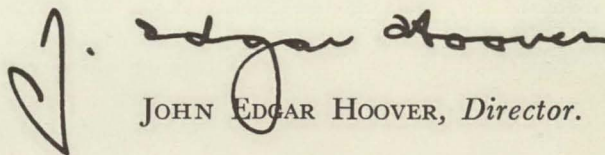
The basic question is respect for law and due process and whether dispassionate justice is to be rendered.

To my mind, there are two frightening aspects to civil disobedience. One, sowing contempt for law and order and promoting pride in lawbreaking among the Nation's youth can only result in an acceleration of our serious crime problem. In some quarters, it already appears that the social stigma formerly attached to lawbreakers is being replaced by sympathy for their actions and an irrational hostility to law enforcement.

Secondly, where is the line to be drawn against the snowball effect of civil disobedience? Willfully disobeying misdemeanor statutes today and committing felonies tomorrow is a logical regression from a government of law to an anarchic society.

There is no question but that the right of dissent and the right to petition for redress of grievances are absolutely essential to the security of a free people. But the very life of liberty requires that these rights be asserted in a lawful manner. Civil disobedience and the unwillingness of many to resolve their differences by established legal means will surely lead to the destruction of the institutions which protect their freedoms.

It is folly to hold that a utopia of individual rights will rise from the destruction of respect for law.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

NOVEMBER 1, 1965



PROFILE OF A BANK ROBBER

*Who is a bank robber?
What does he look like?
What type of person is he? How
old?
When is he most likely to strike?
How does he operate?*

Some answers to these and other questions were obtained in a recent survey conducted by the FBI of 238 bank robberies which occurred during a 3-month period in 1964. The study, which covered June, July, and August, shows foremost that all bank robbers have one predominant character-

istic—the desire for easy money without having to work for it.

There is nothing truly distinctive or different about a bank robber's appearance. Indeed, he is an average individual. The typical bank robber is of average height and weight, of medium build, with no noticeable de-

formities or scars. His age may range from 15 to 61, although it is more apt to be in the middle thirties. He usually wears casual or sports clothes and seldom resorts to a disguise except for a marked proclivity to wearing sunglasses regardless of whether the sun is shining or not.

Net Average

So average is he, the bank robber may be standing near you in the line at the teller's cage—his preferred time being a Friday sometime between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.—ready to make an oral demand for money, accompanied by a threat which he emphasizes with the sudden appearance of a handgun. In 86 out of 100 cases, he successfully obtains his desire and nets an average of \$5,951.11 per robbery.

The number of bank robbers, like other criminals, is increasing. Federal bank robbery statute violations have risen to record proportions across the United States. During the 1964 calendar year, there were 1,668 burglaries, robberies, and larcenies of banking-type institutions in violation of the Federal law. This is the highest total ever recorded and represents the continuation of an alarming trend.

Total Violations

Each year more than half of these total violations are the result of daylight robberies, often accompanied by violence or threats of violence. In 1964, for example, of the 1,668 recorded violations, 1,030—or nearly 62 percent—were the result of robberies.

The purpose of this article, however, is to analyze the typical bank robber as he appeared in the survey conducted by the FBI. This study reflected that banking-type institutions in 36 of the 50 States were victimized by these daytime robbers, and more than half of the 238 offenses—124 of them—were committed in 4 States: California, New York, Michigan, and New Jersey.

Set forth below is a breakdown by State of the 238 bank robberies studied. (If the State is not listed, there were no robberies.)

Alabama-----	4	Missouri -----	2
Arizona-----	3	Nebraska -----	1
Arkansas -----	1	New Jersey-----	13
California-----	65	New Mexico-----	1
Colorado-----	3	New York-----	25
Connecticut ---	4	North Carolina..	1
Delaware -----	2	Ohio-----	5
Florida -----	3	Oregon -----	2
Georgia -----	1	Pennsylvania --	12
Illinois -----	9	Rhode Island..	1
Indiana-----	9	South Carolina..	1
Kentucky -----	7	Tennessee -----	6
Louisiana -----	2	Texas -----	6
Maine -----	2	Utah -----	1
Maryland -----	5	Washington ---	3
Massachusetts--	10	West Virginia--	2
Michigan-----	21	Wisconsin ----	3
Minnesota ----	1	Wyoming -----	1

Of the many banks involved in the survey, 146 had alarm systems. Some of the institutions had more than one type of protective system, 26 had armed guards, 16 had camera installations, 2 were equipped with closed-circuit TV systems for observing activities in the institutions, and 81 had no alarm systems whatsoever.

Time of Offense

The largest number of robberies, 72, during this 3-month period occurred between the hours of 12:01 p.m. and 2 p.m. There were 64 from 10:01 a.m. to noon; 62 from 2:01 p.m. to 4 p.m.; and 22 from 8:01 a.m. to 10 a.m.

Robberies were committed every day of the week, except Sunday, with a high of 76 on Fridays and 45 on Tuesdays, then gradually falling from 44 on Mondays, 40 on Thursdays, and 31 on Wednesdays, to a low of 2 on Saturdays.

Singles and Teams

There were 172 cases in which a lone robber was involved, 47 with 2 robbers, 15 with 3 men, one case perpetrated by 4 men, 2 with 5 men,

and one case in which 7 persons were involved. One robber committed five of the crimes and was likewise involved in five bank robberies which occurred prior to the period under study. Another robber was involved in four cases and in addition perpetrated five other robberies both before and after the period studied. Robberies in California, Illinois, and Texas were committed by one 2-man team which was also responsible for four other robberies in Colorado, Illinois, and California before and after the survey period. A lone bandit in California committed four separate robberies within a 4-week period of the 3 months studied. Eight lone bandits, a two-man team, and a three-man team were responsible for two robberies each in the period covered by the survey, while several of these individuals were also involved in additional bank robberies not covered by the study.

Of the 238 robberies studied, 189 involved banks—118 of which were branch banks.

Disguises Used

There were 31 cases in which disguises were used; none was used in the remaining 207 cases. The disguises included silk-stocking masks, plastic and Halloween masks, a false nose, Beatle-type wigs, handkerchiefs over the face, makeup, and various items of clothing to conceal facial features. Some of these included T-shirts pulled up over the nose to hide the lower part of the face, a black woolen stocking over the head as a mask, and a hood mask with eyeholes cut out. In three cases, Band-Aids or bandages concealed some portion of the robber's face. One natty bank robber in Michigan was attired in a green Tyrolean or Alpine corduroy hat and green suede oxford shoes, while an uninhibited 21-year-old bank robber in Delaware wore Bermuda shorts and was barefooted. Two



masked men in Tennessee were attired in dark-green service-station-type uniforms, and a robber in California wore a doctor's white smock. In 64 cases the bandits wore sunglasses; however, as these robberies took place during the summer months, the dark glasses may have been worn as much for comfort as for disguise.

Weapons Used

Most offenders used weapons of some kind while performing the robberies. Handguns, including 2 deringers, were used in 130 cases, a shotgun in 9, a rifle in 3, and a toy gun in 4 cases. None was used or seen in 67 robberies. Other weapons used included knives, a blank starter pistol, a chrome cigarette lighter fashioned in the shape of a gun, and a dummy hand grenade. Several robbers indicated they had acid guns, dynamite, or nitroglycerin, and others made bomb threats. More than one type of weapon was used in some cases.

In making their getaway, the robbers used motor vehicles in 99 cases. One of these was a motorbike. Forty-seven of the vehicles were known to have been stolen. One robber escaped via the subway, 3 by bicycle, including 1 robber in two cases who

left the scene on a bicycle both times, 69 escaped on foot, and 48 used unknown methods of escape.

Loss and Recovery

Loot was obtained in 203 cases and recovered in 61. No loot was obtained in 35 cases. Bait money (serial numbers recorded or otherwise marked) included in the loot was taken in 103 instances. The total estimated loot was \$1,416,365 for an average of \$5,951.11. A total of \$438,063.37 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. In the cases in which loot was obtained, the amount ranged from \$26 to \$87,060. There were 14 robberies in the 3 months in which the amount stolen exceeded \$20,000, all but 6 of which were solved by April 1965.

In 35 of the 238 cases studied, there was no loot obtained. The loot in 36 other cases was less than \$1,000, and in 43 additional cases it was less than \$2,000.

Five of the 14 biggest robberies were committed by lone bandits, 8 by a pair of robbers, and 1 by a 3-man team. The largest, involving

\$87,060.32, was committed in California by two men on June 1, 1965. A bank messenger had just entered his parked car and was closing the winged window when he was accosted by an individual with a knife, who stabbed him in the back of the hand, grabbed his briefcase, and ran to a nearby car driven by a second individual. The bank messenger followed the getaway car and in a high-speed chase succeeded in attracting local police who stopped the getaway car and arrested the driver who was alone in the car. Neighborhood investigation resulted in the arrest of the other individual and recovery of the briefcase containing all of the loot.

