

• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

Law Enforcement

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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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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, D. C.

April 1, 1948

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The public has displayed a keen interest in the Federal Employee Loyalty Program as indicated through questions raised in connection with its administration. Many of these deal with the part played by the FBI.

Unfortunately, the role of the FBI in the Loyalty Program is often misunderstood. The FBI had nothing to do with the inception or implementation of the Federal Employee Loyalty Program. It is not a policy-making organization. The responsibilities placed upon it under the program are clearly defined by the President's Executive Order.

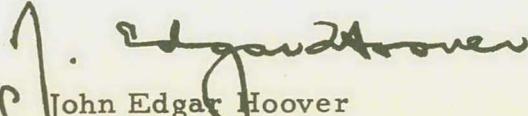
Under the program the names and fingerprints of persons employed by the executive branch of the Government will be searched through the files of the FBI. In the event derogatory information reflecting upon the employee's loyalty is revealed, it then becomes the duty of the FBI to conduct a thorough investigation. The objective of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be to establish the truth or falsity of the allegations.

The FBI is a fact-finding organization. It does not act in the role of accuser. Investigations will be fair, impartial and conscientious. Of necessity thousands of persons will be interviewed. Facts prompting opinions or conclusions of those interviewed will be ascertained. Indications of bias or prejudice will be noted and reported.

The FBI will continue to report the facts as found. It does not and will not evaluate the information developed in its investigations. Decisions and actions taken as a result of FBI investigations are the responsibility of the employing agency in the case of present employees and the Civil Service Commission in the case of new appointees.

If a Federal employee has been unjustly accused of disloyalty, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will count it a privilege to secure the facts to enable the employing federal agency to determine his loyalty. If on the other hand, allegations of disloyalty have a basis of fact, such facts will be reported to the interested authorities.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

FIREARMS TRAINING



"Eighty-two police officers were killed in the performance of their law-enforcement duties in 1946. . . ."

This statement in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin came as a shock to me. I am sure it must have been a surprise to other police representatives, particularly when it is recognized that the figures grew out of a survey of city police departments only. Figures are not available for county, State, and Federal law-enforcement agencies. This number constituted a 39-percent increase over the year before, a significant indication of the widespread increase in crime.

Every police officer, in taking his oath of office, receives certain equipment for the performance of his duties. In most instances this includes a revolver or an automatic pistol. It would be interesting to know how many of those 82 police officers who were killed might be living today had they been thoroughly trained in the use of their weapons and in the best methods of protecting themselves when effecting the arrest of dangerous criminals.

The importance of police training during the last 10 or 15 years has been recognized by all up-to-date and progressive police agencies. I question, however, that sufficient attention has been given to actually training our officers to shoot and to protect themselves while making arrests.

The importance of firearms training was indelibly impressed upon me in July 1947. During this month two of my officers on routine patrol duty at 2:30 in the morning, came upon two burglars. An exchange of shots followed. In their return fire, one bullet passed through the windshield of the patrol car directly between the two patrolmen. My officers emptied their service revolvers but, unfortunately, the burglars escaped unscathed.

The report of this incident forcibly emphasized the importance of firearms instruction.

I mentioned the above incident and my interest in promoting firearms training to the resident agent of the FBI who was stationed in Port

Let's Teach Our Law Enforcement Officers to Shoot

by CLAUDE W. GOLDSMITH, *Chief of Police*
Port Arthur, Tex.

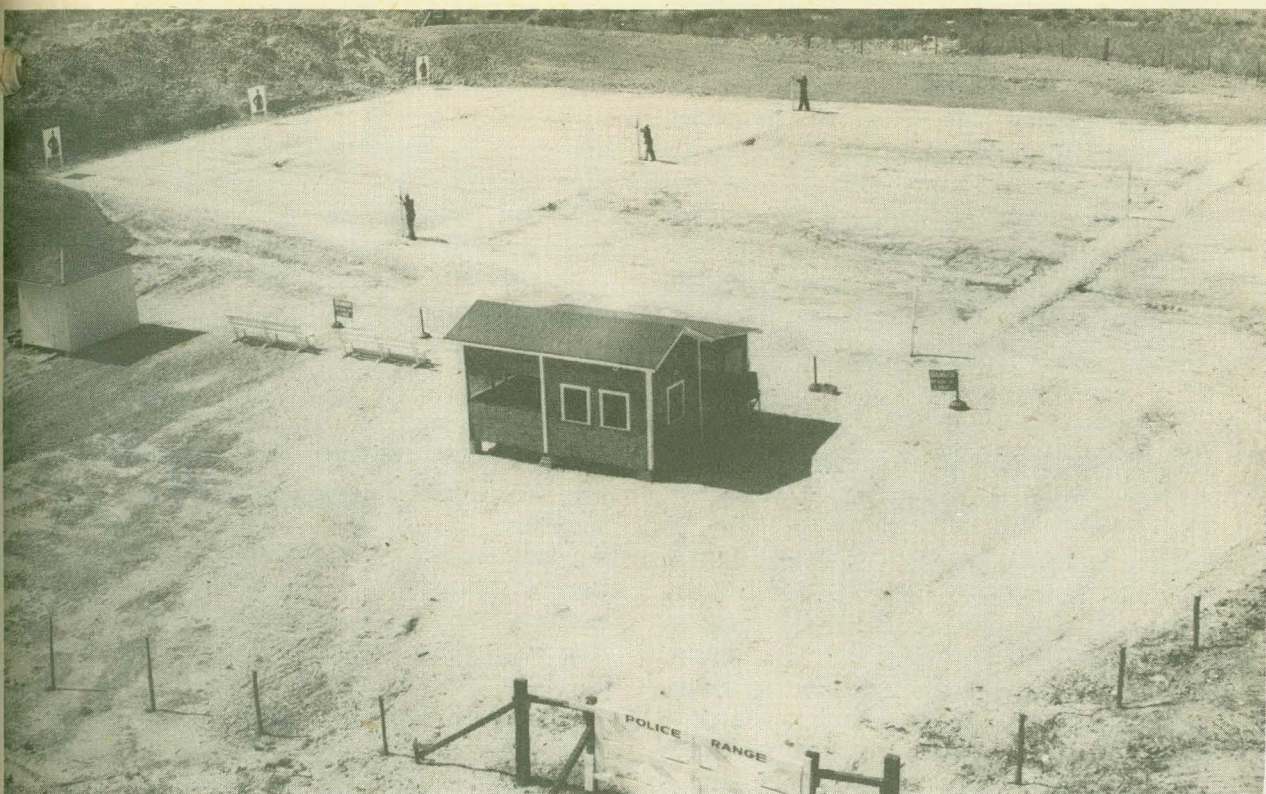
Arthur. With his assistance, tentative plans for an up-to-date pistol and firearms training range were drawn. I discussed the subject with Mayor H. L. Crow and other city officials and was assured of their aid in building a range.

We found a suitable location on our ship channel, not more than a mile from the police department. This insured the maximum amount of security and convenience to the station.

Through contact with various civic groups and merchants in Port Arthur, many townspeople contributed money, fence posts, barbed wire, and lumber for the erection of the range. The illustration on the right reveals the amount of grading and landscaping necessary. All of this was done by the city with very little cost. Sea shells were used for our firing lanes.



Chief Goldsmith.



The specifications of this range were in accordance with those utilized by the FBI in its training facilities at Quantico, Va. It was set up for use in running the practical pistol course, but can be used in the 10, 25, and 50 yards strips for off-hand target shooting. Since it rains a great deal in Port Arthur, considerable planning was necessary in order to effect the maximum amount of drainage. Plans are being made to plant grass and beautify the range in general.

