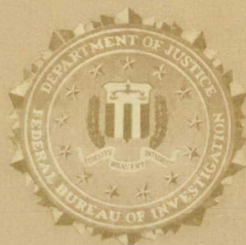


# FBI

*Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN



1956  
MAY  
Vol. 25 No. 5

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



# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials

MAY 1956

Vol. 25 No. 5



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The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* is issued monthly to law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law-enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.







United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

May 1, 1956

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

In the past two decades, following the crucial victory in the life and death struggle against gangsterdom, advancement in law enforcement has been truly magnificent. To falter in police progress now, however, can result only in great opportunities for the ever-present forces of criminality.

Today police are confronted with challenges more varied and extensive than the threats of the mid-Thirties. While the nation's population increased approximately 28 percent from 1936 to 1955, criminal violations increased more than 60 percent. During this same period, despite additional burdens and responsibilities, police strength made only a slow and comparatively meager gain from 1.6 to 1.9 personnel for each 1,000 inhabitants.

Assuredly, a major obstacle to efficient law enforcement, as well as a prime factor in the inadequate manpower problem, is the present low police pay scale. Too woefully low to properly attract and maintain the corps of career-type officers needed in modern law enforcement, police wages on a national basis fall below the average annual salary of \$4500 paid to skilled workers and the \$4420 received by salesmen and clerks. False economy in regard to essential police protection is indeed ironic in view of the staggering toll exacted each year by the vast criminal horde.

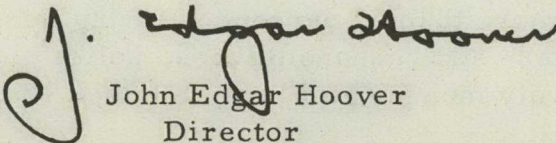
The timetable of crime for 1955 recorded a major criminal offense every 13.9 seconds and a murder, manslaughter, rape, or assault to kill violation every 4.2 minutes. In this time when fire, theft, and disaster insurance for personal property is widely accepted as prudent practice, it is certainly dangerous policy to neglect the best available insurance against crime--an adequate local police agency.



An investment in a competent police officer provides a public servant dedicated day and night to the duty of protecting the lives and property of the community. Surely there can be no cut-rate bargaining for the courage, integrity, and loyalty demanded for this selfless service.

Public clamor concerning ineffectual enforcement is meaningless as long as the basic requirements of local police are neglected. It is high time civic leaders and citizens realize the value of qualified police officers and make provisions for the remuneration their services so rightfully deserve.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J" on the left.

John Edgar Hoover  
Director



Some results ☆  
from the 1955  
conferences on ☆

# Bank Robbery

During 1955, a series of FBI law enforcement conferences on the subject of bank robbery was completed. The series consisted of 178 conferences attended by 16,909 persons, who represented 8,652 agencies. The agencies represented included, in addition to law enforcement and banking groups, insurance companies, armored car services, and others vitally concerned with this growing problem.

These conferences were of the open forum and panel discussion type, with lecturing and speech-making held to a minimum. In this informal atmosphere, the conferees freely exchanged and discussed experiences, opinions, ideas, and suggestions, some of which will be enumerated here. For this article, references to banking include banks and savings and loan associations.

It is clearly realized that all of these suggestions will not apply to the situation faced by every interested organization. Some suggestions which would apply in metropolitan areas would be out of the question in small towns and rural areas, and vice versa. It is felt, however, that since the conferees from whom the ideas and suggestions originated represent both large and small banks and law enforcement agencies located in both rural and urban areas, every reader will find that some of these suggestions apply to his particular situation. Officers may want to follow the example of many of the conferees and discuss within their own departments and with bankers in their areas the various suggestions which possibly could be applied to their particular problems. For this reason, the results of the conferences are being set out in considerable detail. The material set forth should be regarded as a collection of some of the considerations and ideas resulting from the various conferences. Every idea should not be considered as carrying the expressed or implied recommendation of the FBI.

Concentrating on the idea that it is easier to prevent a robbery than to solve one, those attending

the conferences brought out numerous suggestions regarding security. Employees were urged to report immediately any suspicious person loitering in the vicinity of the bank. Police officers recommended roving police patrols to "flush out" suspicious persons and cars.

An officer stated that banks should look upon employees much the same as long-term investments and should, therefore, check the local police records before hiring an employee, thus helping to prevent the type of robbery in which the bandit receives "inside" information.

The suggestion was made that banks should be so constructed as to allow the switchboard operator, while hidden from view, to observe the entire banking area. In stressing the importance of proper design in bank buildings, a bank examiner pointed out that many of the problems of security, insofar as design is concerned, could be overcome if banking institutions, when building or remodeling, would discuss their plans with State controllers' offices prior to drawing up extensive plans or blueprints.

Banking-type institutions were urged, if finances permit, to employ armed guards. In this connection, many officers stated that their departments made a practice of having uniformed police officers stroll through the banking firms at frequent intervals.

## *Burglar Alarms*

In general, the conferees felt that silent alarms connected directly with the local police department were greatly preferred over the audible type. They felt that bank employees would not hesitate to turn on the silent alarms as soon as they were aware of the presence of a robber, whereas it might be unwise and unsafe to turn on an audible alarm until after the bandit had departed. It was also suggested that some banks might find it practical to have their own internal silent alarm system



within the bank, whereby a teller could focus attention upon himself by merely pressing a button which would cause a light to flash on an official's desk, on the switchboard, or at another teller's cage. This could be used in case of a robbery of an individual teller or of the presence of a troublesome intruder, such as a drunk.

Concerning audible alarms, some individuals felt that the mere fact that an alarm sounded would cause most bandits to flee. They also felt that it had the advantage of alerting officers and citizens within the vicinity of the bank to the fact that a robbery was in progress or had just occurred. They also mentioned that it would be of great value in small towns where police departments are not readily available.

Various suggestions were given as to possible places for the alarm buttons. These places included, in addition to the conventional spots, false bottoms in cash drawers and clip mechanisms holding "bait" money, which would automatically set off the alarm when the money was lifted.

Discussion indicated that banks in some communities have their alarms tied in with the local telephone company and others with the fire departments.

The suggestion was also made that, if possible, a bank alarm should be connected with a neighboring suburban police department as well as the department covering the bank. Thus, extra police coverage would be provided in instances where the subjects use a diversionary call to the police department to lead officers in the wrong direction.

### **Cameras**

Several references were made to the possibility of using photographic equipment to record the actual robbery, but it was generally felt that this procedure might be rather impractical.

### **Opening Hour Robberies**

In connection with preventing the type of robbery in which the bandit accosts a bank employee at his home, on the way to work, or as he opens the bank door, various suggestions were given by both bankers and police officers. The majority agreed that a bank's routine should be varied as much as possible, that the same employee should not always be the first to arrive, and that some type of telephone code should be worked out whereby a banker's family or the local police department

would know if anything had gone wrong at the bank. Many indicated that they already utilized such a system. For example, one banker stated that he calls the police department every morning by a certain time. If the call should fail to come through, the police are to call the bank. All employees are aware of the code which is to be included in the conversation in case the bank is in the process of being robbed.

It was pointed out that bankers should exercise extreme caution at their residences and en route to work to thwart potential robbers seeking to abduct them or to gain possession of the bank keys and combinations. It was particularly urged during the conferences that law enforcement officers and bankers get together on a local basis to discuss security problems and necessary preventive action.

Bankers were urged to keep safe and vault doors locked, as potential robbers and burglars casing banks would be helped immeasurably if they could see the mechanism on such doors. It was pointed out that in many instances vault doors can be left closed with the lock bars protruding and the time lock set to prevent the locking of employees in vaults. The suggestion was also made that a telephone should be maintained in the vault, completely hidden from view.

Typical of the cooperative attitude displayed by the conferees was the statement by a police officer to the effect that his department was prepared to conduct physical surveys of bank premises in order to evaluate security measures and devices and to offer suggestions.

### **"Bait" Money**

Several individuals suggested that a portion of the bank's money should be microfilmed, if financially feasible. At one conference a banker stated that his bank did not have the facilities to microfilm its currency. A nearby police department offered to perform this service free of charge. If this cannot be done, several copies of the serial numbers and series year of some currency should be made and maintained in separate places. It was recommended that \$2 bills be included in this "bait" money, as their scarcity makes them easier to trace. In this connection, bankers were urged to see that all their employees know of the existence and location of this money.

Various bankers indicated that careful planning enabled them to estimate the amount of cash



needed to carry on their banking transactions and, as a result, they had decreased the amount of money they kept on hand at any one time.

### ***In Case of Robbery***

Taking the realistic approach that regardless of the precautions taken, some robberies will continue to occur, the conferees spent considerable time discussing the action that bank employees should take in case of actual robbery. Bankers were encouraged to formulate a definite course of action—flexible enough to apply to any robbery—to be followed by their employees, with each employee fully aware of his duties. Several bankers indicated that they already had formulated such a plan and others indicated that they would do so in the near future.