Other Methods

Oral demands for money were made in 137 cases, notes in 93, and other methods used in 8 cases.

Other methods involved the robbery of six bank messengers away from the bank. Four employees, including a female messenger, were struck or knifed, and one messenger was left tied hand and foot in the men's room of a parking garage. The sixth outside robbery of a messenger remains the greatest mystery of all. A savings and loan association employee who obtained money from a bank for regular business left the money locked in his car in a parking lot while he visited an attorney on official business. When he returned to the car, the money—\$14,000—was missing. The car was locked and there was no evidence of a forced entry.

Use of Notes

A would-be bank bandit in California attempted to get his money without entering the bank and without assaulting a messenger. He delivered a typed note to a bank employee asking that it be delivered to another employee. The note stated that the teller should take \$2,400 from the bank on her lunch hour and walk

west on the south side of the street until approached by someone who would take the money. The teller did as directed—under the surveillance of FBI Agents who observed a man pass near the teller occasionally but make no move to contact her. A search was later made of the suspect's residence where a note similar to the one received by the teller and a brown bag containing the teller's name were found. The suspect subsequently admitted the attempted robbery.

Hostages

Two other robbers attempted to gain their end by claiming they were holding the teller's husband or daughter as hostage. A teller in a California branch bank received a telephone call from a man who referred to her by her full name, stating he had her husband with a knife at his throat and that there was a man in the bank watching her. The caller stated that if she wanted to see her husband, whom he called by his correct name, and little girl again, she should do as she was told. He then stated that a man would approach her window to cash a small check and she must give him the money in her drawer. The caller said that if the man left the bank without trouble, her husband would be allowed to call her.

Shortly after the termination of the call, a man presented a bank money order in the amount of \$5 and told the teller she knew what it was for and not to get nervous. The teller placed \$3,200 on the counter, and the man put it in an expansion paper envelope and departed by the rear door. The teller immediately reported the incident to a bank official. It was subsequently learned that the teller's husband and daughter had not been taken as hostages and had not been harmed.

In a similar incident a bandit in Arizona presented a note addressed to a teller by name which stated that

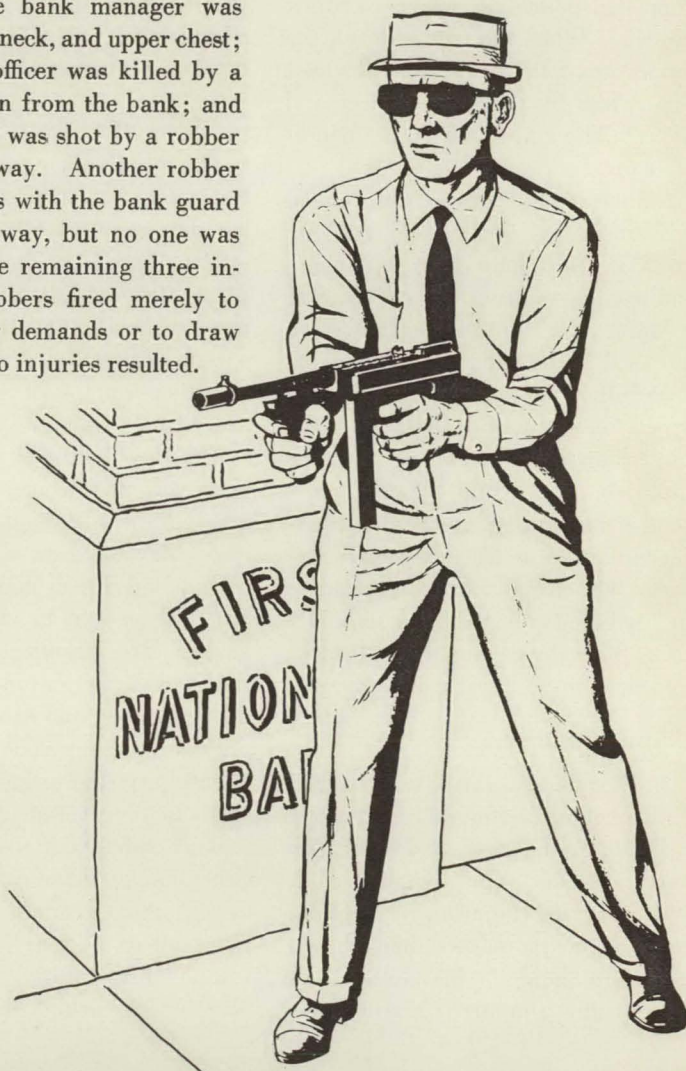
her little girl was being held by an accomplice and that he had a gun. Knowing that her daughter was safely out of the city visiting relatives, the teller laughed and asked if he were serious. The bandit patted a bulge at his waist and, assuming it was a gun, the teller gave him \$2,372 as she pushed the silent alarm. The robber was apprehended by local police following a high-speed chase and the loot was recovered.

Violence

Violence just before, during, or just after the commission of the crime occurred in 19 cases. Shots were fired in 11 of the robberies; however, the robbers themselves fired in only 7 instances. One bank manager was shot in the arm, neck, and upper chest; a State police officer was killed by a robber as he ran from the bank; and a deputy sheriff was shot by a robber during his getaway. Another robber exchanged shots with the bank guard during his getaway, but no one was injured. In the remaining three instances, the robbers fired merely to emphasize their demands or to draw attention, and no injuries resulted.

Two other bank employees also received injuries—one was struck on the head with a blunt instrument, his wound requiring three stitches, and the other was stabbed in the back of the hand.

At least one pair of bank robbers were compassionate—but cautious. This armed pair entered an Illinois bank, and while one herded employees and customers into a backroom and stayed with them, the other proceeded to collect the loot. One of the customers in the backroom became ill and asked for water. The bandit furnished her a drink of water in a china cup; however, when the customer had finished the water, the bandit broke



the cup on the floor and crushed the larger pieces under his heel, effectively destroying any fingerprints.

Robber Foiled

In addition, three bank robbers were subsequently killed and two were wounded. A 26-year-old would-be bank robber in New York City was doomed from the start. The bank he chose was not only equipped with an alarm device, but there was also an armed guard on duty. The bandit handed a demand note to a female teller who fell to the floor and screamed. Panic-stricken, the bandit fled, pursued by a guard and two employees. The guard fired two warning shots, but the bandit entered a cab. One of the bank employees stopped a police car which overtook the cab. When the cab stopped, the bandit attempted to flee but was shot three times by the police officer and killed. The gun found on the bandit was a toy.

A 29-year-old engineer who robbed a Lynn, Mass., bank of \$11,502 on July 31, 1964, later learned that an employee at the sporting goods store in Maine where he had purchased the gun used in the bank robbery had reported the sale to police. He returned to the store on August 3, 1964, and, following an argument with the employee, shot him. Fleeing the scene of the murder, the bank robber-murderer took a truckdriver as hostage. The bank robber was subsequently killed at a roadblock set up by Maine State Police, and the entire loot from the bank robbery was recovered.

Victim Retaliates

On August 28, 1964, two masked bandits held up a Federal credit union in Flint, Mich., and made off with nearly \$4,000. On September 7, 1964, a service station owner in Flint shot and killed a masked man who attempted to hold up his station. In view of the similarity between the

credit union robbery and the attempted robbery of the service station, the man's wife was interviewed. She admitted she had heard someone say her husband had committed the bank robbery. Subsequently, the victim teller viewed the body and stated he was one of the robbers.

Of the two bank robbers who were wounded, George Zavada is perhaps the better known. On May 6, 1964, Zavada, the alleged armed robber of numerous western banking institutions, was added to the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives." Approximately 5 weeks later, a man entered a Sacramento, Calif., bank where he contacted the manager and displayed a note, what appeared to be three sticks of dynamite, and a gun. For 40 minutes, the bandit held the manager without alerting the other employees to what was going on.

Loot Recovered

The bandit then had the manager instruct two employees to take a large laundry bag and fill it with all the money from the tellers' drawers. Then, after herding all the employees into a backroom, the bandit departed—\$58,980 richer. Witnesses identified photos of George Zavada as the bank robber.

The day following the bank robbery, Zavada's whereabouts was discovered and FBI Agents closed in on him. Zavada drew a pistol from a spring-loaded belt holster and fired at FBI Agents in an attempt to escape arrest. The Agents were not hit and returned the fire, wounding Zavada in the right chest and arm. His accomplice in the bank robbery was subsequently arrested at his home and the entire loot recovered.

Bank robbers in four other cases either committed suicide or were murdered. A 21-year-old robber in Alabama died of a self-inflicted chest wound while awaiting trial for a robbery which netted him \$8,800, of

which \$8,300 was recovered. In Nebraska, a robber who shot a deputy sheriff during his getaway and was later cornered by Nebraska Safety Patrol officers shot himself rather than be captured. The entire loot of less than \$2,000 was recovered.