The erection of the range and the resultant training to be given the officers, present the problem of ammunition and its attendant expense. Our department has been able to purchase a certain amount of new wad-cutter .38 caliber ammunition. We made an effort to save all of the cartridges and use them as "reloads."

We obtained reloading equipment and we estimate that our present reloaded ammunition costs the department approximately 1¼ cents per cartridge. The work is done by police officers.

I have followed the practice of allotting each officer 50 rounds of ammunition per week for use in practice. All of this practice, of course, is done under the supervision of a qualified firearms instructor and a member of the department. Practice with either off-hand shooting or position shooting is optional.

Soon after the range was built we held a 1-week firearms school. The instructors were made available by the Houston FBI Office.

This training covered all phases of firearms, nomenclature, safety rules, breathing, sight alignment, etc. The instructions were enthusiastically received. It has resulted in increasing the department's all-round efficiency.

The value of the training was revealed in a competitive shoot with nearby police agencies. Of the six competing teams, representatives of the Port Arthur Police Department had the highest average. Disregarding the individual abilities of the Port Arthur police officers, I am satisfied that their proficiency in the use of their revolvers in no way resulted from their natural abilities but solely from their training and instruction.

When the program was initiated I found that some officers preferred .45 caliber guns and others the .38 caliber weapon. It seems to me that to make a program of training beneficial to all it is desirable to standardize the caliber of gun used by all officers. Ammunition and guns can then be interchanged without decreasing efficiency. This is important during raids or when arrests are made. I believe it desirable to standardize the weapon, and any caliber of .38 or over might be considered.

Our new range, through local newspaper publicity and general comment, has been received enthusiastically by the citizens of Port Arthur. It has helped the police department; it has helped the men; and I think it has helped Port Arthur. The whole program has had the effect of making me more training conscious.

We have made arrangements to let the Boy Scouts, and other teen-agers who are interested, visit the range from time to time during our training periods. They are interested and enthusiastic.

★ ★ ★

Cooperating Agencies Net Fugitive

On January 15, 1948, Lt. Walter Hawkinson of the identification bureau of the Oakland, Calif., Police Department, advised the San Francisco FBI office that George Foley, FBI No. 14676, could be located through Mr. Stearns, the trainmaster for the Key System Transit Lines in San Francisco.

There was no Federal process against Foley, but the insert to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, for January 1948, carried the information that he had escaped from the Joliet, Ill., Prison on July 10, 1944.

The information was passed to Inspector Ralph J. McDonald of the San Francisco Police Department. Inspector McDonald subsequently reported the apprehension of the subject and advised that he had received confirmation from Illinois authorities of the fact that Foley was still wanted by them.

Lieutenant Hawkinson stated that the Key System Transit Lines makes a practice of submitting names and fingerprints of all of its new employees for a check. He advised that a check of the names through the indices of the identification bureau of the Oakland Police Department revealed that the subject had been listed in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. A comparison of the thumb print illustrated in the insert, with that submitted by the Transit Lines, indicated that the officer had made an accurate identification.

Lieutenant Hawkinson stated that this identification was made possible because of the fact that his department makes it a practice to index all names listed in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin Insert immediately after it is received.

We feel that the reaction of these young boys is definite and wholesome.

This article was prepared in the belief that our experience may be of value to other police agencies interested in training the individual officer to shoot.

The fact that 82 law enforcement officers were killed in 1946 is emphatic evidence that our work is hazardous. To insure our men protection when the occasion demands, let's teach our officers to shoot.

Birmingham Registration of Automobiles

An ordinance recently put into effect in Birmingham, Ala., requires second-hand automobile dealers to report to the police department information concerning every automobile purchased by them.

It is believed that inauguration of this system will materially aid law enforcement in locating and recovering stolen automobiles.

The ordinance is as follows:

An ordinance to regulate the business of dealing in second-hand automobiles.

Be it ordained by the commission of the city of Birmingham as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of every dealer in second-hand automobiles to furnish to the chief of police at his office on each day a complete description, in writing, of all automobiles bought by said dealer during the preceding day, together with the name, apparent age, sex, color, residence, and general description of the persons selling to said dealer any second-hand automobile, or leaving or depositing a second-hand automobile with such dealer, for the purpose of sale or exchange.

Said report shall state the make, year, model, type, motor number, of any such second-hand automobile, and also the date and hour of the sale of the same to such dealer. Any persons acting as auctioneer of second-hand automobiles shall furnish said description with respect to any automobile offered by him for sale at auction, whether said automobile is sold at auction or not.

Section 2. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished within the limits of, and as provided by, section 4 of the General Code of the City of Birmingham of 1944.



TRAFFIC

Presentation of Traffic Cases in Court

Hearsay Evidence

The hearsay rule excludes statements made by another person being repeated in court. In a hit-and-run case an officer, unless mindful of this rule, might testify that the accused was seen fleeing from the scene in a black 1948 Ford Sedan. Actually, the person who gave this information to the officer is the only person qualified to present it in court. There are, of course, numerous exceptions, such as a dying declaration. In general, however, the statements of third persons made out of court cannot be related in court by the officer because of the hearsay rule.

Rules of evidence exist to promote justice. They must be constantly borne in mind from the beginning of an investigation to the conclusion. Furthermore, although all evidence is properly admitted in court, the degree of proof required to convince a judge or jury of the guilt of a defendant is far greater than that which usually satisfies the investigator.

II. TRIAL PREPARATION BEGINS WITH INVESTIGATION

In the preparation of cases for traffic court, the handling of minor offenses is a simple but time-consuming task, especially when the officer is the principal witness. The traffic summons has done much to save the officer's time in court on minor cases, since the defendant usually appears voluntarily to pay his fine, and then the officer need not appear. On the other hand, major traffic cases are often involved and complicated. In many cases, the best available attorneys are employed to refute the evidence developed by the police.

For this reason, accuracy and attention to detail must be the constant considerations of every investigating officer. Throughout his investigation the officer must bear in mind that ultimately a jury may pass upon the evidence. If, through a complete investigation, he is able to present each fact clearly and accurately, the jury will be better able to arrive at a correct conclusion, than if the evidence is indefinite or doubtful.

I. INTRODUCTION

Proper Case Preparation and Presentation

The successful prosecution of traffic cases depends, to a large extent, on the action of the police officers at the scene of the offense. The officer in charge must note carefully all pertinent facts. He must try to secure qualified and impartial witnesses to prove the pertinent facts. He must carefully collect, identify, and preserve all physical evidence.

Even after an arrest has been made the officer's job is not complete. He is only at the half-way mark. The case being prepared for proper presentation in court will place him, as an essential witness, directly in the public eye. It is during this time that both the officer and his department will be judged. Too often the complete and thorough investigation of a case has been discounted because of improper courtroom presentation and because the investigating officer failed in his final responsibilities.

Knowledge of Rules of Evidence

Every officer must know the fundamental rules of evidence. This is as essential to him as tools are to a carpenter.

Does he know whether or not the evidence obtained is admissible? Lack of knowledge may lose the case.

A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. So it is with the chain of evidence. If one part of the case is based on evidence which the court cannot legally recognize, the whole may collapse.

A witness may testify only to those facts of which he has personal knowledge. This means only those things which he saw, heard, felt, or otherwise personally experienced or observed. Except in the case of experts, a witness cannot express an opinion, because an opinion is that which the witness thinks, rather than what he knows to be true. This is the key to the admissibility of testimony. The officer must remember it and apply it in preparing cases for court.