In general, bank employees were urged to follow the instruction of the robber, to give him the money he demanded but to make sure that the "bait" money was included, and, while doing so, to obtain as complete a description of the bandit as possible. Also stressed was the importance of an employee, using a readily available list of telephone numbers, notifying the appropriate law enforcement agencies immediately. Employees were advised to give all pertinent data and remain on the line until the officer receiving the call indicated that he had all the information he desired over the telephone. It was also strongly suggested that while an employee was locking the bank doors and getting the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of any customers who had to leave before police officers could arrive, all the other witnesses should sit down and outline an account of what they had seen transpire, concentrating on the personal description of the robber and his getaway vehicle. In this regard, many bankers and law enforcement officers favored the use of printed forms which allow the witnesses merely to fill in blanks. Several police departments and banking organizations offered to furnish these free of charge to banks in their areas. Others attending the conferences felt that the use of such forms might lead to erroneous information as some witnesses might feel compelled to complete every blank rather than admit that they had not observed closely enough to describe the bandit completely. All agreed that each witness should give his own account of the robbery, especially the description, before discussing it with other witnesses. The suggestion was

made that a small printed card should be maintained in every employee's work area, reminding the employee of what he should look for in case of robbery—the robber's height, build, complexion, scars, accent, etc.

In connection with this phase of the programs, skits were presented and films were shown at various conferences to portray to the audiences exactly how a robbery might occur and what witnesses would be expected to observe and remember. The mock interviews with "witnesses" revealed that few were able to give investigators a clear picture of the robbery and robber.

### ***Roadblocks***

The officers' chief ally is speed; hence the initial telephonic contact should include, insofar as possible, an accurate description of the robber and his getaway vehicle so that this information can be broadcast while the officers are en route to the scene. Thus neighboring police will be alerted and roadblock plans can be put into operation. In emphasizing the importance of obtaining all pertinent information, one officer succinctly stated, "Any type of roadblock is futile if the officers assigned to that job do not know what they are looking for."

Various police officers indicated that some progress was being made concerning roadblocks, while others indicated that much work was needed along these lines. A sheriff who had given this matter considerable attention stated that he had reproduced maps of his county to show all roads leading into it, with roadblock points indicated by number. This sheriff has provided copies of this map to officers in surrounding counties.

For additional data regarding roadblock operations see the following articles previously published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin: *Police Roadblock Techniques Used in Louisiana*, by Maj. Wingate M. White, Louisiana State Police, October 1955 issue; and *Oklahoma Officers Use Double Circle Roadblock System*, by Capt. Robert R. Lester, Oklahoma Highway Patrol, June 1952 issue.

### ***Radio Dispatchers***

Police officers emphasized the important part that radio dispatchers for State police organizations can play in connection with disseminating infor-



mation to all interested agencies immediately following a bank robbery, especially concerning the setting up of roadblocks. It was pointed out that alert dispatchers can possibly connect reported robberies with other offenses, such as auto thefts.

### ***Other Means of Communication***

Officers also pointed out the possibility of enlisting the aid and cooperation of businessmen, in order to utilize radio equipment presently in use by power companies, taxicab companies, and similar organizations, as an auxiliary to the communications systems of law enforcement agencies during a search for subjects of bank robberies.

A sheriff stated that he plans to have specified factories in his county blow their whistles for a certain length of time when a major robbery occurs, thereby alerting the entire county to be on the lookout for any strange circumstances such as speeding cars, strangers transferring from one car to another, etc. He plans to educate the public by means of radio, newspapers, and public meetings.

### ***Firsthand Experience***

Many of the police officers attending the conference were able to discuss the subject of bank robbery from experience, as some of them had worked on bank robbery investigations as early as the Dillinger era and practically all, at one time or another, had participated in such investigations.

One police chief told of having participated in a bank robbery case from two angles—as a witness and as an investigator. He was in a bank when a robber entered. His first impulse was to try to thwart the holdup, but he decided that rather than run the risk of injuring bank employees or customers, he would stand by as a silent observer and get a minute description of the robber. He described the subject to an artist, who was able to sketch a good likeness. The description stayed with the police chief so well that he subsequently identified him from a picture he chanced to see.

Many of the bankers who attended were also able to speak from experience as they had been robbery victims, some more than once. At the conclusion of one of the conferences, a banker stated, "I was a victim of a bank robbery where one of my employees was seriously injured by gunfire when mistaken for a robber back in 1933. I believe

this situation would not have occurred had we had the advantage of things we have learned today."

### ***Interesting Sidelights***

The timeliness of the conferences is well illustrated by the fact that a bank robbery prevented a number of officers from arriving at a conference to which they had started. Having received word while en route that a bank robbery had just occurred, they radioed that they were proceeding to the scene of the robbery to participate in roadblocks. The culprit was caught as the result of a roadblock set up in a neighboring State at the request of the authorities in the State where the robbery occurred.

The value of bank employees' occasionally reviewing instructions concerning the action which should be taken in case of robbery is clearly illustrated by a case in which intelligent action on the part of employees led to the capture of a bandit before he was able to get out of the bank. The day prior to the robbery, the employees, at the request of an official, reviewed the instructions the official had received at an FBI bank robbery conference 3 months earlier.

### ***Keen Interest***

Many examples can be cited to illustrate the fact that all concerned—law enforcement officers, bankers, insurance men, and others—are acutely interested in learning about combating the menace of the bank robber. Several banks arranged for all their employees to attend a conference, with one bank chartering a bus for the 50-mile trip. At several conferences, luncheons or dinners were provided free of charge. The groups which contributed the meals included banks, caterers, cities, counties, and others. A number of the participants, representing both law enforcement agencies and banks, distributed programs, informative booklets, pamphlets, and mimeographed instructions at their own expense. Prior to the conference in his city, one banker wrote a personal letter to every bank in the State encouraging attendance.

### ***Continuing Results***

Before leaving the conferences, many bankers indicated that arrangements were being made for

*(Continued on page 17)*



# CRIME PREVENTION

In July 1955, a team of reporters working for the Hearst newspapers from coast to coast presented its findings in a series of articles on how 12 cities from Quincy, Mass., to San Francisco, Calif., handled the problem of juvenile delinquency. Quincy, an industrial city, and birthplace of two Presidents of the United States—John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams—was depicted as “leading the way” in finding a solution to this grave problem.

Although Quincy has a population of 85,000 people, with the youthful population steadily *increasing* each year, our juvenile crime rate is *decreasing*. In 1954 it averaged less than 1 percent. We attribute this record partly to the work of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Bureau which I created in May 1953 shortly after becoming Chief of Police. The Prevention Bureau is a separate unit of the Quincy Police Detective Bureau staffed by Patrolman James Ford, a veteran police officer with 26 years of service; and Patrolmen William Spencer and Edward Kusser, two young, athletic, alert officers selected for this assignment because of their particular qualifications and ability to work with youth.

This trio has its own office apart from the regular detective bureau which handles adult cases. The juvenile cases are usually handled quietly without publicity and fanfare, and the majority of cases are corrected without the necessity of the youngsters going to court. The juvenile officers wear plain clothes on duty and when doing investigative work and they use an unmarked police car for transportation.

Through good public relations, we have acquainted the people of Quincy with the fact that the Juvenile Prevention Bureau offers sympathy, help, and counsel in dealing with the problems of youth, instead of censure and reproof. Our goal is to find the seeds *causing* the complex problem of juvenile delinquency, which too often has been attributed to one single factor. Today, with varying opinions regarding the cause and treatment

## Youth Program Brings Results in Quincy, Mass.

by CHIEF WILLIAM FERRAZZI, Quincy, Mass.,  
Police Department

of criminality, very few accept the theory of *multiple causation* and offer instead oversimplified formulas for the cause and cure.

### Community Program

Last year we advocated an integrated community program for juvenile problems. By this plan the school system with its medical and nursing service, attendance officer, social workers, and Child Guidance Clinic and the law enforcement agencies with their facilities were coordinated into a single bureau under the School Department. The program made it possible for us to meet the challenge of juvenile delinquency through combined efforts. It is obvious that the Police and



Chief William Ferrazzi.



School Departments must work together closely. The school is the only agency that deals with *all* children during their formative years. The early detection of a troubled child, a problem child, or a potential delinquent is necessary when we practice the theory of prevention rather than reformation. Early treatment for the unfortunate child who might choose a criminal career can be assured by the coordinated program.

### **Public Reaction**

Our plan was well received by the public and was given wide publicity by the Quincy Rotary Club and the local newspaper. School Superintendent Paul Gossard held several conferences in which the police department, probation office, State Division of Mental Hygiene and Mental Health, school principals and guidance directors participated. As a result, the established guidance service was augmented with a comprehensive program specifically pointing to the prevention of juvenile maladjustment and delinquency.

A few months ago, a full-time psychologist was engaged by the Quincy School Department to strengthen school guidance service to adolescents. From all indications, the integration of community services for the benefit of our youngsters will continue to progress because the Prevention Bureau has full support of religious leaders, recreational leaders, and civic leaders.

### **Police Boys Club**

Our work to aid youth, however, is not something new. The Quincy Juvenile Court and Probation Officers have always made available to us the facilities and personnel of their staff to achieve a humane approach to the care of our most precious heritage—the youth of our community.