Another robber, one of two suspected of the attempted robbery of a New Jersey bank on July 8, 1964, committed suicide on July 19 rather than be arrested during an attempted house robbery in Philadelphia. And the fourth, a suspect in a robbery in Tennessee, was found dead approximately a month after the robbery. It has never been established whether he committed suicide or was murdered. Two other individuals in this robbery have not yet been identified.

More Hostages

In five instances, bank robbers took hostages to aid them in their escape. Two of these hostages were bank employees, one was a customer, one a cabdriver, and one a truckdriver. In no instance were any of these hostages injured.

The bank robber who took the truckdriver as hostage was subsequently killed at a roadblock, but the trucker was unhurt. He indicated that the robber had asked him what he could get for bank robbery. The cabdriver was given \$8 and put out of his cab 3 miles from the bank. The cab was abandoned nearby. The customer was forced to drive a bank robber approximately 6 miles north of the scene of the robbery where he and his car were abandoned.

One bank employee was forced to accompany the robber only about two blocks before being released unharmed, but the second got a much longer ride. In this instance a Texas bank was robbed of more than \$15,000, and after obtaining the money, the bandit inquired as to which car he could take. He compelled a bank official to go with him to the official's

pickup truck, and when the official fled, the bandit returned to the bank and forced one of the tellers to accompany him. The robber subsequently abandoned the truck and entered a private residence where he forced the female occupant to accompany him and the teller at gunpoint in her car. She was released shortly thereafter, but the bandit kept her car. The robber and the teller then proceeded across the line into Louisiana where the teller was bound and left in a motel. The bank robber was apprehended that same day some miles away and almost all of the loot from the robbery was recovered. The robber was subsequently sentenced to 20 years each on the bank robbery charge and for kidnaping, the sentences to run concurrently.

Cases Solved

At the time of the survey in April 1965, a total of 210 of the 332 bandits involved in the 238 cases had been arrested. In addition, another bank robber had been identified and a warrant for his arrest issued.

Of the 238 cases studied, 154 had been solved by April 1965. Forty-eight of the 77 cases occurring in June 1964 had been solved by the time of the survey, while 65 of the 93 July robberies and 41 of the 68 August robberies had been solved. Cases solved since the survey was started in April 1965 are not included in this total.

In 56 cases solution of the crime was effected the same day. Twenty-six cases were solved within a week, and 22 others were solved within 1 month. The solution of 50 other cases required more than a month of investigation.

No Loot Taken

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

entered a bank and handed a female teller a demand note which stated, "I am a dope addict, I have a gun." The 72-year-old teller took the note, read it, and then turned and calmly walked away from the window. The would-be bandit did not wait to see what would happen next, but turned and fled.

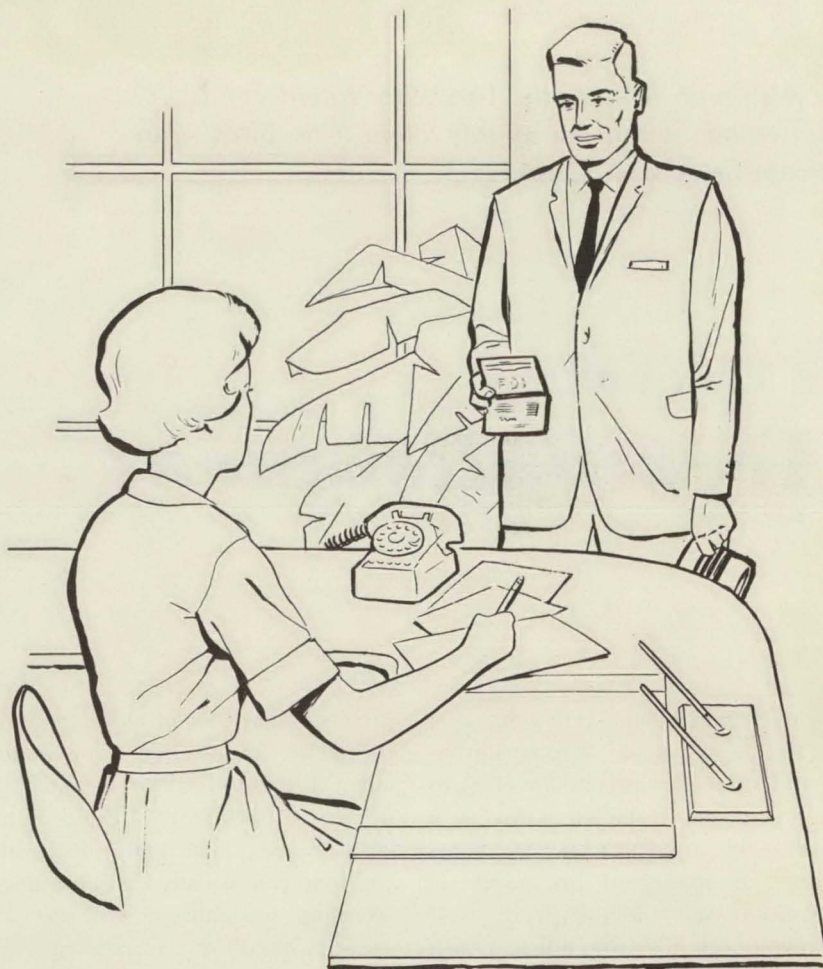
In another bank a bandit handed the teller a note demanding \$1,000. The teller stated she did not have that much and the bandit asked how much she had. The teller replied that she had \$200 and the bandit asked for that. She told him "No." The bandit said, "You wouldn't turn me in, would you? I'm desperate." He then picked up the note and left by the front door.

Another robber who failed to get any money nearly came to grief.

Whether with foreknowledge or not, the bandit entered the bank while the lone guard was out to lunch. He handed a female teller a note which said, "I want everything in your box or everyone will be dead in 5 minutes." The teller screamed and pressed the alarm. A bank official returning from lunch heard the scream and noticed a commotion in the savings area. He started in that direction as a man turned from the teller's window. The official "accidentally" bumped into this individual, driving him against the window and causing him to drop a glass jar and a plastic bag. In the confusion of the breaking glass, the bandit made his escape.

Another robber was more successful—but he was not greedy. Hand-

(Continued on page 20)



A wise man once said: "Use what talent you have. The woods would be mighty silent if no birds sang except those that sang best."

Youth Accomplishment

Under the slogan, "Doing My Best on My Own Project," a program has been developed which asks a child to apply sincere, sustained effort to a constructive project of his own choosing. The quality of his results is measured not competitively, but against the child's own ability. Each child in this noncompetitive program is accorded full, equal, and meaningful recognition, as well as an equal chance at major awards. Both the projects and the awards are intended to teach the value of law observance and to support the role and image of law enforcement.

Design

This is the crux of the Youth Accomplishment (YA) program sponsored by the National Law Observance Committee of the Federal Bar Association (FBA) with the support of law enforcement agencies and conducted by schools and youth-serving organizations. It is designed to

direct the energies of children in the formative years into constructive channels and to instill in them a sense of civic responsibility. The program considers the fact that outstanding children can usually find means of securing recognition, whereas the average child or the retiring child frequently goes unrecognized and unrewarded and is therefore more susceptible to delinquency. As law enforcement officials know only too well, delinquent children are often those who seek recognition through anti-social activity.

The Law Observance Committee of the Federal Bar Association supports the role of law enforcement by making meaningful for children its slogan, "The Law Protects You—Respect It—Uphold It—Obey It."

How did the Federal Bar Association become involved? The Association is composed of jurists and lawyers who now or in the past have worked for the Federal Government.

Its more than 12,000 members comprise over 80 chapters throughout the United States and in some foreign countries as well. The 1964-65 president is the Honorable Ramsey Clark, Deputy Attorney General of the United States.

Rule of Law

May 1, 1965, marked the eighth observance of Law Day, USA, an annual reminder that our democratic society is governed by the Rule of Law, not by the will of dictators. For a democracy to remain viable, there must be substantial voluntary compliance with the rules of society—its laws. Across the Nation, bar associations focus upon Law Day; but it is generally the men and women in law enforcement who are left with the task of teaching that *every day* is Law Day. They live each day with the 1965 Law Day slogan, "Uphold the Law—A Citizen's First Duty."

Membership

Recognizing the need for lawyers to take a leading role in supporting the observance of law and the work of

This article was prepared for the Bulletin by the Law Observance Committee of the Federal Bar Association. It describes a program designed to give recognition to "lost-in-the-crowd" children.

the law enforcement agencies within the community, the Philadelphia Chapter of the FBA created the first Law Observance Committee in the latter part of 1959. By 1962 its value and potential had become so well recognized that the FBA set up a National Law Observance Committee. Harry D. Shargel, a ranking civilian attorney with the Department of Defense, has served as chairman of the Philadelphia committee since its inception and is chairman of the National Law Observance Committee.