Thoroughness in Preparation of Cases

Every person has a right to a fair trial. No officer should present testimony based on guesswork. Often there are wide variations in the testimony of honest witnesses, especially on matters of distance, time, color, speed, and other items. This may be expected of untrained witnesses, but when unreliable testimony is given by officers whose duty is to obtain facts, it is inexcusable. The importance of thoroughness in the preparation of cases cannot be overemphasized. There must be no jumping at conclusions. The officer himself is on trial. He should be emotionally well balanced. He may not be temperamental, prejudiced, or inclined to show favoritism.

There are many reasons why the officer should prepare his case with care. If a man is asked a number of questions on matters relating to his own business, and he is unable to answer some of them the reliability of his answers to the other questions is open to doubt. The officer may be asked to describe what he observed. If he must admit that he does not know things he could and should have observed, the reliability of his testimony is questioned. The man whose statements carry weight is the man who "knows his stuff." This is just as true in law enforcement as it is in any other profession. On the other hand, it is better to admit that one does not know the answer to a question, than to guess at the answer and be "found out." It is not dishonorable to overlook items, but it is dishonorable to try to cover up an incomplete investigation by guesswork.

III. CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS

Interviewing of All Principals and Witnesses

As we have already indicated, the basic preparation of the case begins with a thorough investigation. This includes the complete and exhaustive interrogation of all principals and witnesses. The officer should secure not only their full names and addresses, but also business or other addresses where they can be reached during the day. This may be important if one of them should have to be contacted immediately during working hours.

Signed Statements

Signed statements should be taken when necessary. Departmental policy should be the guiding factor in this matter, but generally it is wise to take

signed statements in cases involving a serious injury or fatality, as well as in all hit-and-run cases.

Corpus Delicti

When a traffic accident case is reported, elements of the violation must be shown, just as in general criminal cases. The "body of the crime" or "corpus delicti" must be established by facts sufficient to show that a violation has been committed.

Direct and Indirect Evidence

Evidence is divided into two main types, direct and indirect. Direct evidence is that which is subject to positive proof; for instance, the testimony of a witness that he observed the defendant's car strike the pedestrian. This is evidence which is not implied from the circumstances. It is based on direct facts, from which no inference need be drawn.

Indirect or circumstantial evidence is not subject to positive proof. It is implied from a series of other facts and circumstances, all of which tend to show the existence or nonexistence of a certain fact in issue. For example, in a hit-and-run case, a witness testifies that he saw the defendant's car run through a red light two blocks beyond the accident scene while it was traveling at about 60 miles an hour. This may be admitted in evidence as a circumstance to be considered in determining the guilt of the defendant. Of course, all evidence developed must be relevant, and the circumstances must reflect guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Alibi or Excuse of Defendant

If the defendant has offered an alibi or excuse as to why he did or did not do a certain thing, the officer should check to see if the statements are true. This should be done in all cases, but particularly when it appears that the excuse may be given some consideration. Doing this will help counteract attempts by the defendant's attorney to "spring" a defense which will catch the prosecutor by surprise. Failing to do this would hurt an officer and his department in the eyes of the court and the public. Of course, the driver's excuse is often true. This makes it even more important that the officer should verify the driver's explanation before issuing the citation.

Examine Scene and Control Devices

The scene of an accident or traffic violation should be examined carefully to determine whether traffic control devices are working and can be seen. Ob-

structions to visibility should be noted. Measurements should be made of the roadway widths, the positions of existing building lines, trees, hedges, and other points of possible use in the trial. Since these latter measurements remain constant, they need not be made on the day of the accident. They can be made at any time.

True Importance of Evidence

The importance of care in obtaining, preparing, and presenting evidence is not appreciated until a case is tried in court. Many miscarriages of justice result from insufficient preparation and presentation of evidence. The production of evidence at the trial is the function of the prosecutor, but the officer must obtain the evidence for the prosecutor. Proof is obtained only when that job is well done. The officer's responsibility is to get all the facts on both sides of the question at the first opportunity.

Test for Quality of Investigation

To determine the quality of an investigation, the following question should be raised:

Has any item of evidence been omitted which, with reasonable effort and diligence, could have been secured?

If the answer is "yes," the investigation is incomplete.

If the answer is "no," the law enforcement agency can be satisfied that it has done its job, regardless of the outcome of the case in court.

IV. PREPARATION FOR TESTIMONY

Review of Notes

A thorough review of his notes is one of the most important steps taken by an officer before appearing in court. The wise officer keeps careful notes of his findings and studies them before the trial. This helps to refresh his memory on the significant points of the case. Although he may refer to his notes during the trial, his testimony will be more effective if he has all the facts in his mind before the trial. A witness' testimony is not forceful or effective if he has to refer to his notebook on every point during the questioning. An officer should not attempt to testify in a case which he had investigated prior to the trial unless he first makes a careful review of his investigative notes and reports. Neglecting such a review may result in confusion, misstatements, omissions, and inconsistencies in testimony. Hasty trial preparation brings discredit to the officer, causes embarrass-

ment in cross-examination, and creates general disrespect for law enforcement. Advance preparation will help the officer maintain that poise and composure befitting an officer, even under the most searching cross-examination.

With specific reference to accident cases, the officer should be in a position to testify the following:

1. Time when call received and time of arrival at accident scene. (The exact time of the accident will have to be established through witnesses if the officer didn't see the accident.)
2. Location of the accident.
3. Injuries to drivers, passengers, pedestrians.
4. Weather conditions.
5. Road conditions.
6. Traffic signs and signal devices—whether functioning.
7. Street markings.
8. General traffic conditions.
9. Physical hazards.
10. Condition of vehicles involved.
11. Attitude, remarks, and admissions of the accused.
12. Physical evidence:
 - (a) Location,
 - (b) Condition,
 - (c) Identification,
 - (d) How handled,
 - (e) Disposition.
13. Names, addresses, licenses of drivers.
14. Witnesses—names and addresses.
15. Measurements, charts, skid mark data, photographs, etc., if any.
16. Any unusual circumstances.

The officer should have notes on these and all other pertinent facts, and they should be reviewed so that he will understand them all and in particular any abbreviations or symbols.

Review of Physical Evidence

In addition to reviewing investigative notes, the officer should be acquainted with all physical evidence and be sure that he can identify it. He must know where, when and by whom it was found. He will have to account for every item of evidence obtained by him from the time it came into his custody until its introduction at the trial. Inability to furnish this testimony will probably bar its admissibility or, at the least, lessen the value attached to it as evidence.

Physical evidence such as car ornaments, paint chips, glass fragments, specimens and photographs, plaster casts of tire impressions, skid marks, etc., must be properly identified. The identifying marks should be placed on the object itself where that is possible, or on the container when the evidence is too small or fragile to be marked. Skid mark lengths and other measurements should ap-

pear in the officer's notebook, together with complete information on the exact location of the evidence at the scene. A chart of the accident scene will be particularly helpful in presenting much of this information.

All physical evidence should be maintained in a safe place, preferably under lock and key. Thus its availability for the trial will be assured. Often it is the officer's responsibility to bring this evidence to court.

V. DISCUSSION OF CASE WITH PROSECUTOR

Reliance on Officer by Prosecutor

An officer preparing a case for traffic court often has more responsibility than he would have if the case were of general criminal character. This may be due to the fact that the average prosecutor has a large number of traffic cases to handle daily. It is impossible therefore for him to familiarize himself with all these cases. He must rely upon the officer to handle most routine details. Many such cases are handled by the prosecutor from the brief information on the ticket. The more serious cases, such as reckless driving, hit-and-run, and drunken driving, require careful planning. Even in many of these cases, the prosecutor must lean heavily on the investigating officer for details of the case and the collection and preparation of necessary evidence for the trial.