In 1948 Officers Kusser and Spencer, feeling the need for supplementing existing recreational programs, co-founded the Quincy Police Boys Club, which has held a membership of 2,500 boys between the ages of 12 and 18. The club meets 4 times a week in a large recreation room on the third floor of the police station. It is here the boys are coached and instructed in all types of healthful athletics by Officers Kusser and Spencer, with the aid of many outstanding sports figures who offer their time and talent without compensation. The activities are many and varied, includ-

ing baseball, basketball, golfing, boxing, wrestling, weight lifting, archery, badminton, and tennis.

The boys are taught specifically the love of sport and they understand nobleness in defeat as well as glory in winning. We have noted a tendency today in some school programs and other organized recreation to ignore sportsmanship and allow the urge to win, no matter how, to be the dominating factor. If the urge to win, regardless of method, is constantly drilled into our young athletes, the inevitable result will be adults who believe the end justifies the means. Unfortunately, in Massachusetts, as in other States, we have had outbreaks of violence occur while boys have been indulging in worthwhile school athletic programs. The authorities in charge were tempted to discontinue the programs as a disciplinary measure. But such a decision would fail to get at the core of the problem, which too often begins when excessive stress is put on the importance of winning at all costs. As a result of the activities of the Quincy Police Boys Club, Officers Spencer and Kusser have been cited by several clubs and service groups, including Rotary and B'nai B'rith, for their outstanding work with the youth of our city.

This publicity has aided our public relations program. It caused city officials to recognize meritorious achievements to the extent that a "Mayor-Council Appreciation Day" has been created. Each year approximately 2,000 children between the ages of 9 and 12 are taken, without cost to themselves, to see the Boston Red Sox play in one of the American League baseball games. In Quincy, fortunately, we have a large group of civic-minded businessmen who provide funds for transportation to the ball field and for hot dogs, peanuts, soda pop, and popcorn. The Boston Red Sox management provides a special section of the grandstand free for our young Quincy baseball fans.

Serving as chaperones on this special day are uniformed members of the Quincy Police Department, Fire Department, Women Traffic Supervisors, and Children's Safety Patrol Officers.

### **School Safety Unit**

Another effective branch of our Quincy Police Department is the unit under School Safety Officer William Spencer, who does this work in uniform and travels throughout the city in a special Safety Education automobile equipped with a public-address system. This car was given to the Quincy



Police Department without cost by one of our automobile dealers in recognition of the importance of and need for our Safety Program.

The Safety Officer is in contact with children in kindergarten and with students in elementary grades and high school every day. He teaches the kindergarten children the simple rules of safety to use at all times when crossing streets, and he points out that the police officer is their friend and always ready to help them. He teaches the elementary school children the necessity and requirements for bicycle safety. Equally important, he outlines the dangers of air rifles, firearms, and homemade implements of destruction. Officer Spencer makes periodic visits to classrooms and auditoriums where he presents carefully prepared safety procedures through the use of visual aids. He also assists in selecting and training young boys and girls in the School Safety Patrol. This youthful unit maintains law and order on school property and at school crossings. Officer Spencer also works with the recreational directors at playgrounds during the summer months.

The city of Quincy and its Quincy Police Department are no different from any other community and department of comparable size in the United States. We have no magic formula to offer; instead, we use the old-fashioned rules of common sense and hard work, keeping an eye on the future at all times. We have found that by gaining the good will of children, we have gained the good will of parents. The community has found that our policy has proved two things: first, that our emphasis on prevention rather than reformation is something to be proud of; and, second, that we are achieving success in the handling of our youth problem. We of the Quincy Police Department are especially proud to be cited nationally, through the press, as "leading the way" in finding a solution to juvenile delinquency. We hope the young people we are meeting now in their formative years will in later years become leaders in this great democracy—the United States of America.

(Group photograph through courtesy of "Patriot-Ledger," Quincy, Mass.)



*Chief Ferrazzi, center, flanked by Officer Edward Kusser, left, and William Spencer, right, joins boys in advertising 1955 Brotherhood Week.*



# TRAFFIC

## **Radar Serves in Tennessee's Traffic Control**

by MAJ. HENRY M. HEER, *Executive Officer,  
Tennessee Department of Safety*

In August 1953, Gov. Frank G. Clement, alarmed at the mounting number of traffic fatalities occurring in Tennessee, called a meeting for the purpose of formulating plans to wage war against this wanton slaughter on our public thoroughfares. This meeting was attended by safety officials, ranking police officers, mayors, and numerous other interested people, including newspaper, radio, and television representatives. It resulted in the creation of a committee known as the "GETS," or Governor's Emergency Traffic Safety Committee, composed of business and professional men and safety officials to serve in an advisory capacity. To further combat this traffic problem, the Governor transferred \$100,000 from his emergency fund in the fall of 1953 to the Department of Safety to employ 20 additional patrolmen and to purchase 5 radar units to strengthen and supplement our enforcement program. The Department of Safety has since purchased 7 more radar units

and at present we have 12 radar instruments in operation throughout the 8 Tennessee Highway Patrol Troops.

### **Advantages of Radar**

The State of Tennessee consists of 95 counties with a civilian population of 3,291,718. There are 8,098 miles of State roads and 1,129,776 registered motor vehicles. In our highway patrol we have 225 patrol cars and 357 uniformed men—a force which we feel is insufficient to cope with the problem of speed on Tennessee's highways. Consequently, the department formed the opinion that the use of radar in our enforcement program would tend to alleviate this problem for the following reasons:

1. We would be able to check and observe all moving traffic with reference to speed.
2. It would no longer be necessary to spend time in pacing single vehicles.
3. The rapid deterioration of our patrol cars would be decreased.
4. The double hazard of property damage and personal injury in pursuing traffic law violators would be minimized.

The American Automobile Association recently reported that the number of radar speed-determining sets licensed by the Federal Government to State and city police and to highway departments to keep statistics on motor vehicle speeds had increased 46.8 percent since April 14, 1954. At the time this report was issued, a total of 834 sets had been licensed for use in 47 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. By far, the majority of these sets had been licensed for enforcement purposes—727 to police organizations as compared with 107 to highway departments for traffic survey purposes.

### **How It Works**

Since the use of radar equipment in traffic control is gaining popularity in the law enforcement



**Maj. Henry M. Heer.**



field, we feel it is valuable to thoroughly understand its function. The radar speed meter is capable of instantaneously determining the maximum speed of an automobile within the radar-controlled area. The meter is especially manufactured for the purpose of checking the speed of automobiles and has an error of only 2 miles per hour at a 100-mile-per-hour speed, and this error is in the motorist's favor.

The radar set is designed to utilize one of the known effects of electromagnetic radiation. In this case the effect utilized is known as the "doppler effect." The "doppler effect" in practice is an electromagnetic radiation phenomenon which causes the radio waves reflected from a moving object to assume a different frequency from those originally transmitted from the radar transmitter. The radar receiver then receives the reflected radiation and through accepted electronic circuits records this difference in frequency, in this case in the numerical interpretation of speed. In other words, if you throw a rock in a pond of water the waves are generated outward in all directions and, when these waves hit a stationary object, as the shoreline, they return in the direction from which they originated and at the same rhythm as originally generated. But, if a motorboat, for example, were to be moving through the waves generated by the rock striking the water, this movement would tend to disrupt the original frequency of the waves and cause the waves to return to the point of origin in a different rhythm or frequency. If this difference in frequency of the waves' motion can be converted to speed, our problem in developing the radar speed meter capable of determining speed is solved. The scientists have been able to do this with electromagnetic radiations through proved mathematical formulae in their adoption of electronic circuits.

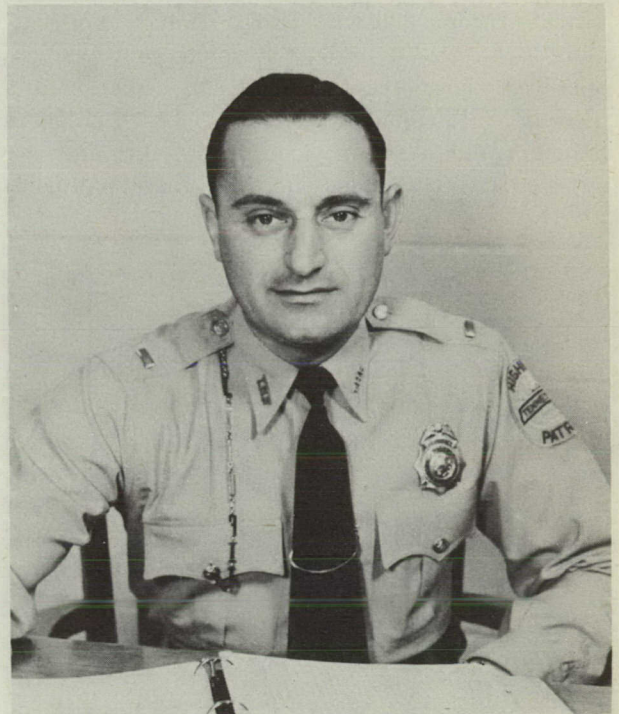
In actual practice the radar speed meter will give most accurate readings when the automobile is either directly approaching the radiated energy or moving directly away from the radiated energy. The farther the set is moved from the center line of the highway, the more error you have in the motorist's favor. But, if it is placed on the shoulder near the pavement at a height of 3 feet, your error will be 2 miles per hour in 100 miles-per-hour of speed. The operating zone of the unit depends on the height of the transmitter receiver above the ground. The higher the unit, the longer is the zone. The unit's operating range at ground

level is approximately 75 feet; with the unit at a height of 3 feet, the range is increased to approximately 150 feet; and if the unit is extended to a height of 30 feet, the range is broadened to 350 feet.