At Philadelphia, and in each chapter committee, there is close cooperation with the local police, and a ranking police official serves as an advisor to the committee. In Philadelphia the original committee is composed almost entirely of men active in law enforcement including investigators, prosecutors, and judges.

Objectives

The FBA Law Observance Committee has phrased its objectives in the following language:

"The objective of the committee is to help Americans at all age levels to better understand the function and value of the Rule of Law in a democratic society; and to promote respect for law and those who enforce it. To this end, we propose to engage in activities to educate the public in the functions of the Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies; urge the public to respect and uphold the law; promote coordination among law enforcement agencies, prosecuting attorneys, the judiciary, penologists, welfare and civic organizations; improve the morale of law enforcement personnel, broaden their training, enhance the prestige of law enforcement as a career, and help attract the highest caliber of personnel to this field; and direct the energies of youth into constructive channels, afford

them an understanding of their relationship to the society in which they live, and instill in them a sense of civic responsibility."

Endorsement

From their earliest inception, the national and chapter Law Observance Committees of the FBA have had the endorsement and support of Director J. Edgar Hoover. FBI and other law enforcement people who are members work closely with the Law Observance Committees of the respective chapters.

Mr. Hoover's attitude toward the overall program is unequivocally set forth in a statement which appears as a foreword to a committee manual published at the beginning of 1965, "Your Role on the Law Observance Committee":

"In a democracy, the impartial enforcement and the maximum protection of the law depend directly upon the will of the people to support the forces of law and order. Over the years, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has en-

Presentation of YA awards to members of Calypso Carnival cast by Hon. Francis L. Van Dusen, U.S. District Judge, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.



gaged in an unceasing effort to bring this lesson to the people of America. It is the responsibility of law enforcement to afford all Americans equal protection under the law. Any failure to do so cannot be condoned by the people of America or by the law enforcement profession.

"The efforts of the Federal Bar Association to develop public understanding of the relationship of law enforcement and the citizen in our society have been recognized and welcomed by the FBI. Since the inception of the national and local Law Observance Committees of the Federal Bar Association, the FBI has given them support, and members of the FBI have participated in these Committees.

"The need for the broadest possible support has never been greater than now. No one should have a better understanding than the lawyers of America of the ordered progression of the law as part of the advance of a democratic nation. Members of the Federal Bar Association are uniquely fitted to help expound the role of the law and of law enforcement in a free and orderly society. Together with the rest of law enforcement, we of the FBI recognize education for law observance as our mutual, continuing responsibility."

Foundation Laid

In December 1962, the foundation for the Youth Accomplishment program was laid at a meeting which included the superintendent of Philadelphia schools, the two associate superintendents in charge of primary and secondary education, an official of the Philadelphia Police Department, and an officer of the Crime Prevention Association, together with Mr. Shargel and FBI Agent Norris S. Harzenstein.



Harry D. Shargel, chairman, National Law Observance Committee, and Justice Tom Clark, U.S. Supreme Court, discuss the Youth Accomplishment program at a luncheon during National Law Observance Committee workshop at Washington, D.C.

The educators were the experts on the needs of children and they made several points:

Schools do not lack for competitions in art, essays, and the like; many are sponsored by nonschool organizations. In fact, the school system must decline many such offers received from well-intentioned civic groups. By and large, such contests are of principal interest and value to boys and girls of competitive ability with greater-than-average motivation and drive. The contestants generally include the brightest, the most skillful, the bulk of the above-average students, and probably many of the great group of average students. There is little in contests, however, that appeals to the habitual losers. For such students contests are likely to spell only frustration. Repeated failures may reinforce the child's conviction that he will not be successful in the normal competition of life.

Beyond even the habitual losers, there is a small percentage of young people who are not likely to be reached by any measures short of those tailored for mental defectives or hard-core delinquents. For these children Youth Accomplishment may serve little or no purpose.

The young people who need the support and reinforcement of a pro-

gram like YA are the great numbers of average, ordinary, or mediocre children, among whom are many non-achievers and underachievers. For them YA can serve to demonstrate that constructive effort will receive full recognition and awards. It is most important they learn that society needs, welcomes, and rewards the best work of each of its members, even if that work is not of competitive quality.

Such boys and girls not only lack motivation to do their best; they are likely to have little understanding of where they fit in our society; and—a matter greatly stressed by the educators—they have no real knowledge of how law enforcement helps to maintain a secure society for their benefit.

It was agreed that projects developed under YA, especially within the school system, should, so far as possible, have law observance and law enforcement content and so should the awards. It was also agreed that the best chance of getting this lesson across would be in the age group about 8 through 14, which is covered generally by grades 4 through 9.

The lawyers who form a Law Observance Committee are not likely to have time or talent to supervise the projects of groups of young people. Further, there is no point in setting up what would amount to a competing youth-serving agency. It was clear from the outset that the schools and existing agencies had the greater know-how. The function of YA is to assist them, especially in teaching respect for law and the people who enforce the law.

Emphasis

Working through the youth-serving organizations, Youth Accomplishment says to young people, "Do your best in a constructive project of your own choosing and you will be recognized." The emphasis is on the



Cast of Calypso Carnival.

individual child's best effort. He need not be better than anyone else. Every child who completes a project to the best of his own ability, devoting sincere sustained effort, receives recognition.

Each boy and girl who enrolls in a YA program does so through his school, Scout troop, police athletic league, or other youth-serving agency. The group leader of the agency receives printed material describing the purpose and operation of YA. The child enrolls by signing a form and designates the type of project he wishes to work on. Such projects may be limited by the facilities of the particular agency, but can include the broad fields of arts and crafts, hobby work, written composition or poetry, scientific projects, sports, a group project, such as community improvement or playlot cleanup, Scouting activity, the performing arts, special school projects, etc.

To increase parental interest, the enrollment form must be signed by a parent. Neighborhood exhibits of completed work are encouraged so

that parents, relatives, and neighbors will give specific recognition and approval of the children's work.

On enrollment, each child is given a bright red badge to wear. Two inches across, it says, "I joined YA," encircled with the words, "Federal Bar Association, Youth Accomplishment Program." This gives immediate recognition.

Awards and Prizes

On completion of his project and its acceptance by his group leader as representing *this child's* best effort, a child is awarded a handsome certificate suitable for framing. The certificate is 9 by 12 inches in size, printed in three colors on parchment paper inscribed with the child's name and countersigned by his group leader and the committee chairman. His end product is exhibited in neighborhood centers as well as at a center city location, accompanied by publicity, presentation of certificates, the drawings for major awards, etc.

These awards or prizes are allocated by lot. They are neither

money nor merchandise but are intended to promote good citizenship and respect for the Rule of Law. The principal prizes of the Philadelphia committee are all-day bus trips to Washington—including a tour of Congress, the FBI, and the Supreme Court—with lunch in the congressional cafeteria and a dinner stop on the way home.

Applications

The first season of YA produced a number of interesting and imaginative applications of the YA program.

For example, one of the community services in south Philadelphia is the Lincoln Day Nursery. Although the Board of Directors is interracial, the staff and people who use the services of the day nursery are entirely or almost entirely Negro. The woman directing the day nursery had a background in law enforcement. As the tots in the day nursery were too young to qualify for YA projects, she requested and received permission to enroll their older brothers and sisters. She and trained staff members worked

Presentation of check for grant from Sears-Roebuck Foundation by W. Clyde Greenway, vice president of the Foundation, to representatives of Atlanta Chapter, FBA. They are from left to right: G. Phil Harney, Mr. Greenway, Charles D. Read, Jr., and Col. Lauren A. Arn.



Presentation at Atlanta of Distinguished Service Award of Philadelphia Chapter, FBA, to Naval Airman James George, who at the risk of his own life attempted to rescue a young girl from a gang of hoodlums on a Philadelphia subway platform. Those present, from left to right, are: Special Agent Norris S. Harzenstein, FBI; Harry D. Shargel; Capt. Jack N. Durio, Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Air Station, Atlanta; Airman George; and Col. Lauren A. Arn, chairman, Law Observance Committee of Atlanta Chapter, FBA.

with the children teaching them simple dance routines and the use of bongo drums. Many of them made their own costumes. In an amazingly short time, they produced a highly effective and entertaining Calypso Carnival, which they presented to an overflow audience of their relatives and neighbors and later to a larger and more diverse audience at the Strawbridge and Clothier Auditorium. In addition, the group was in demand for performances at junior high schools in the area.