Close Coordination Between Officer and Prosecutor

Close coordination between the officer and prosecutor is essential. The officer should be available for pretrial conferences when necessary. He should be able to furnish complete data to the prosecutor so that the latter can quickly and easily prepare for the trial. Special problems in individual cases may not be apparent to the prosecutor from an examination of the docket unless brought to his attention by the officer. In all complicated cases the arresting officer should make a detailed report of all facts having a bearing on the case. Names and addresses of witnesses, their position in relation to the accused and his offense, admissions of the defendant and other pertinent details should be reported. This helps the prosecutor to examine the witnesses without groping for information. Time is thus saved; the trial moves smoothly; important testimony is not omitted.

VI. PRESENTATION OF TRAFFIC CASE IN COURT

Immediate Preparation

It is in the courtroom that the officer must finally prove his ability. Poor testimony on the witness stand may wipe out all of the good work done before. This is the officer's final test and the one by which the public judges him most severely. Not only is the substance of his testimony important, but his conduct, attitude, and manner are sure to influence the credibility of his testimony.

The following points on testifying are important:

1. The officer should be neat in personal appearance.

If the officer appears in court during official working hours, he will, of course, be wearing his uniform. If his uniform is pressed and clean, his shoes shined and brass polished, all buttons in place and properly buttoned, he will immediately command respect. If he is in civilian clothes, neatness is equally important.

2. He should approach the stand in an alert, business-like manner.

The sincere officer displays a serious attitude in taking the oath and makes sure his hand is raised high enough so that all may see it. The fingers are extended. When saying "I do," he speaks in a clear, firm voice.

3. On the stand, the officer, sitting erect and at ease, is dignified and alert. His arms should be kept naturally on the arms of the witness chair or folded in his lap. Squirming or slumping in the chair or displaying nervous habits, such as, jingling pocket change, crossing and recrossing legs, wetting and licking the lips, running hands through the hair, fidgeting, sinking chin in hand, looking out the window, etc., are poor practices on the witness stand and detract from the testimony.

4. The fair officer is impartial in his testimony.

He knows that he has no personal interest in the outcome of the case. His duty is to give truthful, fair, and impartial testimony. His aim should be to do justice; his sole function to tell the facts as they are. His entire attitude in the courtroom should reflect this feeling.

5. The officer should speak convincingly in a normally loud and clear voice.

His voice must be heard by everyone. He should look directly at his questioner and talk directly to the jury. Each word and sentence must count. Mumbling, dropping the voice at the end of each sentence detract from what is said. Clear, audible testimony inspires confidence and develops self-confidence. The use of good English and avoidance of slang expressions are important. Above all, the officer should be unaffected and natural.

Direct Testimony—Method and Manner of Delivery

The following suggestions may be helpful in giving direct testimony:

1. State your full name and official capacity.
2. Relate facts logically, in order of their occurrence.

3. Make statements clear, definite, and to the point.
4. Testify only to facts directly within your knowledge. Be mindful of the rules of evidence and strive to be objective.
5. Be neutral and impartial. Don't offer biased personal opinions or conclusions. Furnish items favorable to the defendant without hesitation whenever they are pertinent.
6. Be frank, modest, and natural. Refrain from any "smart aleck" attitude. Be dignified, but don't lose your sense of humor.
7. Take your time answering direct questions. Be sure you understand what is asked. Your answers should be clear and thoughtful, delivered without fear or self-consciousness.
8. Don't volunteer information. Keep within the scope of the questioning, responding in full to the best of your knowledge.
9. Don't give exact distances, etc., unless you measured them yourself.
10. Don't be afraid to say that you don't know the answer to a question.
11. Don't hesitate to correct a mistake.

Cross-Examination—Points to Remember

These few suggestions for testifying under cross-examination may be of value:

1. Maintain the same calm, poised, impartial air displayed in the direct examination, toward the cross-examiner.
2. Have a cooperative, helpful attitude.
3. Be courteous at all times, however ridiculous or absurd a question might be. Don't try to be funny or sarcastic.
4. Take enough time to answer all questions and answer them slowly and deliberately.
5. Be cool. By retaining your poise and conserving your mental energy, you bolster the State case and earn the respect of the jury. If attacks become personal and abusive, await the proper opportunity to bring this to the

attention of the judge. Above all, never become involved in an argument with the cross-examiner.

6. Do not let the defense attorney misquote you. If this is done, correct him at once so that there will be no confusion in the minds of the jury. This will serve to impress the true facts deeper in their minds.

7. Be on the alert for difficult questions. Such questions as "Have you refreshed your recollection in this case, or discussed it with anyone?" should be answered truthfully and completely. Watch for questions requiring the answer "yes" or "no." Remember that there is no legal requirement that questions be answered in that manner. If a question cannot be answered by "yes" or "no," request that such question be rephrased. Be sure of the meaning of long, involved questions.

8. If an objection is made by opposing counsel while you are testifying, stop immediately and await the judge's ruling.

9. Always be respectful to the cross-examiner. Address him as "Sir." When speaking to the judge say "Your Honor." In referring to the accused, use the term "defendant."

Conclusion

At the end of his testimony, unless retained by the court, the officer should leave the courtroom. Remaining after he has completed his part of the case may create the erroneous impression that he is concerned about the outcome of the case. If a "not guilty" verdict is ever given in his presence, the officer should not make any comment or show any displeasure.

From the violator's point of view, his feelings toward the officer will have an important bearing on his driving habits in the future. If he feels he has been given a square deal in court, he will be more likely to respect the law and make a sincere effort to abide by it in the future.

EDITORIAL—The "Sick" Criminal

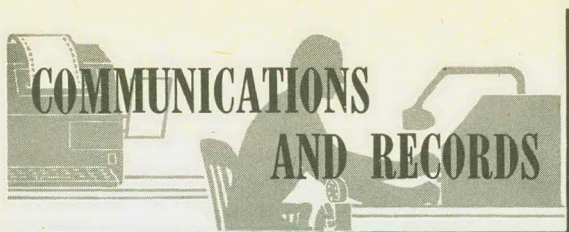
"The public should be getting pretty well fed-up with the plea of criminals that they are 'sick' or that they committed a crime 'under great emotional pressure' or that 'everything went black.'"

"The gangster who shoots a gas-station keeper in the belly for the cash in the register is 'sick.' The rapist who violates and strangles a girl is 'sick.' And perverts, of course, are all 'sick.' All these violators of decency and proper conduct may be 'sick,' if by that you mean they are mistakes or accidents of nature, lacking in ordinary morality, and a sense of personal responsibility for what they do. But that is no reason for letting them run loose to work their destruction

upon the rest of us. Yet that has become the fashion. We are taught to be 'more tolerant' and more 'understanding.' We swallow the shopworn alibis incubated by the doctrines of the late Sigmund Freud.

"And we abandon as 'puritanical' the rule that each of us is responsible for what he does. In fact 'puritanical' is no longer a word signifying an attempt to lead a nobler and better life.

"Sickness is covering too much crime. America is no better for condoning hideous and vicious crime, because the perpetrator was 'sick.'" (*Reprinted with permission from the Erie, Pa., Daily Times.*)



Police Records Systems

Central Recording of Complaints

A man was arrested recently by police officers in a large city. The charge was a minor one, but while he was held in custody the subject confessed to having killed a policeman in a distant city 16 years earlier.

Inquiry revealed that the man was telling the truth about the murder. The only record found, however, was a small index card which the department had at one time kept on all of their personnel.

The card bore a penciled notation, "Killed January 1, 1931."

The only other information which could be obtained was from the personal knowledge of a few officers and of citizens. Even this was meager as those having the responsibility of investigating the crime were dead.