Since micro-wave radio wave beams are similar to those of a searchlight, it is possible to increase or decrease the range of the meter by the direction in which the transmitter receiver is aimed. The "doppler effect" holds for both approaching and departing vehicles, and speeds may be measured in either direction in which the vehicle is in motion. Electromagnetic radiations move at the same speed as light—186,000 miles per second—or, if we transmit a signal to the moon, 250,000 miles away, we should receive a reflected signal at our point of origin less than 3 seconds after the initial transmission. Of course, on a practical distance the time element becomes infinitely smaller. Characteristic advantages of the speed meter may be summarized as follows:

1. Calibration of the meter is determined by its circuits and, therefore, it does not require measurements of a zone or any calibrated procedure on the part of the operator.

2. Scale distribution of the radar speed meter is linear in miles per hour, thereby allowing accurate speed classification in the higher ranges



*Lt. T. G. Fite.*



without sacrifice or loss of low-speed measurements.

3. Inherent accuracy of the speed meter is very high and is maintained even when the meter is subjected to rough field usage.

4. A minimum of "set-up" and "take-down" time is required for each speed survey—approximately 5 minutes for each operation.

5. A graphic record is made automatically and the operator can classify data while it is being taken.

6. The element of driver reaction, which has at times been a factor in other types of speed measuring devices, can be eliminated by concealing the transmitter receiver.

### ***Informing the Public***

Since statewide operation of radar was something new in traffic law enforcement in Tennessee, it was necessary that we sell the public on this novel idea. As our radar machines were put into operation in various sections of the State, written warnings were issued for a period of 60 days. Our first unit went into actual enforcement use on May 4, 1954, and approximately a year later we had 12 units in operation. During the warning period we contacted approximately 225 daily and weekly newspapers, which publicized our radar activities in 600 articles, 300 with illustrations. Approximately 51 radio and television stations cooperated 100 percent during this time in furnishing additional publicity. Our troopers issued about 20,000 warning tickets, and we believe that the discussions of these motorists



***Radar speed meter on trunk of police car.***

with acquaintances resulted in about 100,000 people talking about this new enforcement device.

### ***Training***

In order to use radar in our enforcement program, we realized that the operator would be required to have operational and technical knowledge of the machine in order to satisfactorily explain its function to the judges, magistrates, state attorneys, police officers, and other interested people. Demonstrations were held to familiarize the officers with the operations of the radar machine. The officer-in-charge of radar operations, Lt. T. G. Fite, conducted a training course in the operation of the radar machines throughout the State for various uniformed members of the department in order to qualify them to testify in court. The United States Army Air Force cooperated in this training course by furnishing a radar expert as an instructor. Additional information was gathered from cities and States already using radar in their enforcement program. When this course of instruction was completed, two-man teams were formed to operate the machines in their respective areas.

### ***Testing***

In order to obtain admissible evidence and have our radar cases upheld in Tennessee courts, the department established a procedure to prove the accuracy of the Radar Speed Meter Model S2 and to eliminate hearsay evidence. Steps for testing the accuracy of the machines were initiated and the following written operational instructions for the test were issued.

1. A radar car is parked along the edge of the roadway. The sealed transmitter receiver box is mounted atop the trunk deck near the left fender and directed toward the traffic traveling in the same direction in which the radar car is parked.

2. The radar officer turns on a switch at the rear of the meter and allows the instrument to warm up for a 3-minute period. If necessary, he adjusts the needle indicator so that the needle is exactly at zero prior to test runs.

3. The operator then takes a graph paper in an entire unit to be certain that the unit is in order and then sets the unit on an objective across the highway.

4. The officer driving the test car makes test runs at 40, 50, and 60 miles per hour.



5. The radar car operator thereupon enters time, date, and location on the graph with the number of the test car and driver.

6. The driver of the test car returns to the radar speed meter and is shown his recorded speed on the graph by the operator. If this is the same as the test car speedometer, which has been calibrated and is known to be accurate, the radar operator is satisfied the meter is now accurate. Another test is made at the end of the day of operation.

### **Actual Arrest**

In actual arrest cases at least one qualified highway patrol trooper must be stationed at the radar instrument to read the instrument's recording of speed. He relays such information to a second trooper stationed at an appropriate distance from the instrument, which trooper brings the accused to a stop and checks the driver's license. If the driver is accused of speeding, the trooper issues a summons ticket ordering him to appear at a certain court at a specified time and advises that failure to appear will result in a warrant being issued. If the driver is found to be in violation of some other provision of the traffic law and that offense is committed in the presence of the officer bringing the car to a stop, then, and then only, may the accused be taken into physical custody and placed under arrest. If, for instance, after stopping the car upon information relayed from the operator of the radar instrument, it is found that the driver is under the influence of an intoxicant or narcotic drug, then the officer is authorized to take the driver into physical custody. The trooper stationed at the radar instrument who actually sees the recording on the instrument and sees the motor vehicle at the time of the violation may make a physical arrest and take the accused into custody if it is practical; but the officer to whom the information is relayed may not legally place the accused under arrest. The officer reading the instrument is required to appear and testify in court.

In the final analysis, we of the Tennessee Department of Safety are unanimous in the opinion that the use of radar in traffic law enforcement is a great weapon in the battle against the problem of speed upon the State's highways. We feel that it has been very instrumental in controlling traffic throughout Tennessee.

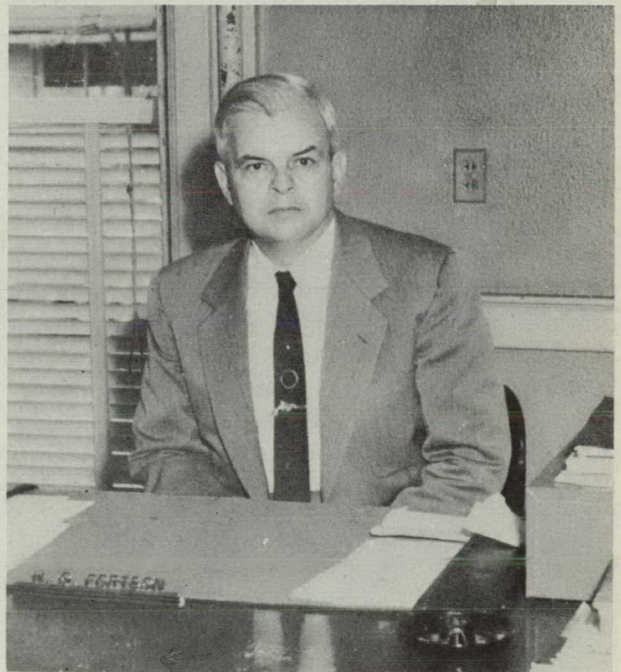
# **Safety Education Program Features Trailer Exhibit**

by CHIEF OF POLICE HAROLD O. FORTSON,  
*Savannah, Ga., Police Department*

The appalling loss of lives due to traffic carelessness is causing police departments throughout the country to look for new ways and means of reducing this needless slaughter.

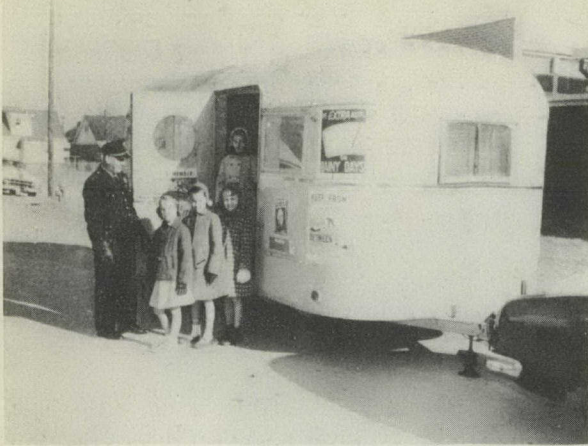
Here in Savannah we are working with something we think is novel and useful—a traveling safety exhibit. Time will gage our success inasmuch as we are dealing with schoolchildren who have not yet begun to drive automobiles. We hope these boys and girls are so impressed with the need to be careful that in years to come they will not only adhere to principles of safety themselves, but will by their conduct and example instill these same principles in others.

For the present, the response from our attentive young audiences gives us reason for optimism. Questions and remarks of these youngsters seem to be prompted by genuine interest. If these lessons are retained, we will have accomplished something.