Achievement

In February 1964, the Law Observance Committee of the Philadelphia chapter was awarded the George Washington Medal of the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge "for outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of the American way of life." The award was based substantially upon the re-

sults of the initial YA program.

Experience has indicated that YA is much needed and much appreciated in a city where schools, police, and youth-serving agencies are desperately in need of all the help they can get to develop constructive activity and motivation to replace some of the factors that lead to delinquency, school drop-outs, and unemployment. New needs and new ideas are constantly being presented. The YA program of any community obviously must be tailored to meet that community's specific needs.

Most of the financial and manpower support for Youth Accomplishment has come both from organized labor and from business and industry.

Grants Received

In 1964 officials of the Eastern Territory of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation learned of the Youth Accomplishment program. Since then, the

committee has been working very closely with officials of the Foundation. As of this writing, grants have been received from regional offices of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation in Atlanta, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Hopefully, by year's end, further grants will result in spreading the law observance program, and specifically Youth Accomplishment, nationwide through the many chapters of the Federal Bar Association.

Workshops Held

In January 1965, using funds supplied by the Foundation, an all-day workshop was held at Washington, D.C. The workshop was attended by delegates from 20 chapters of the Federal Bar Association, primarily in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. In addition, the participants included representatives of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department, all of the Treasury en-





FBI firearms expert gives a demonstration to YA tour at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

forcement agencies, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the FBI, and organized labor.

From the broadcast media there were representatives of the National Broadcasting Co., the American Broadcasting Co., the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., the Mutual Broadcasting Co., and the Storer Broadcasting Co. An official of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America also attended and offered cooperation.

Members of the National Committee present at the workshop included members of the Supreme Court, the Congress, and the White House staff. An official of the National District Attorneys Association participated, and both this organization and the National Association of Attorneys General have indicated their desire to support the programs of the Law Observance Committee. Expressions of support were also made by the

Council of State Governments and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

In March, another all-day workshop was held at Atlanta, Ga., bringing together FBA representatives from chapters in 11 Southern States. Many law enforcement, civic organization, and public media representatives from Georgia were also present as active participants.

In mid-June, representatives from the midwestern chapters and others gathered for a third workshop in Chicago.

More workshops will follow in other focal cities.

Youth Accomplishment does not pretend to be a panacea, but it can be a useful tool to help develop young people into good citizens. It affords an excellent opportunity for law enforcement, schools, youth-serving agencies, organized labor, and business to join with the legal profession

in a combined effort designed to help the youth of the community. While they learn the value of honest effort, they also learn something about the functions of law and of law enforcement in the American democracy.

Aside from YA, the Law Observance Committees of the FBA have done many things to assist law enforcement agencies, and many members of the FBI have found it rewarding to work with the committees. Mr. Hoover has several times praised and endorsed their work. The news media have given gratifying attention. In particular, several broadcast networks have provided the means for carrying the Law Observance message nationwide.

If there is a chapter of the Federal Bar Association in your city, meet with its president and the chairman of its Law Observance Committee. There are useful things that can be done together for the benefit of all.

Don't Ride a Dead Horse

In this day and age of fast-moving change, the man who says it can't be done is likely to be interrupted by someone doing it.

LT. FRANCIS R. KESSLER*
Tucson, Ariz., Police Department



It is a hot summer afternoon in Tucson, Ariz., in the year 1871. In an old adobe shop a storekeeper watches as a Tucson police officer walks his beat.

The years pass and it is now 1961. The officer is in a new uniform riding in a modern sedan equipped with a two-way radio as he observes the tall buildings along this same street; however, he is still working a fixed beat.

Old Concept

The Fixed Patrol concept worked well in the days of the horse and buggy and later during the period of the Model A Ford. This is the Space Age, however, and it is time police departments took advantage of electronic data processing and computers. Such was the subject of discussion in the spring of 1961 by our chief of police, Bernard L. Garmire, and our executive officer, John E.

Breglia, when returning from a meeting at the State capital.

The lack of pertinent, up-to-date information for the proper deployment of personnel was one of the first items discussed. It was further recognized that police methods needed to be made more adaptable to the science of machine tabulation along with the use of such systems. Data processing definitely has a place in the police service, and with this in mind we embarked upon a Fluid Patrol concept. This did not take place overnight.

New System

Complete reorganization and education of personnel on all levels were necessary to forget everything concerned with the old Fixed Patrol concept. For 2 years planning and research took place, and finally, in the fall of 1963, we found we had the manpower and the funds for the purchase of necessary machines to

**Lieutenant Kessler describes how his department recognized its technical and operational shortcomings and, through precision planning and hard work, used electronic equipment and computers to more fully meet its obligations.*

put the system into operation.

We began by dividing the city into small squares, one-quarter square mile in size, which we call grids. A few grids, however, contain more than one square mile because of lack of population concentration. These include our downtown airport and certain farmland. In these cases consecutive numbers were not strictly used, but rather some numbers were withheld for continuity purposes to be used whenever these areas increase in population. The unique factor surrounding the use of grids is that despite the changing of construction within them, we can adjust accordingly by separating the grid by alphabetical designations such as Grid 13a and Grid 13b.

Our force commanders had the responsibility during their tour of duty for all 72 square miles within the city. At this point the city was divided geographically into two sectors, and a new stage of authority and responsibility, a field lieutenant, came into being. The field lieutenant is responsible to the force commander and is held responsible for the field activity.

Patrol Area

In keeping with the new concept, the word "shift" was replaced by "force." The word "beat" was replaced by "patrol area." There were then 30 patrol areas covering the 72 square miles of responsibility. With the aid of data processing, many statistical reports were devised to aid the force commanders in placing their personnel for selective coverage at the time and place the field personnel are needed. One patrol area could have four to six men assigned in it, with the personnel paying particular attention to specific grids within this area at specific times, while one officer might be assigned two or three patrol areas containing no specific problems.



Chief Bernard L. Garmire.

Results

The results of the Fluid Patrol concept were quite gratifying. The figures for the calendar year 1964, the first full year of operation under this concept, indicate much progress has been made in not only containing the crime rate, but also in achieving a substantial reduction. While the Uniform Crime Reports for 1964 revealed that the rate of serious crimes for cities our size increased 18.6 percent, our rate for these crimes decreased almost 13 percent. Substantial decreases were noted in the following areas:

	1963 (cases)	1964 (cases)	Decrease (percent)
Aggravated assaults.....	286	174	39.16
Burglary.....	1,943	1,820	6.33
Auto theft.....	1,329	951	28.44

We feel that the tactical deployment used with the Fluid Patrol concept played a major role in accomplishing these *startling* results. The concept has been well accepted by our personnel and is employed in the field of selective traffic enforcement as well as in the field of criminal enforcement. We were not only supplying the necessary information to our electronic equipment and receiving in return current, factual data, but we were also gathering statistics which

now give us a complete basis for daily guidance.

Deployment Plan

This was only the beginning. More planning and research took place and still more will constantly take place in an effort to further reduce the crime rate. In November 1964 one of our force commanders, Lt. Frank A. Zunno, removed the aforementioned patrol areas from the map and began operating under our present system—without patrol areas. In addition, he began to deploy in depth. Traditionally, beats would be changed periodically depending upon conditions. Lieutenant Zunno began the movement of personnel depending upon the existing conditions. At the same time he recognized the need for major crime scene deployment—units that could be placed into operation with the least amount of confusion and radio conversation. As a result, five preset plans of operation were devised for use by his two tactical squads, X and Y. One plan is illustrated below:

PLAN Q

Whenever a supervisor or radio dispatcher transmits the command, "Squad (identify) Execute Plan Q at (name of specific location)," that squad designated will respond and deploy in a quadrant arrangement according to the following schedule:

- # — go to the scene, make investigation, report situation.
- # — deploy to the northeast quadrant.
- # — deploy to the northwest quadrant.
- # — deploy to the southeast quadrant.
- # — deploy to the southwest quadrant.

(Units working the quadrants will begin at the scene and work out-

Tactical Deployment Report
Tucson Police Department

sergeant: Lt. A. Zunno
force no: 111 sub sector: 4 units: 5/1
date: 11/10/65

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specific time. At another time the same area might contain only one officer once an hour.

On the same date, as outlined previously, the "X" squad concentrated in 10 grids out of the 63 within subsector "B." Their assignment for that day was strictly traffic. Each man was aware of the locations causing problems as well as the times and violations. This deployment was for maximum effort, and, in addition, within the same subsector another full squad was deployed depending upon other conditions as well as traffic.

The data processing reports, combined with the daily bulletin, are increasing in numbers as we find new uses for the information they contain. They assist the sergeant in analyzing his previous deployment to determine how effective his unit was in handling the problems of his assigned area and in determining where trends are developing as well as establishing current deployment.