Due to the total lack of information, the department holding the confessed killer was forced to release him. Successful prosecution could not be had.

It is doubtful if such a situation as this could grow out of the type of records presently kept. Today's administrators recognize the importance of maintaining permanent records on all crimes reported to the police.

Law enforcement has kept pace with the times. With the advent of automobiles, police departments were made mobile. Through use of the telephone, teletype, and radio they became closely knit organizations. Training, of course, is a basic feature of the program which has modernized the profession. A sound system of keeping records is equally basic and wholly as necessary.

Administrative Control Records

Major police units must be held accountable for the action taken or the investigation conducted on each crime referred to them.

From an administrative viewpoint all complaints, even trivial ones, are important. Often seemingly insignificant complaints develop until they become of profound importance.

Therefore, to maintain administrative control over all police activities, it is essential that a written record be made of all complaints and requests for police service at the time they are received.

Complaints fall into two categories. They are the miscellaneous and noncriminal, and those embracing the loss, theft, or destruction of property and injury to persons.

Regardless of what category his complaint falls in, to the reporting citizen it is of utmost importance. He expects fast and efficient service from the police. Modern transportation and communication facilities give him the right to expect such service.

Operating Units Relieved of Administrative Functions

Administrative control over all police activities may be secured by relieving all line-operating units of the responsibility of receiving complaints. All telephone and "in-person" complaints should be controlled at one point in the department, even though it may have precincts or division stations. Only "in-person" complaints will be received at the stations but these should be referred to headquarters immediately.

This procedure lowers the temptation to compete for low crime records. If all complaints are received by the interested precinct or division station, headquarters does not have proper control. Thus a strong temptation to conceal crime and show a good record for his men is placed before the precinct commander.

The pulse of operations in a police department is the point where complaints are received and the radio cars are controlled. In a small department these functions are handled by a desk officer. In a larger department a desk officer and a radio dispatcher may work together handling complaints, both "in-person" and telephone, and radio dispatching. A moderately large department may have one officer designated as a complaint officer to handle all telephone complaints, while several employees in a central complaint room would handle these functions in a large department.

CENTRAL RECORDING OF COMPLAINTS

TYPES OF COMPLAINT

- NON-CRIMINAL
- MISCELLANEOUS
- THEFT
- LOST PROPERTY
- DAMAGED PROPERTY
- INJURED PERSON
- TRAFFIC ACCIDENT
- MISSING PERSON

CENTRAL COMPLAINT ROOM

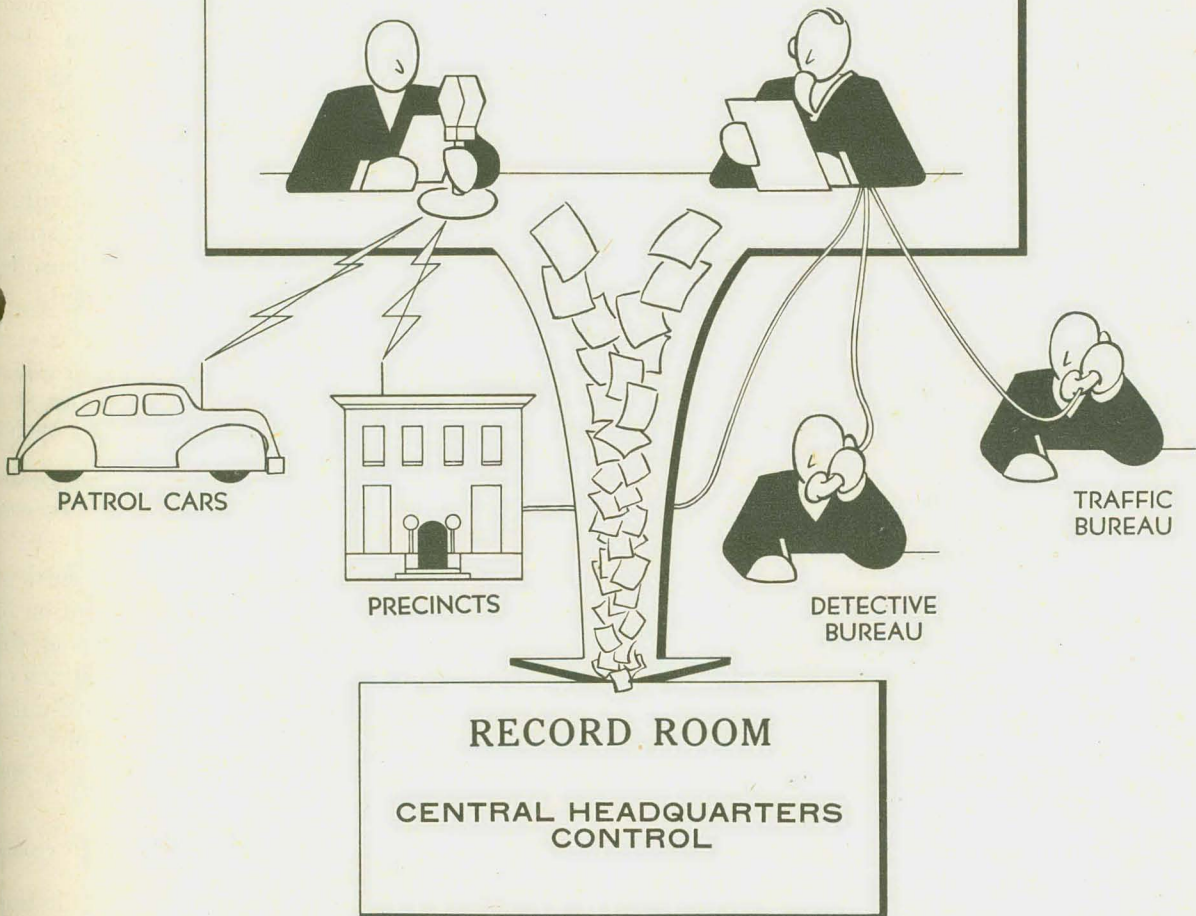


Figure 1.

In an article appearing in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in January 1940, entitled "The Central Complaint Room," Bruce Smith of the Institute of Public Administration, New York City, stated that communication facilities brought together at one point makes it possible for headquarters to mobilize all police resources in extreme emergencies, or to select those resources—foot patrols, motor patrols, investigation squads of a general or specialized character, the facilities of other police forces, and the like—according to the particular requirements of each demand for service. This is accomplished without delay of lost motion because the communication facilities are centered at one point and are placed under single and responsible administrative control.

The line operating units are interested in being notified of a complaint or crime as soon as possible and with the least amount of friction. In one department the radio dispatcher handles the department's telephone switchboard. He refers the complainant to the requested individual or office or listens to the story of the complainant in order to determine what desk or office should handle the matter. Complaints are then received and handled at various points within the department depending upon the nature of the matter, such as uniformed patrol, detective division, homicide detail, auto theft squad, auto theft bureau, traffic bureau, crime prevention, or juvenile bureau, etc. Often the complainant is referred to the wrong unit and has to be referred to someone else. The information received must then be relayed to the radio dispatcher from the various offices. This arrangement causes the public much irritation, not to mention the confusion and lack of responsibility it causes in the department. Obviously, delay results in the handling of some complaints.

In another city the complainant is first talked to by the telephone operator at headquarters and the call is transferred by the operator to the appropriate precinct. The precinct furnishes the complaint to the radio dispatcher in headquarters where the call was originally received. The radio dispatcher then broadcasts the message to the car. An analysis of this procedure indicates that it is awkward and time-consuming.