*Chief Harold O. Fortson.*





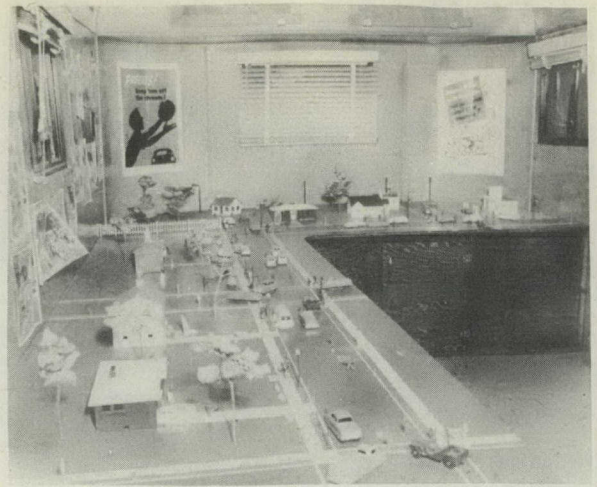
*Lt. Robert Funk and students at the safety trailer.*

Lt. Robert Funk, safety officer of our department, is responsible for this program. While seeking a method of demonstrating safety to the more than 20,000 elementary school children in the area, Lieutenant Funk conceived the idea of a "safety trailer." His idea gained the support of two business concerns which were able to help. William Mullis, president of Trade Winds Co., donated a trailer to the department. Engineers of the Union Bag & Paper Corp., under direction of this company's safety director, R. W. Gray, designed and built a village inside the trailer. Employees of other departments of this company completed and painted the remainder of the interior. From the outside the result looks like an ordinary house trailer of the type pulled by tourists. But inside there is a model village complete with houses, stores, trees, automobiles, streets, sidewalks, and even people. The village and its component parts are all models built to scale.

The "people" in this Lilliputian land are painted either red or green. The red people are careless and meet violent deaths. The green people are wise and careful—and stay alive. The latter drive in the proper lanes, cross the streets at crosswalks, wait for green lights, and play in safe places. The red people jaywalk, ignore traffic signals and regulations, and play in the streets.

### **Demonstrations**

Everything is designed to catch young eyes and make an impression on young minds. First briefed on the outside as to what to expect, children are then taken through the trailer in small



*Model village inside the trailer.*

groups by Lieutenant Funk. They study seven different traffic scenes. In these 7 locations, 16 "individuals" are violating safety rules, while 10 are abiding by normal safety requirements.

Each scene is emphasized by an enlarged photograph on the wall showing real boys and girls in illustration of the point covered—such as crossing the street between cars. Electrically operated miniature traffic signals are shown and explained, and the shapes and meanings of highway signs are discussed and exhibited in an electrical panel. The exhibit is virtually a classroom on wheels.

This rolling classroom is on scheduled exhibition at the city's various elementary schools, where different classes go through it on different dates. Occasionally the trailer is shown at special events. More than 12,000 persons went through it at the Coastal Empire Fair in Savannah last November.

This project holds promise for great improvement in our safety education. We are hopeful it will not only help the boys and girls to conduct themselves safely now, but will also influence their thinking and habits in later years when they are driving automobiles.



### **FRAUDULENT CHECKS**

The most extensively used of the FBI's reference files is the National Fraudulent Check File. During the 1955 fiscal year, 23,569 bogus checks—with face values totaling \$3,379,966—were received for examination. The face values of the fraudulent checks received by the FBI Laboratory in the past 3 fiscal years have amounted to nearly \$10 million.



# IDENTIFICATION

In this article attention is focused on form R-84, known as the Disposition Sheet. Since its adoption, several letters designed to promote uniformity in preparation and submission have been transmitted by the FBI to all contributing agencies. This article is intended to provide additional clarification and to underscore the aggregate advantages which accrue to law enforcement officers and to the FBI's Identification Division when R-84 has been properly executed and incorporated into the record.

The principal function of the disposition sheet is to furnish *final dispositions* of cases in which fingerprint cards have been forwarded previously by a law enforcement agency. R-84 is designed to serve as a follow-up in a specific arrest. The final outcome of apprehension and charge imparts greater value to the record, providing peace officers with a more composite criminal case history. It should be pointed out that dispositions which are not final generally contribute nothing of value to the identification record. Dispositions of an indefinite character such as, Pending, Awaiting

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

CURRENT ARREST OR RECEIPT		
DATE ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE OR OFFENSE	DISPOSITION OR SENTENCE
1-7-56	Drunk in Auto	

CRIMINAL HISTORY				
CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Police Department Omaha, Nebraska	John Doe #438	7-5-55	Drunk	\$20 & costs
Charge not supported by fingerprints				

INSTRUCTIONS

1. TYPE OR PRINT all information.
2. Include only FINAL dispositions.
3. INSTITUTIONS: Include date sentence expires.
4. Note amputations in proper finger squares.

SEND COPY TO:

SAMPLE ONLY

PLEASE PASTE PHOTO HERE OR INDICATE IF AVAILABLE

FD-302 (5-28-55) U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1951 O - 342127

Figure 1.

## Proper Use and Submission of the Disposition Sheet

Trial, Held for Grand Jury, \$1,000 Bond, etc., are no longer placed in the record.

### Preparing Form R-84

Specific instructions covering preparation and submission are printed on the reverse side of the standard disposition sheet. Subject's name, registry number, sex, date of arrest and charge should be indicated in the designated spaces precisely as they appeared on the previously forwarded fingerprint card. In all instances when the FBI number is known it should be inserted. The fingerprint classification, if available, should be given in reporting common names but it is not needed when an FBI number is quoted. Required information also includes the name and address of the contributor of fingerprint impressions and the agency submitting the disposition sheet.

Figure 1 illustrates the reverse side of a fingerprint card submitted to the FBI Identification Division. At the time of transmission final disposition of the arrest was not known. After hearing or trial and subsequent decision of the court, form R-84 containing the facts of the sentence was dispatched to this Bureau as depicted in figure 2.

DISPOSITION SHEET R-84 (5-10-54)

Mr. J. E. Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Date 1-13-56

Attention: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Dear Sir:

The following is the disposition of a case previously submitted on a fingerprint card to Identification Division of the FBI:

FBI No. \_\_\_\_\_ Male  Female  Fingerprint 19 J 1 1 0 0 0 6 Classification N 3 W M O O

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME & NUMBER UNDER WHICH FINGERPRINTS SUBMITTED TO FBI	DATE ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION AND DATE
P. D., Omaha, Nebraska	John Doe #438	1-7-56	Drunk in Auto	60 days County Jail and placed on probation for 1 year

SAMPLE ONLY

This form submitted by Police Department, Omaha, Nebraska (Agency, City & State) (OVER)

Figure 2.



CURRENT ARREST OR RECEIPT		
DATE ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE OR OFFENSE	DISPOSITION OR SENTENCE
6-30-55	Investigation(Burglary)	Released

CRIMINAL HISTORY				
CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION

SAMPLE ONLY

(PLEASE PASTE PHOTO HERE OR INDICATE IF AVAILABLE)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. TYPE OR PRINT all information.
2. Include only FINAL dispositions.
3. INSTITUTIONS: Include date sentence expires.
4. Note amputations in proper finger squares.

SEND COPY TO:

FD-549 (5-26-55) U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O - 348147

Figure 3.

Dispositions include such information as advice relative to dismissals, acquittals, fines, sentences imposed, probations, paroles, etc. A single disposition should be utilized for each individual fingerprint card.

To the more than 12,000 fingerprint contributors, working in close alliance with the Identification Division of the FBI in the exchange of information concerning criminal activities, knowledge of final dispositions becomes manifestly useful when incorporated into a comprehensive record. A conservation of time and personnel will result when the law enforcement officer receives decisive dispositions on all records of iden-

tification transmitted to him by this Bureau. Thus the necessity for correspondence with other police departments in an effort to ascertain ultimate outcome of a previous arrest is eliminated.

It is of infrequent occurrence that final disposition of an apprehension will be known prior to dispatch of fingerprint impressions to the FBI. In the event the final disposition might be immediately available, it should be inscribed in the appropriate space on the reverse side of the fingerprint card. Figure 3 exemplifies this exceptional case. Since the contributing agency has indicated final settlement of the case, there will be no need to submit form R-84 at a later date.

It must be borne in mind, however, that fingerprint cards should not be withheld pending final disposition as this may result in the belated transmission of vital information. Delayed forwarding of the card might prevent notification that the subject in custody is a fugitive wanted by another law enforcement agency.

### Uniformity Necessary

From its very inception, the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has continued to function as a service agency for all levels of the Nation's regularly constituted law enforcement authority. All forms adopted for use are especially devised to best serve the requirements of the various police departments and the FBI, without intending to create an excessively complex system of communication. In order to effectively cope with the increasing requests for identification service, uniformity in the prepara-

R-84  
(5-10-54)

DISPOSITION SHEET

Mr. J. E. Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Date 12-28-55

Attention: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Dear Sir:

The following is the disposition of a case previously submitted on a fingerprint card to Identification Division of the FBI:

FBI No. <u>1 222 633</u>	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fingerprint Classification _____
--------------------------	---	----------------------------------

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME & NUMBER UNDER WHICH FINGERPRINTS SUBMITTED TO FBI	DATE ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION AND DATE
S. O. Lexington, Tennessee	Jane Doe #8881	8-2-55	Murder	Sentenced to 10 yrs. State Pen.

SAMPLE ONLY

This form submitted by Sheriff's Office, Lexington, Tennessee  
(Agency, City & State) (OVER)

Figure 4.