Fluid Patrol

The traditional concept of fixed beats has been replaced by Fluid Patrol, thus allowing our forces to freely flow throughout the city into areas of forecasted needs. The department feels that it must concern itself with day-to-day, hour-to-hour, tactical deployment aided by up-to-date, accurate, data-processed facts, striving toward the day when a system will be developed wherein an officer is at the scene of an incident before the incident occurs. Without question the ultimate goal of all police responsibility is true prevention of crime. We recognize that this is a twofold problem: (1) the will to commit a crime, which we cannot do too much about; and (2) the opportunity to commit a crime, the prevention of which is our primary responsibility. This system is helping us to meet the latter obligation.

Public Support of Law Enforcement

In his column of September 8, 1965, Hon. David Lawrence, noted editor and columnist, took a strong stand in support of respect for law and order and commented favorably on FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's message to all law enforcement officials in the September 1965 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Set forth below is a copy of a letter to the editor of the Washington Evening Star from Rev. Charles J. Foley, S. J., Director of University Development, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., concerning Mr. Lawrence's column. Its contents should be of interest to all officers and police executives.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1965.

To the Editor of the Star:

The article of David Lawrence entitled "Hoover Indicts False Teaching" (9-8-65) was long overdue. Those of us who are aware that all rights involve corresponding obligations to respect the rights of others have been fed up with the overemphasis put on rights in the matter of integration, as well as other matters. While I am a staunch defender of integration, it is amazing how little has been said by the leaders of this movement, both colored and white, of respect for law and order.

A defense mechanism for the crimes committed by our youth of all colors and races places the blame on society for having let the younger generation down. As Mr. Hoover points out, "No doubt society has failed our youth, but not in the way many seem to think. Rather, the dereliction has been in the failure to teach them the meaning of discipline, restraint, self-respect, and respect for law and order and the rights of others. Consequently, the lesson now is both painful and costly."

Many of us are also fed up with another defense mechanism for crime—"police brutality." Quoting Judge Norman Elkington of the California Superior Court, Mr. Lawrence asks, "How should a policeman dis-

arm a desperate criminal coming at him with a knife? Are there some sporting rules he must follow, such as allowing the assailant to draw first blood?" We might cite a simpler, and what is becoming a fairly common, case—that of a policeman attempting to make a lawful arrest and being jumped on and mauled by a dozen hoodlums to restrain him in the discharge of his duty. What remedy would the college professor cited by Mr. Lawrence propose in a case like this? The learned gentleman, according to Mr. Lawrence, "presented a paper to the American Sociological Association Convention in Chicago last week and advocated that policemen should carry no weapons. The theory is that disarming them would improve their public image and reduce antagonisms."

Tommyrot!

I deeply regret not being in a financial position to have reprints made of the articles of both Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Hoover, with a widespread distribution among the mayors, judges, and chief law enforcement agents in our large metropolitan cities. These articles provide much more commonsense and sound analysis than the much publicized nonsense of many present-day sociologists.

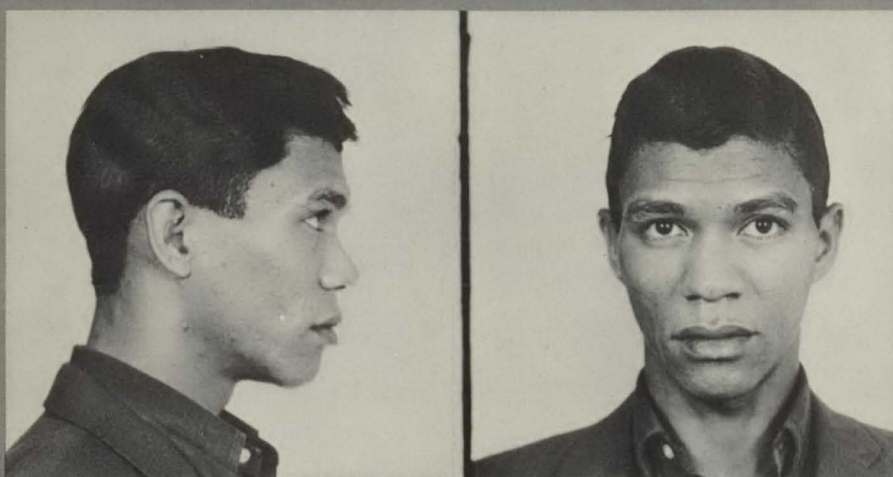
(Signed) CHARLES J. FOLEY, S.J.



"Ma Barker" Comley.



Ernest Robert Walton.



Kenneth Eddie Lee Chow.

MODERN DAY MA BARKER

It was a cold, dreary day in Kansas City, Kans., on Friday, January 4, 1963. Sleet and rain filled the air, and persons doing business in the early afternoon with the Rosedale State Bank moved briskly in and out of the building.

Among these were two individuals who moved a little more briskly—and more strangely—than other patrons of the bank. One carried a revolver and, though dressed in female attire, appeared to be a male. The other carried a sawed-off, double-barreled, gauge shotgun and had cotton stuffed in his mouth to disguise his voice. Both wore hooded sweatshirts and considerable theatrical makeup. Their purpose was unmistakable—as were their actions. They got away with some \$17,444 in bank funds.

The getaway car—later determined to be stolen—was found abandoned in a residential area of the city. The shotgun used in the holdup and numerous cotton balls were found in the car. There were no further leads as to the identity of the bandits.

An anonymous call received on January 7 by the Kansas City FBI Field Office led to the questioning of one Ernest Robert Walton, who was a parolee on a State charge.

Walton denied any participation in the robbery; however, when faced with the shotgun, cotton balls, and \$4,845 FBI Agents and local officers found after given consent to search a

car he had used to report to his probation officer, he admitted he was one of three persons involved in the robbery.

Further questioning of Walton revealed the robbery had been planned by a woman known to him as “Ma Comley” and a third person named Kenneth Eddie Lee Chow. It was determined Mrs. Comley—well known to Kansas City Police as “Ma Barker” Comley in her continuous brushes with the law—had made test runs and checked the time it would take to stage the holdup and return to her house. She also furnished the two men with clothing, makeup, the shotgun, and shells.

On the day of the robbery, Mrs. Comley, with her hair pushed up under a man’s hat, drove the stolen getaway car, the two men crouched in the back seat while en route to and from the bank. After the holdup the three returned to the house, removed the makeup, and changed clothes. All the clothing was burned in Mrs. Comley’s furnace. It was at her home, too, that the money was counted and divided.

Walton admitted taking his share of the money from its hiding place on January 7 and placing it under the front seat of a friend’s car prior to reporting to his probation officer.

Complaints were filed against the three on January 7 charging them with bank robbery. All three were

arrested by FBI Agents on the same day.

The second bandit, Kenneth Eddie Lee Chow, was identified by bank employees and patrons in a police lineup as the one who had worn women’s attire and taken the money. Mrs. Comley was identified by a woman who, after transacting her business at the drive-in window, became aware of the woman in the man’s hat double parked near the bank in a car with the motor running. She was able to furnish a perfect description of the driver and the car. Mrs. Comley’s fingerprints were identified on the stolen car’s license plate that FBI Agents found buried near her residence, and the shotgun was traced to her from its place of purchase.

Tried in Federal court, the three defendants were found guilty on two counts, conspiracy and bank robbery. The two men were each sentenced to 12 years on bank robbery and 2 years and 6 months on conspiracy. Mrs. Comley, because of her role in masterminding the robbery, was sentenced to 15 years on bank robbery and 3 years on conspiracy. Sentences of all three were to run consecutively. Notices of appeal were filed by each defendant. The U.S. Circuit Court affirmed the convictions.

Mrs. Comley and Kenneth Eddie Lee Chow appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court but were denied certiorari on January 25, 1965.

(Continued from page 7)

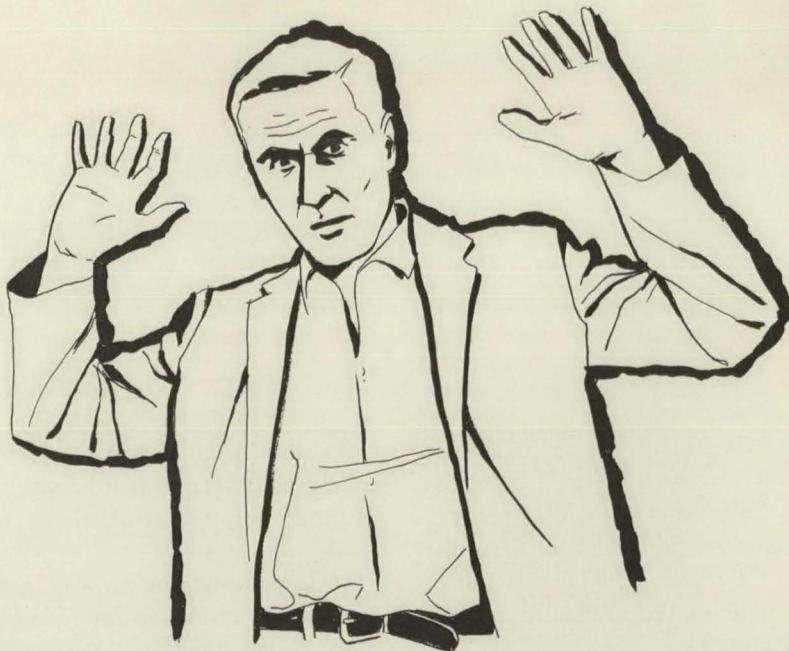
ing the teller a paper bag, he told her to put the money in it. When the bag was half full, the bandit said it was enough, grabbed the bag, and departed.