Administrative Operation

A police administrator can have complete administrative control if all telephone complaints automatically go to a single complaint desk or room and

all complaints received elsewhere in the department are immediately furnished to this point.

The central recording of complaints is an administrative function. It should be operated independently of any line operating unit such as the uniformed patrol, detective bureau, traffic bureau, etc. If a department is large enough to have a major administrative division, the central recording of complaints should be a component part of it. If not, and the desk officer receives all complaints, he should be directly responsible to the chief of police only. Since line operating units are to be held accountable for all activities assigned to them, it is important to emphasize that the recording of complaints is not to be controlled by these units.

A Police Department may have only one telephone number listed in the telephone directory so that the general public, when seeking any form of police assistance, but especially of an emergency nature, may contact the central complaint desk without delay. Some departments prefer to have a second listing in their telephone directories for administrative calls. Those persons not desiring to register a complaint but merely seeking information or desiring to talk with a certain individual would call the administrative number. Listings in a telephone directory for precinct stations, detective bureau, traffic bureau, etc., should be removed. The purpose here is twofold:

(a) To eliminate delays in the transmission of urgent messages, by obviating the necessity for relaying such messages from district stations or the detective bureau to the central complaint room.

(b) To make certain that the central headquarters complaint room has a complete record of all occurrences requiring police action.

Bruce Smith further states that any reports of crimes which may come to the direct attention of police officers, whether they be on duty in the streets, other public places, in district stations or headquarters offices, or while they are off-duty, should be telephoned without unnecessary delay to the central complaint room. Here again the purpose is twofold:

(a) To assure the police administrator that these crimes will be appropriately handled without delay.

(b) To avoid the possibility that precinct or district commanders may suppress the report of crime by preventing it from being communicated to the central complaint room.

Figure 1 illustrates the central recording of complaints and the manner in which an administrative control is established. All complaints are received

at one point. From there radio cars are dispatched, and precinct stations and various headquarters units are notified of crimes committed, accidents occurring, etc. The complaint records are then funneled into the records room for handling. These records form the basis for a complete follow-up to determine that all complaints are being handled in the best interests of the public and the department. Each complaint, properly identified by complaint or case number, may be appropriately indexed and filed.

Record of Complaint

The type of form used by a department to make a record of complaints when they are received is optional. The form, however, should provide for certain essential features important to headquarters in the recording of any complaint. It should provide for the location and the nature of the incident or crime, the name of the complainant, date and time the report was received, and in brief, any other information which will aid in the intelligent dispatching of officers to the scene. Many departments find it helpful if the information is listed on the complaint form or memorandum in the order in which the radio dispatcher usually broadcasts a message. Complaint report forms are illustrated in the Manual of Police Records, available without cost through the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The recording of each complaint on a complaint report or memorandum form constitutes the administrative control record of all police department activities. Each complaint received should be identified with a complaint or case number. These should be assigned in consecutive order as complaints are received. Generally, the complaint forms may be prepared in duplicate so that the carbon copies may be furnished the line-operating unit assigned to handle the matter. Additional copies may be prepared if need is felt for more than one carbon copy. It is important to emphasize that the original complaint report never leaves the record room and in this manner headquarters always has a control over each complaint.

Basis for Follow-Up

The desk officer (desk sergeant) in a small department will make a record of each complaint received on a designated form or daily log. The action taken in connection with miscellaneous and non-criminal complaints can be recorded on the com-

plaint report or daily log by the desk officer. This will complete the record of the case. Complaints in this category may be kept very brief and limited to information which will show superior officers that the complaint has been handled properly. The complaint report in cases involving felonies, serious misdemeanors, or the loss, theft, or destruction of property, or injury to persons, should be followed up with a detailed investigative report. The original complaint report not only identifies the case but also facilitates the follow-up on each serious crime.

Complaint Officers

In a large department the central recording of complaints becomes strictly an administrative function closely allied with radio communications. Here one or more officers may be designated as complaint officers. Their duties are to receive telephone complaints which, in this day of modern communication, comprise the vast majority. One cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of this position. It is an all-important link in the administrative machinery of the department. The complaint officer becomes the department's representative in handling complaints received from the public. It is his job to talk to the public and to discuss their problems with them. An officer assigned to this duty should be one with experience and an extraordinary amount of tact and diplomacy. He should be well versed on the city ordinances and state laws, and should know the department's jurisdiction and rules and regulations. He should have sufficient experience and sound judgment to enable him to decide the proper action to be taken in all emergencies. Officers should not be assigned to this position as a disciplinary measure or because they are incapable of performing other duties.

Information to Precincts

If a department has precinct stations, a copy of the complaint may be furnished the precinct, the complaint officer may telephone the details of the complaint to the precinct, or the complaint may be furnished the precinct by teletype. In this manner each precinct commander will have a record of all complaints occurring in his jurisdiction.

Miscellaneous and Noncriminal Complaints

Many departments follow the practice of having the officers assigned to handle miscellaneous and

noncriminal complaints notify headquarters, either by radio or telephone, of the action taken. This may be briefly recorded on the complaint form, thereby completing the record and reducing the time spent by the patrol in writing reports. At the same time it will furnish the chief of police a complete record of all activities. It also allows the department to compile statistics and make estimates as to the amount of time the department spends in handling complaints on family arguments, loud radios, barking dogs, disturbances, and the like.

Control Over Minor Crimes

A central recording of complaints will prevent the handling of minor larcenies, burglaries, and other cases as strictly a patrol problem. Headquarters will have a record of each complaint and will require a report in all cases involving the loss, theft or destruction of property, or injury to persons. It must be remembered that the only difference between a major burglary, larceny, or robbery and a minor one is the value of property taken. The fact that valuable property was not available to the culprit should not make any difference in the department's attitude in the handling of a case.

Handling Emergencies

Many departments having a complaint officer or a central complaint room have effected arrangements whereby the complaint officer may signal the radio dispatcher when an emergency complaint is received. By pushing a button a red light will appear on the radio panel. The dispatcher, noting the emergency signal, picks up the phone and monitors the complaint being received. As soon as the dispatcher has sufficient information concerning the crime or emergency, he dispatches cars to the scene while the complaint officer is continuing to get additional details.

Statistics

A complete administrative control record of all police department activities provided through the central reporting of complaints will give the chief administrative officer of the police force the means for determining:

- (a) How many and what types of crimes are being committed.
- (b) Whether every crime reported is being investigated.
- (c) The success or failure of the police in conducting such investigations.

Eventually, the complete record of crimes, their correct classification, and the results of police action, find their way into various tabular summaries which are essential to good police administration. It enables the police administrator to:

- (a) Submit accurate crime reports to the FBI which serves as a central clearing house for crime records.
- (b) Transmit correct reports to a state clearing house for crime records as is required by State law in some jurisdictions.
- (c) Keep the administrative head of the police force informed of the results of police operations.
- (d) Contribute to the completeness and interest of the annual report which the police department issues on its operations, its facilities, and its current and future needs.

The purpose of complete administrative control, therefore, is to assure a complete and reliable departmental history of police operations with respect to crime and complaints.

The establishment of a central recording of complaints contributes to speedy police service, thorough investigation and accurate crime reporting.

The "Administrative Handling of Investigation Records" will be presented in an ensuing issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin.

★ ★ ★



A bronze plaque honoring the men and women of the Long Beach, Calif., Police Department who served in World War II was presented to the police department recently by the Long Beach Mounted Police Patrol. The plaque hangs in the lobby of the city hall.

F. COUNTED AND ESCAPE HOLDS— (CONTINUED)

7. Front Strangle

(a) *One hand.*

1. Knock off—strike blow.

SITUATION: Opponent grasps your throat with his right hand and cocks his left arm in readiness to deliver a blow to your face (fig. 39).