R-84  
(5-10-54)

DISPOSITION SHEET

Mr. J. E. Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Date 7-25-55

Attention: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Dear Sir:

The following is the disposition of a case previously submitted on a fingerprint card to Identification Division of the FBI:

FBI No. <u>2 056 633</u>	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fingerprint Classification _____
--------------------------	---	----------------------------------

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME & NUMBER UNDER WHICH FINGERPRINTS SUBMITTED TO FBI	DATE ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION AND DATE
P. D. Altoona, Pa.	Jane Roe #16178	5-9-55	Robbery	Sentenced to 5 years and placed on probation on charge of GL from a person.

SAMPLE ONLY

This form submitted by Police Department, Altoona, Pennsylvania  
(Agency, City & State) (OVER)

Figure 5.



tion and transmission of prescribed forms must be observed.

Although detailed instructions are printed on the reverse side, some contributing agencies may be overlooking requisite data in preparing form R-84. Hundreds of disposition sheets are returned to points of origin each week because the information appearing thereon cannot be positively matched with a previous record in FBI fingerprint files. The most common discrepancies necessitating return of disposition sheets are: (1) different spelling of name than used on fingerprint card; (2) incorrect FBI number quoted or absence of FBI number when such number might be available; (3) misquoted local registry number or its omission; and, (4) incomplete quoting of FBI fingerprint classification.

Figures 4 and 5 provide additional delineation of the standard disposition sheet. It is of relevant significance to note that a considerable interval of time has elapsed between date of arrest and report on final disposition. Reasons for the delay may be many and various, but never of sufficient importance as to warrant withholding of the fingerprint record.

Figure 6 features a reproduction of the master docket sheet. An ideal assemblage of the facts, correlating arrest and final disposition, appears evident in this copy of the identification record. A composite chronicle of an individual's past criminal activities will prove to be of particular value to the arresting officer, prosecutor, and judge in the determination of final disposition should subsequent arrests occur.

From the negative point there are two definite instances when form R-84 should not be employed. First, do not submit the form when fingerprint cards adjudged illegible and therefore not susceptible to classification are returned to the law enforcement agency by the Identification Division. In such cases there is no arrest data kept in FBI files against which disposition data can be posted. In the second instance, do not use form R-84 to report new arrest information. In connection with the latter case, either a standard fingerprint card or form 1-1 (Record of Additional Arrest) should be submitted.

A future issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin will contain discussion and illustrations to outline effective use of the Record of Additional Arrest which, when properly executed, is as positive a method of identification as a complete set of fingerprint impressions.

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

14

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
Director

The following FBI record, NUMBER 1 884 633, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
P.D. Chicago, Ill.	John Doe #13822	5-16-48	Inquiry	Released
P.D. Detroit, Mich.	John Roe #9960	6-1-48	Drunk	10 dss. City Jail
S.O. Milwaukee, Wis.	John Doe #1813	8-4-48	Veg.	30 days
P.D. Madison, Wis.	John Roe #602	9-22-48	Investigation	Released Floated
Fulton C.B. of C.I. Atlanta, Georgia	John Doe #33946	2-10-49	DD on PH	3-17-49 \$25 and 3 mos.
Metropolitan Pol. Wash., D.C.	John Roe #60663	7-5-49	Intox.	10 days D.C. Jail
S.P. Richmond, Va.	John Doe #8527	7-30-50	Waiming	3 yrs.

S A M P L E  
O N L Y

Notations indicated by \* ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

## BANK ROBBERY

(Continued from page 6)

the facilities of state and local banking associations to be used to further the exchange of information. Others made arrangements for special meetings on the local level, asking participants in the conference to meet with them. Bankers subsequently prepared for banking magazines articles stressing the bankers' responsibilities.

News media—radio, television, and the press—gave the nonconfidential parts of the conferences excellent coverage for the benefit of the general public.

In conclusion, the success of the conferences can be attributed to a spirit of complete cooperation among all concerned. The effect should be far-reaching in combating not only the crime of bank robbery but also other crimes. Suggestions and investigative techniques were brought out which could be applied to any local robbery investigation.

Figure 6.



## OTHER TOPICS

# Police Building Provided Through Volunteer Effort

by CHIEF HERMAN O. SCHENDEL, *Manchester, Conn., Police Department*

In 1890 a police station, containing approximately 4,000 square feet of space, was built in Manchester, Conn. At that time this building housed all the municipal offices and was the scene of all town activities.

About 1930, it was designated a police and court building. One-half of the main floor was used for the courtroom and the other one-half, including the basement, was for the use of the police department. This police space consisted of four rooms with no provisions for lockers, squad room, interrogation rooms, intercommunication system, or proper parking facilities. There were insufficient cells and inadequate garage space to service and store the police cruisers. For present-day activities the police facilities were entirely too small and obsolete to carry on an up-to-date police department. The police department is one of the most important institutions of local, State or Federal Government, and a separate and adequate police and court building is a necessity.

Court facilities were also inadequate. A room about 20 by 20 feet had at times held as many as 70 people—with the majority being compelled to stand. The town faced a familiar problem for

a long time—the need for a new police and court building with proper facilities but without the available money to build a new station with necessary improvements, which would cost approximately \$300,000.

### Conversion

Manchester, situated in a booming industrial area, faced an expensive school building program with costly utility improvements. At the same time, the town's revenue was slowly dropping as the textile industry in New England declined. So economy suggested conversion of an existing structure and the local Almshouse was considered. The three-story Almshouse, a T-shaped structure, though antiquated, had a total floor space of 13,620 square feet. It provided a four-acre site and seemed ideal for conversion purposes for the police building and town court.

Obviously, the first hurdle to overcome in this conversion project was cost. An original estimate of \$132,000 submitted by a certified architect was thought to be too high by the town's board of directors, which group is the legislative body under our town manager form of government.

Reductions were made in materials and specifications which brought the estimate down to \$97,000. This figure was still too high and no possible action appeared likely. Upon sounding out the opinions of the members of the police department and the auxiliary police unit, we learned that many of them would volunteer their services.

New Englanders are thought to be the originators of the "barn raising bee" but this group-type volunteer activity has not been used too often in urban areas during recent years. I now actually proposed a long term "police station building bee," and agreed to act as contractor and supervisor of the conversion, volunteering my spare time and building experience in an effort to save thousands of dollars of supervisory cost. Choice of materials to be used and specifications to be followed were made my responsibilities. I asked



*General foyer.*



for an appropriation of \$80,000 for the project but the directors agreed to allot only \$76,000 with volunteer labor to do most of the work. On this basis, the green light was given and partitions were torn down and dust began to fly in March 1954.

In October of the same year—just 5 months after the conversion was started—police and court staff members moved into their shiny new quarters. Open house was held on Oct. 23-24, when approximately 4,000 people inspected the new building with the general comment being, "Amazing!" From all points of view, according to experts, the job was more than equal to the original plan which was estimated at \$132,000. In many respects, the townspeople received far more in the form of additional facilities than had been thought possible without astronomical costs.

Aluminum storm and screen sashes were furnished for the 100 windows of the buildings. The heating equipment, which was to cost \$8,000 new, was provided for \$1,500 by utilizing the system already in place and adding modern radiator units, giving the entire system a modern appearance.

Fire escapes, originally figured to cost \$2,815 installed, were erected for \$1,200. To accomplish this savings, a 40-inch heavy duty fire escape located at a school building which was being razed in a neighboring town was purchased for \$150. Modern birch flush doors were obtained at a unit cost price of \$10, and the old doors were sold for \$4, bringing the net cost down to \$6.

A shooting range of five ports, termed one of the finest in the State, has been installed and is presently used for competitive matches with other police departments, inter-department leagues and other outside agencies. This was accomplished at a very low cost, with all work being done by volunteers interested in firearms.

The new police station includes a large basement garage, a major part of which was an addition entirely built by volunteer labor. This new addition has modern facilities, including an automobile lift for servicing and repairing police cruisers. The garage space is now ample for all automotive equipment including the emergency truck. This 24- by 32-foot garage was added at a cost of \$2,950, including the lift. A service station owner who was installing a larger gas storage tank gave us his old tank for "digging it up." So the police now have their own 2,000-gallon gasoline storage tank and pump, whereas formerly they had to refuel

at the town garage, a distance of one-half mile from police headquarters.

The station now has a blacktop parking space accommodating 100 cars, where formerly the police had space for only 7 cars. Ample storage space is available for tires, batteries, highway signs, traffic paint, meter and traffic light parts, and a repair room where the police mechanic can repair parking meters and traffic lights.

### **Cell Blocks**

Welded steel cell blocks, 4 for men and 4 for women, were installed by an iron worker on an hourly basis at a total cost of \$3,500. The modern, well-constructed steel cells are painted silver gray and are not so forbidding-looking as the black iron bars. The lowest bid received from several companies for this cell work was \$12,000, and thus we saved \$8,500.

Foyer space was added to administration headquarters to replace an old wooden front porch. A modern stone front with granite steps was added. This work was by professional labor at a total cost of \$3,000.

Other bonuses for the police department's use, which were made possible through economy, are an up-to-date records room, mahogany-paneled desk sergeant's room equipped with radio, a telephone switchboard, teletype and intercommunication system for the entire building with tape recorder attached.