Prompt Action

Twenty-three 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 45 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 57-year-old play director—an admitted alcoholic—who presented a demand note indicating he had a nitro bomb in his hand and asking that the police be notified as he had lost his mind. Two patrolmen who had just pulled up in front of the bank to enter on other business heard a broadcast of the robbery and arrested the man while he was still at the teller's window. The "nitro bomb" was a brown $\frac{1}{10}$ -pint whisky bottle containing chlorine.

Solutions

Solutions of the cases studied resulted from many different events or investigative techniques, not all of them as easy 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 a robber in another case when it was recognized by an alert teller among money being deposited by the robber's wife in another bank. The wife of another robber turned him in, and another was identified from pictures made by a concealed camera



in the bank which he robbed.

Robbers in 14 of the 238 bank robberies studied turned themselves over to the authorities. Six of the 65 robberies in California were cleared when the robbers surrendered to local police or FBI Agents. Loot in these six cases totaled more than \$16,000, of which less than \$1,000 was recovered—the robbers apparently had one last fling before surrendering themselves to justice.

Surrender

A seventh case in California was also cleared when two teenagers admitted they had left a demand note in the bank. One of the young boys had written the note as a joke, and no attempt had been made to present it; however, the note had carelessly been left lying on a teller's window when the boys departed after conducting some legitimate bank business.

Other robberies which were cleared by surrender occurred in Connecticut, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Washington.

Fifty-five other bandits were arrested on other charges and, thereafter, admitted involvement in bank

robberies which occurred during the period studied. Contrary to the English proverb, "There is honor among thieves," 15 bank robbers named and implicated their accomplices, and 6 other arrests resulted from tips from unknown informants.

No Typical Robber

There is no such thing as a typical bank robber, though the majority of them are males. There were 332 individuals involved in the 238 bank robberies which occurred during the period under survey. Of this number, 12 women were involved in one way or another. Five of these women actually entered the bank and took part in the robbery; four acted as driver of the getaway car; and the other three, while not actively participating in the crime, received a portion of the loot. In three of the five instances where the women entered the bank, the female robber was acting alone.

Teenagers

Seven robberies or attempted robberies were committed by eight teenagers. The youngest, aged 15, entered

a New York bank and handed a teller a typed note which indicated he had planted a bomb in the bank and demanded all the money in the drawer. The teller asked the boy if he were serious, and upon receiving an affirmative reply, she called the manager. The boy ran from the bank but was caught by several young friends and held for the police. Prior to the attempted holdup, the youth had shown the note to his friends who thought he was fooling. The boy was subsequently committed to a mental hospital for a complete psychiatric examination.

Another youthful bank robber in Wisconsin, aged 16, accompanied a 20-year-old friend in an armed robbery which netted them \$1,485. One of the weapons was later found to be a cigarette lighter styled in the form of a small chrome-finished automatic. Both robbers were on parole at the time of the robbery.

A 17-year-old boy in California who "needed money for insurance on his car" obtained \$454 in an armed holdup. He was apprehended three blocks from the scene of the robbery which he left on foot, and the entire loot was recovered.

Old Robbers

The oldest robber, aged 61, armed with what was later found to be a cap pistol and wearing a false nose, robbed a Minnesota bank of \$804. Although the bank was equipped with no alarms or other protective devices, one of the bank employees sounded the fire alarm that brought out the volunteer fire department. The firemen surrounded the bandit and recovered the loot while they held him for the police. The bandit stated he had hurt his back and could not work, so had turned to bank robbery in order to pay his bills.

A 60-year-old bank robber wearing a hearing aid robbed a bank in California of \$780, but he never got out

of the bank. While counting out the \$20 bills he asked for, the teller activated the alarm and the bandit was grabbed by a bank guard before he left the teller's window.

No Plans Made

There is no typical method of operation used by bank robbers. Many of the violations studied in connection with this survey revealed that the robbers seldom made any well-defined plans as to their methods of operation or getaway. This is amply proved by a study of the 35 cases in which no loot was obtained. One pair of armed robbers jumped from their car and dashed up to the doors of a bank only to find they were locked. Seven robbers were arrested inside the bank by guards or police officers who were summoned while the teller stalled. Twenty-four who attempted robberies were thwarted by bank employees who either refused to comply with their demands, screamed, or merely ducked behind their cages or calmly walked away. In one of these cases, the bandit fled when the teller fainted, and in another, the teller advised the would-be bandit that she was going to faint and he told her to go ahead, then calmly walked out.

Plan of Operation

One pair of robbers in California did have a method of operation worked out. These two would park their car outside the bank they planned to rob. One of the men would go to a nearby restaurant and have a cup of coffee while the other went into the bank. Immediately after the robbery, the bandit would go directly to the car, climb into the trunk, and pull the lid shut after him. Then, 30 minutes to 1 hour after the robbery, the partner in the restaurant would return to the automobile, get in, and drive off with the bandit still in the trunk. At a safe distance from the bank, he would stop, release his

partner from the trunk, and they would split the money.

This method worked well in Los Angeles on June 8, 1964, when they obtained \$1,234. The following Monday they drove to Culver City to try their luck once more. As usual, one of the bandits entered the bank and in a few minutes left by the rear door with \$1,960. When the local police arrived and began a neighborhood investigation, they learned that a man had been seen near the trunk of a car in the parking lot. The car was still there and the keys were still in the trunk. The police attempted to open the trunk but the lid stuck. Forcing the trunk open, police found the bandit crouched inside along with the loot.

Branch Banks

As in a previous survey 2 years ago, 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 Guards

Armed bank guards and alarm systems are feared by bank robbers. As previously noted, 146 financial institutions covered by this survey had alarm systems of one kind or another, and 26 employed armed guards. While no exact count was made as to the number of times these alarms were activated, it is known that too few employees took advantage of the protective devices which were available to them. In one instance, although the teller did press the alarm, it did not function. It was learned afterward that the alarm system had not been checked for 18 months.

Another teller had the presence of mind to press the alarm button, but,

unfortunately, it was learned afterward that the alarm in that cage was the only one inoperable at the time of the robbery.

Alarm Systems

One bank in an east coast city had an alarm system which set off an alarm located on the exterior of the bank. Due to faulty mechanism, however, there had been numerous false alarms recently and the bank manager disconnected the alarm system. Shortly thereafter, on July 2, 1964, the bank was robbed of nearly \$2,500. At the time of the survey, this robbery remained unsolved.

Of the 81 banking institutions which had no alarm systems whatsoever, it is interesting to note that one was in a temporary Quonset-hut-type building; one was in a temporary mobile unit while a permanent bank was being built; one was completely surrounded by a water-filled moat; one was in a town which had no law enforcement officers at all; and one was located only 50 yards from the police station.

Bank robbers were apprehended by guards in 7 of the 26 institutions which employed guards. In two instances, the guard was either at lunch or not on duty at the time of the robbery. And in two other instances, the guard pursued the bandit but was unsuccessful in apprehending the culprit. Significantly, a New York bank which was robbed of nearly \$6,000 in June 1964 had instituted a policy of using no guards sometime previously on the premise that "You can replace money, but you can't replace lives."

Cameras

Of the 238 robberies which occurred during the 3-month period under survey, 16 of the victim institutions were equipped with camera installations. For various reasons cameras were not activated in six instances where they were available. In

one instance the master control switch had been left off the morning of the robbery, and in another there was a short in the electrical system.

The camera mechanism in a third bank is activated by withdrawal of money from the teller's cash drawer, and when the teller advised the would-be bandit that she had no money, he left without obtaining any loot. Hence, the camera was not activated.

Getaway Vehicles

Forty-five of the 95 motor vehicles used for getaway purposes are known to have been stolen. Generally, these stolen vehicles were abandoned shortly after the crime, and in one instance the bandits set fire to the getaway car when they abandoned it. Nevertheless, it is vitally important that bank employees and witnesses provide the best possible description of the getaway vehicle, since such information may lead to the quick location of the vehicle, often before the bandits abandon it.