ACTION: Strike his right wrist with the heel of your right hand as you twist your body sharply toward your left (fig. 40). Immediately follow up with an "edge-of-hand" blow to the side of opponent's neck (fig. 41), or if opponent is close, you may use an elbow blow effectively.

2. Reverse wrist lock.

SITUATION: Same as "7 (a) 1."

ACTION: Reach over opponent's forearm with your right hand and grasp his right hand, placing your thumb on the back and your fingers in the palm, around the little finger edge. At the same

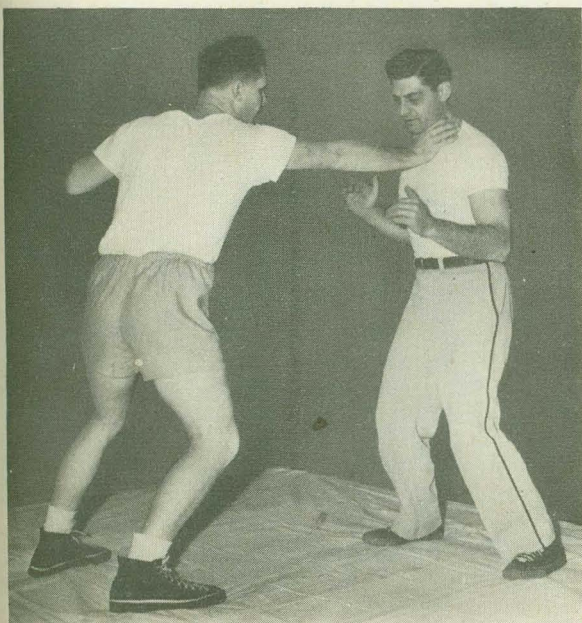


Figure 39.

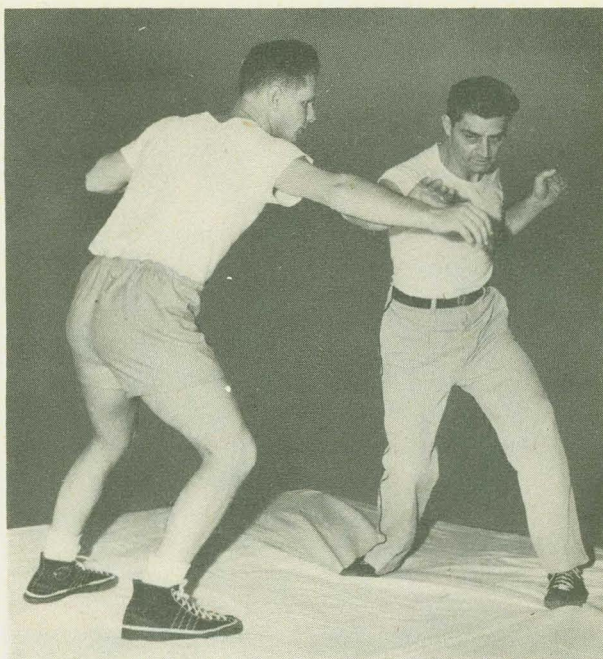


Figure 40.

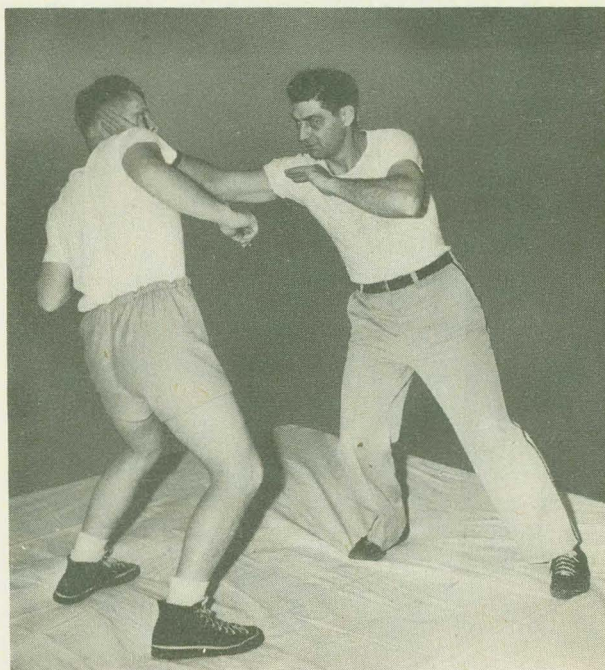


Figure 41.

¹ This is the fourth in a series on Defensive Tactics.

time grasp his right wrist from underneath, with your left hand (fig. 42). Immediately turn your body toward your right, moving your right foot slightly to the rear, and turn opponent's hand in the same direction. Release the grasp on his wrist with your left hand and grasp his hand, placing your thumb on the back directly below the third knuckle, and your fingers in the palm and against the inside of his wrist (fig. 43). You may control your opponent by forcing his hand toward his wrist and by twisting it toward your right.

(b) *Two hands.*

1. Windmill.

SITUATION: Opponent attempts to strangle you by grasping your throat with both of his hands (fig. 44).

ACTION: Fling your right arm upward and toward your left, striking the outside of opponent's left wrist with your upper arm and shoulder, and at the same time, step forward to your left with your right foot (fig. 45). Follow up with "edge-of-fist" blow with your right hand to side of opponent's neck (fig. 46).

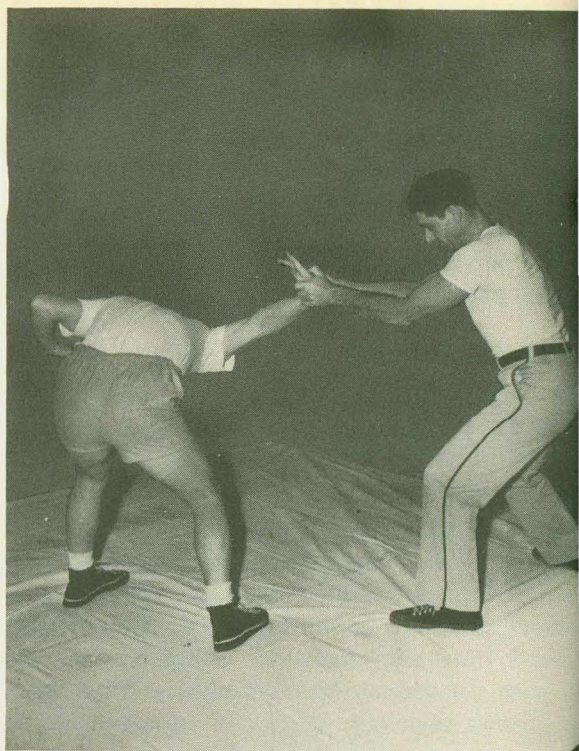


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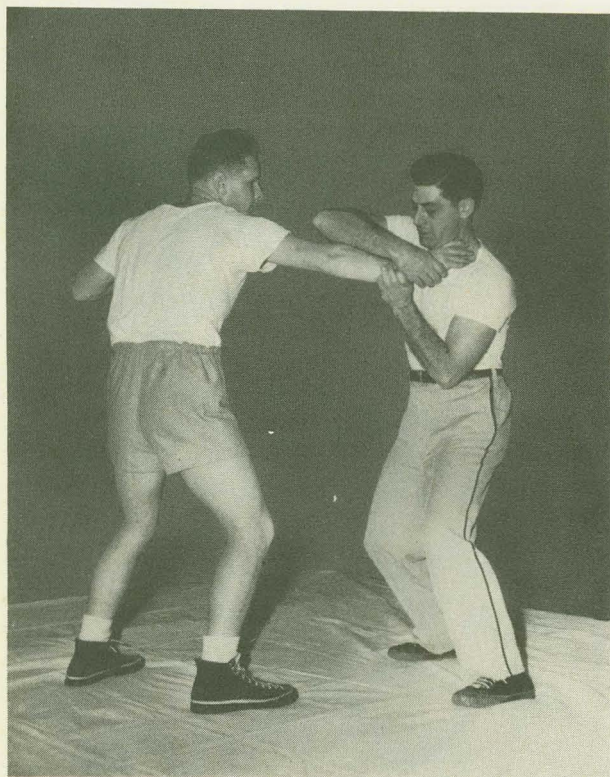