The private office of the chief of police is paneled in mahogany. An adjoining room for the chief's secretary is birch-paneled and has an anteroom for



**Chief Herman Schendel.**





*Old side view.*

office supplies. There is a room for executive officers and a room for sergeants, each very spacious and containing clothes closets and lockers.

A large squad room for the officers, fashioned out of three former bedrooms, contains a television set, conference table and several typewriters.

New toilet and shower facilities, lockers and a modern, fully equipped kitchen were installed.

An assembly and training room, where lectures and social affairs may be held, was built. Forty "used" lockers were purchased for \$2 each and were reconditioned at no cost, which saved \$520.

Manchester received this building for \$72,622, well within the amount the town's board of directors had allotted. We were aware that police work these days has grown more complex. Due to the increase in juvenile delinquency, much thought was given to proper facilities for this phase of police work. Manchester now has a detention room and interrogation rooms for police, juvenile and probation officers to carry on their work. None was provided in the old building.

Two private consultation rooms, which contain law books for reference purposes, were arranged for lawyers to confer privately with their clients. There is also a room with telephone facilities where persons under traffic arrest seeking to post bond may discuss their problems with bondsmen in privacy.

### ***Courtroom***

Space for a modern courtroom was obtained by removing partitions and ceilings from six bed-



*Almshouse before renovation.*



rooms, a hall, and a lavatory. The architect's original plan showed that it would cost \$5,500 to remove the ceilings and roof and replace these with steel girders to eliminate any supporting columns. By leaving the roof intact and by placing two 18-inch iron I-beams, each 34 feet long, across the room and rigidly secured to the superstructure, the job was done for \$1,500. The plan was approved by a certified structural engineer. There was a savings of \$4,000 and we had a room without any obstructions whatsoever and with seating capacity for more than 100 persons.

The seats for the courtroom were obtained free of charge from a local theater which was discontinuing operation. By reupholstering these with leather and spraying them at a cost of \$3.60 each, we provided chairs which in new condition would have cost \$16 each. The courtroom boasts mahogany paneling with desks and matching formica tops. All work done in the courtroom was by volunteer labor except the paneling, which was done by professional workers on an hourly basis.

The spacious court entrance, separate from the police department, has a marble stairway leading to the court. This was accomplished by tearing down the partitions of three bedrooms and build-



*New side view.*

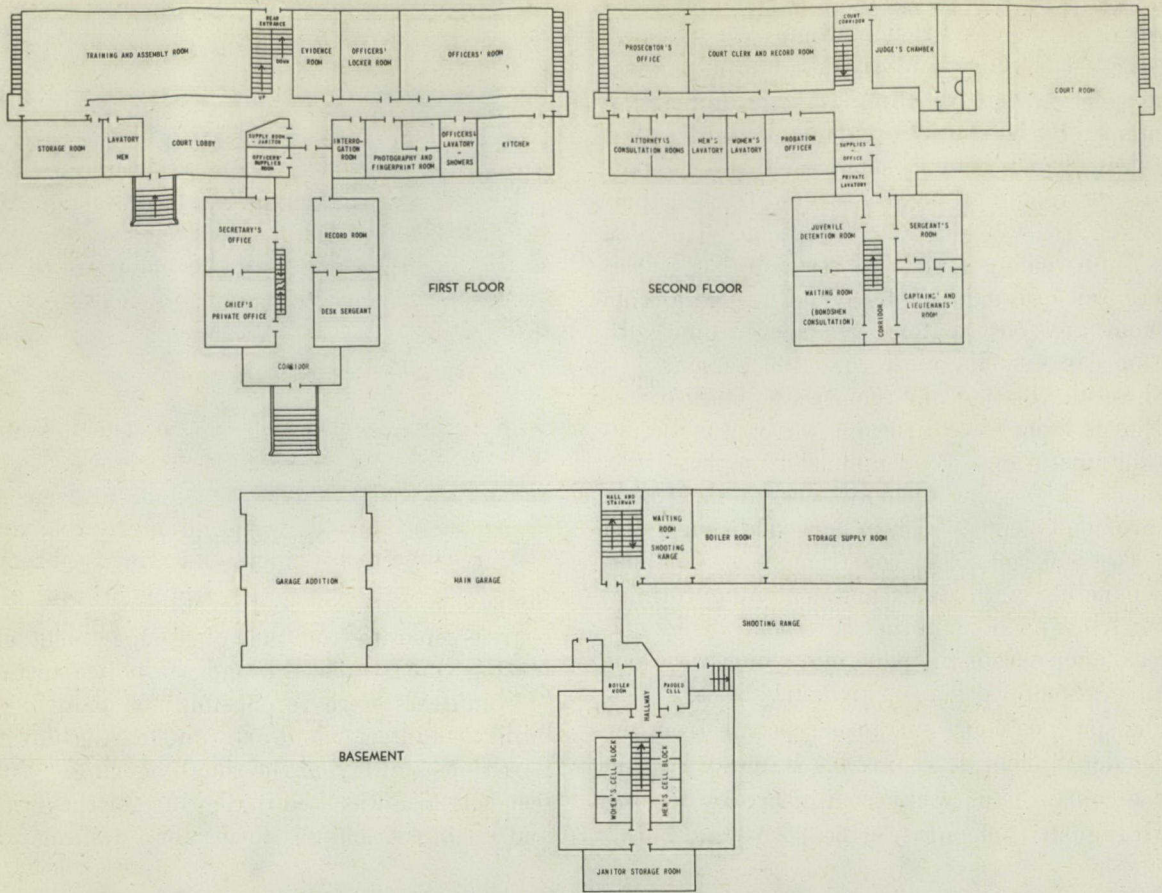
ing a new entrance to the building. Thus, the court is separate from the police department, eliminating court traffic through the police entrance.

Volunteers were responsible for painting the building's interior and exterior, tearing down all partitions and laying the rough flooring. Volunteer help also was used in digging for the gasoline and oil tanks, making forms for retaining walls,



*Almshouse converted into police and town court building.*





**Building floor plans.**

laying the floors, putting in new stairways, plus numerous other necessary jobs.

In addition to the favorable statistics and the pictures of the wonderful job done by all the workers, the town spirit shown in this project was most satisfying. Even more was needed than the efforts of the volunteers, who worked mostly on Monday nights. The willingness to help which was shown by merchants, contractors, and local dealers aided in making the project successful. Fine cooperation was given by the town's board of directors.

Because of the volunteer workers, the new police station and courthouse will be more than just a

civic building. It will be a monument to all those whose efforts made such a contribution to Manchester possible.

Manchester's Police Department, consisting of 69 officers with additional auxiliary police serving this Connecticut town of about 40,000 people, has now been operating from its new headquarters for about one year. This is the real story which tells of the public spirit by which the community has a worthy addition wrought by the voluntary help of the police department and the auxiliary police unit together with the cooperation of the local citizenry.

★  
**BITS OF EVIDENCE**

Small pieces of evidence such as wire, parts of crowbars, and parts of automobiles, and other pieces of metal found at crime scenes have been traced and identified with objects found in the possession of suspects.

★  
**ON RECORD**

Latent prints of value developed by the FBI's Single Fingerprint Section are always photographed. These photographs are kept in FBI files and are available for comparison for an indefinite period.



# WANTED BY THE FBI

**JAMES IGNATIUS FAHERTY, with aliases:** James R. Conroy, James Raymond Faherty, James Flaherty, Thomas Malloy, Thomas Molloy, "Jimma"

**THOMAS FRANCIS RICHARDSON, with aliases:** James Gately, Thomas Kendricks, Patrick T. Nash, Thomas Richards, Thomas W. Richardson, "Sandy"

## Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Armed Robbery)

On January 17, 1950, 11 men successfully carried out an armed robbery of Brink's, Inc., in Boston, Mass., obtaining over \$1 million in loot. On January 12, 1956, the FBI arrested 6 members of the gang charged with the crime and announced that 2 others were serving prison sentences on other charges and that 1 had died. The remaining two suspects—Thomas Francis Richardson and James Ignatius Faherty—are still fugitives.

## Planning

This crime, in which the well-disguised robbers brazenly entered the building wearing Navy-type pea coats, chauffeurs' caps, and Halloween-type masks, was the product of the combined thought and criminal experience of men who had known each other for years; who had spent more than a year in planning the robbery and systematically studying the Brink's organization; and who had



James Ignatius Faherty.

participated in numerous "trial runs" before actually committing the crime.

## Process

On January 19, 1956, complaints were filed before a United States Commissioner at Boston, Mass., charging Faherty and Richardson with unlawful flight from the State of Massachusetts to avoid prosecution for the crime of armed robbery.

## Data Concerning Faherty

This fugitive is no newcomer to crime, as he has served prison sentences for armed robberies committed as early as 1934 and 1935 and has been convicted of assault with intent to rob, armed with a dangerous weapon, and armed robbery.

Faherty reportedly is a heavy drinker of intoxicants, prefers to smoke filtered-type cigarettes, and is a prizefight fan. He is not considered to be a fastidious dresser and usually wears a soft gray hat with a wide brim turned up. When speaking, Faherty enunciates very distinctly, talks slowly, choosing his words carefully, and has a better than average vocabulary. He occasionally wears a mustache.