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 in the identification of the stolen money when a suspect is captured. One of the cases studied was solved by tracing bait money which the wife of the robber attempted to deposit in her account in another bank.

The fact that such money was passed to the robbers in only 105 of the 203 cases in which loot was obtained reveals that many banks do not follow this practice of keeping bait money available. This is, however, a considerably better picture than that shown in the last survey when the ratio was 52 out of 134 cases. In one robbery the bandit specified that he did not want bait money, while in another the robber actually grabbed the

bait money which the teller had not placed in the bag he presented.

The importance of prompt notification of law enforcement agencies cannot be overemphasized. Bank robbers are known to be big spenders, and if too much time is allowed to pass before the robber is taken into custody, the chances of recovering the stolen money are materially reduced.

Professional Touch

In June 1964 a bank in Georgia was robbed of more than \$23,000 in an extremely professional manner. At 8:05 a.m. when the first employee arrived to open the bank, he was accosted by the bandit who entered with him. The bandit then held the other employees at gunpoint on a rear stairway as they arrived. He then herded 23 employees up the stairs and into the safety deposit review room where he held them until time for the vault to open at 8:45. After the money was removed from the vault, the employees were locked in the vault and the bandit made his getaway in a car belonging to one of them. After the initial contact with the first employee, the bandit had worn a white handkerchief over his face. Although the bank was equipped with an alarm system and two movie cameras, no one had the opportunity to activate either. Investigating officers had little to go on.

On December 9, 1964, a second attempt was made to rob the same bank, and the bandit was captured following a wild chase. He subsequently admitted the June robbery and stated that in the middle of July he had flown to Switzerland where he deposited the loot in a Swiss bank.

The robber who gets away with one robbery is very apt to try his luck again. Fifty-five of the 238 robberies studied were solved when a criminal arrested for another offense admitted robbing one or more of these banks.



Lt. John J. Devlin is greeted by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover on a recent visit to FBI Headquarters. Lieutenant Devlin celebrated his 55th anniversary as a member of the Elmira, N.Y., Police Department on October 6, 1965.

NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC

During academic year 1965-66, college debaters will be discussing an issue of vital importance to law enforcement as well as law-abiding citizens. One of the major topics selected to be debated nationally is "Resolved: that law enforcement agencies in the United States should be given greater freedom in the investigation and prosecution of crime."

The FBI has already received numerous requests for information and assistance from those debating this topic. Likewise, other law enforcement agencies throughout the country have been asked for help, and it can be expected that these requests and the interest in the debates will increase as the school year progresses.

This program affords law enforcement officials an excellent oppor-

tunity to be of service to college students and at the same time assure that the viewpoint of professional law enforcement is fully known and understood. The FBI urges all law enforcement agencies to be alert for opportunities to assist in this program, to be prepared to honor requests for information or data, and to make known to colleges and universities their interest in assisting the debaters to give this topic a thoroughly objective treatment.

FBI CONFERENCES

Problems besetting all levels of law enforcement are great and manifold—with no easy solutions. Improving and maintaining law enforcement's public image and establishing good public relations are among the problems being currently explored in FBI-sponsored law enforcement confer-

ences presently underway in cities across the country.

The sessions are conducted jointly with State and local police agencies for the purpose of discussing all facets of the tremendous responsibilities facing law enforcement and how the profession can best equip itself to handle these responsibilities. Special emphasis is also given to cooperation and to scientific advancement. Local enforcement agencies are encouraged to be alert for instances when scientific crime detection would be helpful and to take advantage of it.

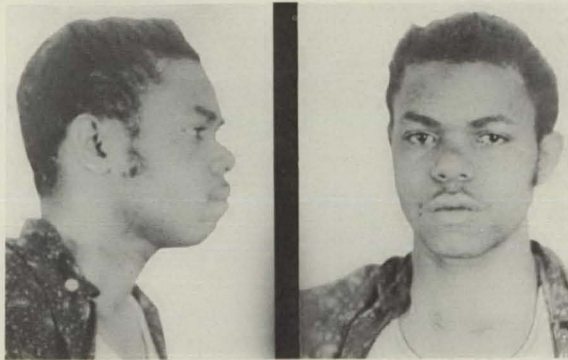
In addition to FBI instructors, the programs include experienced and knowledgeable lecturers and representatives from State and local police agencies. The sessions are open to duly constituted law enforcement personnel and others connected with the administration of criminal justice.

November 1965

JONES to DELOACH Memo, 9-10-65
"NATIONAL Debate Topic," Item for LEO."

SAC Letter 65-53(B)
Dated 9-22-65

WANTED BY THE FBI



LEWIS JONES, JR., also known as: **Lew Jones, Lewis T. Jones, Jr., Lewis Thomas Jones, Louis T. Jones, Jr.**

Interstate Flight—Murder

Lewis Jones, Jr., is currently being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder. A Federal warrant was issued on January 15, 1964, at Birmingham, Ala., initiating a widespread FBI manhunt for his arrest.

The Crime

This FBI fugitive is charged with the fatal shooting of his estranged wife in Leeds, Ala., on October 19, 1963. Jones allegedly shot her with a .22-caliber pistol following a heated domestic quarrel. He then reportedly fled the State to avoid capture.

Caution

Since Jones allegedly murdered his wife with a .22-caliber pistol, he should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

Age----- 30, born Mar. 30, 1935,
Maury County, Tenn.
Height----- 5 feet 11 inches to 6 feet.
Weight----- 165 to 170 pounds.
Build----- Medium.
Hair----- Black.
Eyes----- Brown.
Complexion----- Dark.
Race----- Negro.

Nationality----- American.
Occupations----- Automobile spray painter
and body repairman,
laborer, welder.

Scars and
marks----- Scar on back, scar on hip.
Remarks----- Reportedly neat dresser,
drags leg when walk-
ing.
FBI No----- 388,393 D.
Fingerprint
classification. 15 O 29 W OOO 16
I 20 W OOI

Notify the FBI

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

"Cooperation—the Backbone of Law Enforcement"—S.G. J.

ANIMAL OR HUMAN

An FBI examiner can tell from a piece of hair if it is naturally curly or has been curled artificially, whether or not it is dyed, and if it is of animal or human origin. If animal, the animal family can be identified.

COOPERATION CURBS CHECK LOSSES

Bad-check passing has been reduced in a southern city through the cooperation of the police, a radio station, and victims. As soon as a company becomes aware of missing or stolen checks, it notifies the police department's document squad which in turn notifies a local radio station. The station then broadcasts identifying information on the checks for the benefit of local merchants who normally cash checks in the course of business.

As a result of this cooperation, several would-be checkpassers have been apprehended and a considerable amount of money has been saved by merchants who would ordinarily have cashed the forged checks.

Letter to Detroit 5-3-65 from Kenneth Wells, Freedom Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa.

THE POLICE BLOTTER

Many local newspapers in urban and rural areas make a practice of publishing the police blotter as a means of giving news coverage to all kinds of crime. Law enforcement agencies in communities where this is done report that this service is a deterrent to potential lawbreakers. Most persons do not want their identities publicized for violations, even petty offenses.

DETROIT CRIMINALS DATED 4/13 & 3/2/65

LICENSED IN COLOR

Michigan's more than 4.3 million licensed drivers are to be issued laminated licenses bearing their colored photographs on varicolored backgrounds. Licenses for minors will have a green background, those for adults, a white background, and permits for chauffeurs will be buff colored.

Because of the change, the cost of the new license is 50 cents more than the old. Since licenses are valid for 3 years in Michigan, it will take that long for all drivers to receive those bearing the color photos.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

SALT LAKE CITY CRIMINAL 5-21-65
BUPI # 63-4296-44

1964 UCR + MR. DAUNT

PARARESCUE UNIT

Two special deputies have been sworn in as an auxiliary unit of the Weber County Sheriff's Office, Ogden, Utah. Both men are skilled in parachuting and in making controlled free falls into hazardous terrain.

The pararescue unit is on call 24

hours a day to aid the sheriff's department or anyone else where parachuting may be of assistance. The deputies will parachute into areas where planes crash, hunters are lost, or motorists are stranded. On their emergency drops, they carry among other things medical supplies, flares, and emergency rations.

RISE IN CRIME

Serious crime in the United States increased 13 percent in the calendar year 1964 as compared with 1963. In actual numbers this was an increase of about 300,000 serious offenses for those law enforcement agencies reporting.

Helpful Hints

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

AT THE SCENE OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, ALWAYS MAKE A THOROUGH CHECK FOR FALLEN ELECTRICAL WIRES. "HOT WIRES" CAN TURN A MINOR ACCIDENT INTO A MAJOR TRAGEDY.



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INTERESTING PATTERN



The ridges emanating as bifurcations from each side of the innermost looping ridge give this pattern a most interesting and unusual appearance. This impression is classified as a loop with two ridge counts. The delta is located at D.