## Caution

Faherty may be armed and should be considered extremely dangerous.

## Description

James Ignatius Faherty is described as follows:

Age.....	45, born Apr. 19, 1911, Boston, Mass. (not verified).
Height.....	5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 8½ inches.
Weight.....	155 to 170 pounds.
Build.....	Medium.
Hair.....	Brown.
Eyes.....	Hazel.
Complexion.....	Medium light.
Race.....	White.
Nationality.....	American.
Occupations.....	Bartender, longshoreman, steamfitter, electrician, custodian, and clerk.
Scars and marks..	Large scar right side of lower jaw, appendectomy scar.
FBI Number.....	472,989.
Fingerprint classification.....	{ 16 O 29 W IOM I 22 R OOI 15
Reference.....	{ 13 22



## Data Concerning Richardson

Richardson also is a convicted armed robber, having participated in an armed robbery, together with Faherty, in 1934.

Richardson reportedly is fond of spicy foods and Italian-style cooking, and is a heavy drinker who prefers German beer and whiskey. He is fastidious in personal appearance, usually wears dark trousers, a sport shirt and sport jacket and is rarely seen in a coat. He is a heavy cigarette smoker and when drinking heavily his hands shake visibly. He has a full upper and lower denture which he is reported to have a habit of losing when drinking. His voice is harsh and hoarse, although not boisterous.

## Caution

Richardson should be considered armed and extremely dangerous. All caution should be exercised in attempting to apprehend him.



*Thomas Francis Richardson.*

## Description

Thomas Francis Richardson is described as follows:

Age.....	49, born Mar. 22, 1907, Boston, Mass. (not verified).
Height.....	5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 8½ inches.
Weight.....	140 to 145 pounds.
Build.....	Medium.
Hair.....	Gray.
Eyes.....	Blue. He may be wearing rimless eye-glasses.
Complexion.....	Ruddy.
Race.....	White.
Nationality.....	American.
Occupation.....	Longshoreman.
Scars and marks...	Scar on left side of head.
FBI Number.....	838,889.
Fingerprint classification.....	{ 15 M 17 W MIO 9 M 3 W 000

## Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating one or both of these fugitives is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the special agent in charge of the nearest FBI field office.

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## SHIPMENT OF EVIDENCE

Bulky evidence shipped to the FBI Laboratory for examination should be packed securely in completely enclosed boxes to protect the evidence from possible contamination, alteration, or damage in transit. Rubber tires, for example, should not be sent to the Laboratory in open crates or merely wrapped in paper.

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## USE STANDARD FORMS

By letter dated March 1, 1955, all contributors of fingerprints were urged to use the standard forms adopted by the FBI. It is pointed out that more than 20,000 fingerprint cards and 7,000 other types of forms are received daily at FBI headquarters. In order to assure the most efficient and expedient service, all agencies utilizing the facilities of the FBI Identification Division are again requested to use the standard forms which are furnished by the FBI.



## Murderer Changes Plea to Guilty

Good police work performed by local law enforcement officers, plus numerous scientific examinations conducted by FBI laboratory and identification experts, led to the successful conclusion of a recent murder case in Nevada.

In submitting evidence to the FBI for examination, the local sheriff advised that the body of a serviceman, who had been missing for approximately 2 days, was discovered in the desert about 4 miles from town. Bloodstained soil was found on the shoulder of the road, and several .32-caliber cartridge cases were found in the vicinity of the bloodstain. Leading away from the spot were impressions in the ground indicating that a body had been dragged. This path led to the body of the serviceman. Footprints indicated that only one person other than the murdered man had been there. No identification or money was found on the victim's body. His car was also missing.

The sheriff further advised that on the same day the body was found the California Highway Patrol apprehended a man driving the car of the deceased. The subject's clothes, as well as the interior of the car, were bloodstained.

In searching for the murder weapon, cooperating California officers found the original receipt for a .32-caliber Colt automatic pistol which the subject had purchased 2 days prior to the murder. They subsequently located the weapon in a pawnshop.

Firearms, chemical, microscopic, fingerprint and shoeprint examinations were made on the evidence submitted to the FBI. As a result of microscopic comparisons, it was possible to identify a bullet which was removed from the victim's body and several of the cartridge cases as having been fired from the .32-caliber pistol.

The suspect's right shoe was found to correspond in approximate size, shape, and general wear to the plaster cast impressions made of the shoeprints found at the crime scene. In addition, several individual characteristics of the shoe were found to correspond to markings on the casts.

Grouping tests revealed that the victim belonged to International Blood Group "A" and the suspect to Blood Group "O." Stains of human blood which came from a person belonging to Blood Group "A" were identified on the suspect's coat, in the soil, and on the car. This blood could have

come from the victim but could not have come from the suspect.

Eight latent fingerprints of value appeared on the lifts submitted by the sheriff and all but two were identified as the fingerprints of the suspect. The latents had been found on the victim's car.

At the trial of the suspect, experts for the FBI Laboratory and Identification Division testified as to their findings. A local official subsequently directed a letter to the FBI which stated in part:

"At a point in the proceedings when the State submitted such evidence that showed conclusively that the defendant was the perpetrator of this offense, the defendant stood in court before the judge and jury and asked that his plea be changed from that of not guilty to guilty. He was found guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree and as punishment therefor he was sentenced to spend the rest of his natural life in the State penitentiary."



### SHOTGUN EVIDENCE

Late one afternoon, in November 1953, a game warden in a southern State was shot in the arm by a poacher, who immediately fled. The gathering dusk prevented the wounded man and his companion, a deputy game warden, from observing the assailant closely enough to identify him. The warden subsequently lost his arm as a result of the shooting.

Three fired shotgun shells were found in the vicinity of the crime. These shells eventually were to play an important part in bringing the officer's assailant to justice.

Immediately after the shooting, the shells, together with weapons taken from various suspects, were sent to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C., for ballistics examinations. The examinations aided in clearing these suspects, showing that the shells had not been fired from the specific guns in question.

The injured warden and other local officers, however, did not give up the search. Finally, in 1955, almost 2 years after the shooting, a gun was submitted to the Laboratory which proved to be the one from which the three shells had been fired.

A ballistics expert's testimony at the trial, plus other incriminating evidence, resulted in the conviction of the owner of the gun, who was sentenced to 8 years on charges of felonious shooting and maiming.



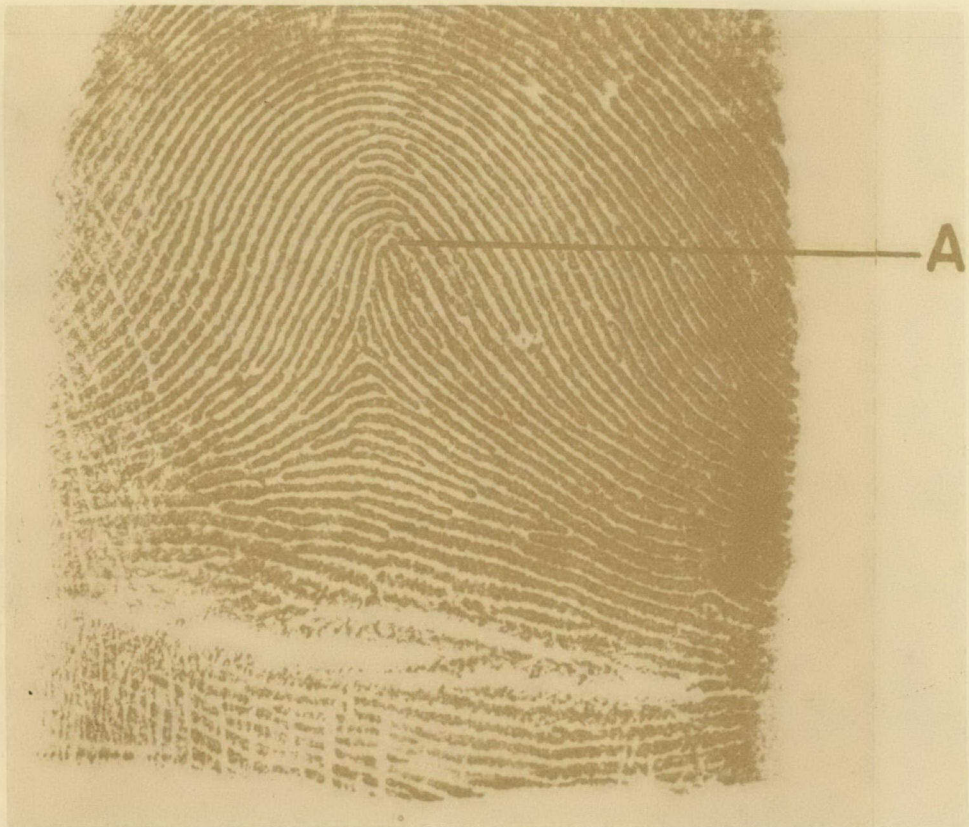
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID  
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300  
(GPO)

## *Questionable Pattern*



Although this questionable pattern has the general appearance of a loop, a close examination will reveal that a sufficient recurve does not exist at point A for this classification. The pattern is classified as a tented arch and a reference search as a loop should be conducted.