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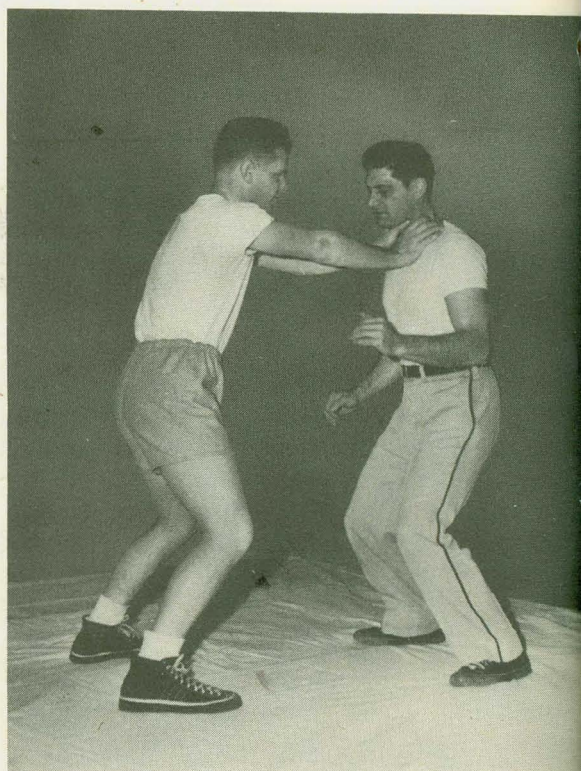


Figure 44.



Figure 45.

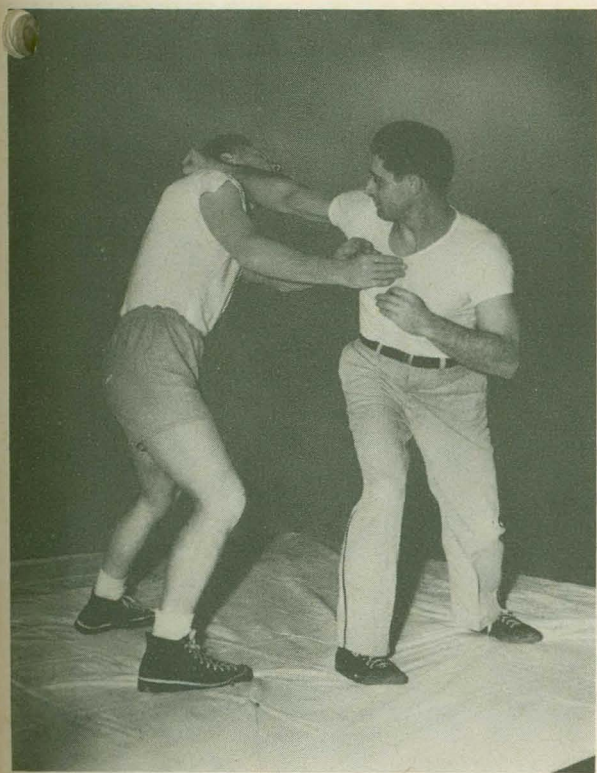


Figure 46.

2. Wedge.

SITUATION: Same as in 7 (b) 1.

ACTION: Clasp your hands together and bend your knees slightly (fig. 47). Opponent's grip on your throat is broken by bringing your arms sharply upward inside his arms, as you extend your knees (fig. 48). Follow up by striking a down-

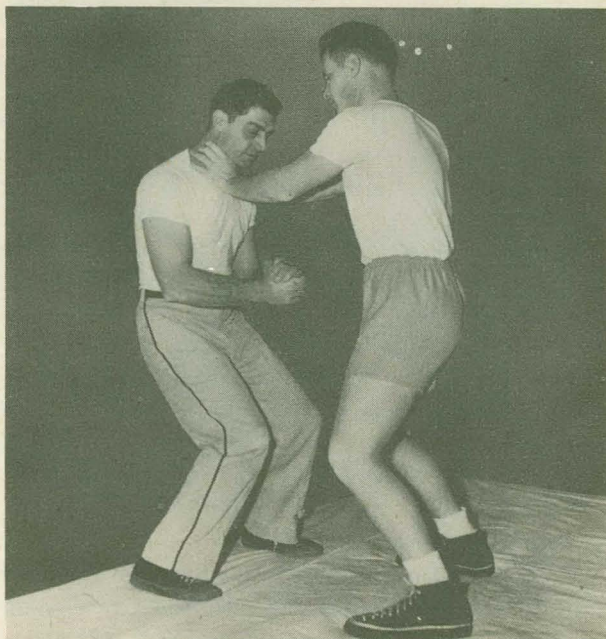


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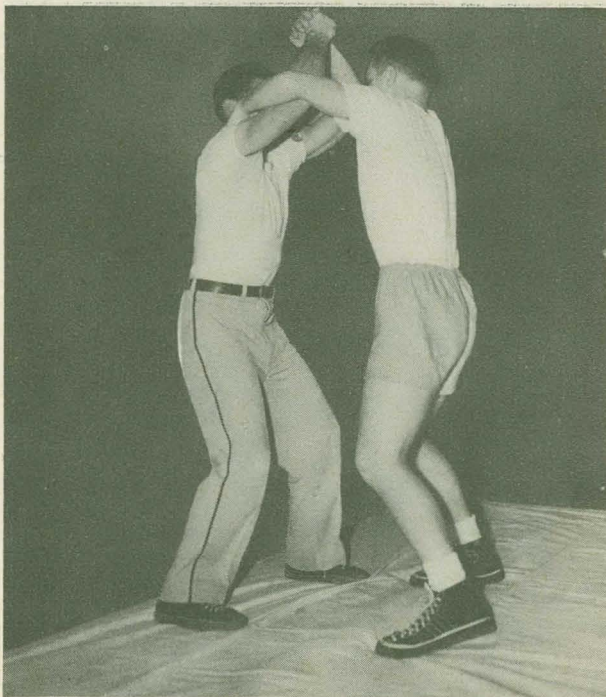


Figure 48.

ward blow with your folded hands to the face of your opponent (fig. 49).

8. Rear Strangle

(a) *Over-the-shoulder throw.*

SITUATION: Opponent places his right forearm across your throat from the rear, grasps his right wrist with his left hand and attempts to strangle you.

ACTION: Immediately turn your head slightly to your right, and at the same time bend your knees and pull down on his right forearm with your left hand. Then grasp his right arm as close to the shoulder as possible with your right hand and pull him forward so that your buttocks are firmly against your opponent's mid-section (fig. 50). Throw opponent over your right shoulder by simultaneously bending your trunk forward as you twist it toward your left, pulling forward with both of your arms and straightening both of your legs (fig. 51).

(b) *Pivot and leg lift.*

SITUATION: Same as in "8 (a)" except opponent bends you backward.

ACTION: Immediately grasp his right forearm with both of your hands and pull downward so as to relieve the pressure on your throat (fig. 52).

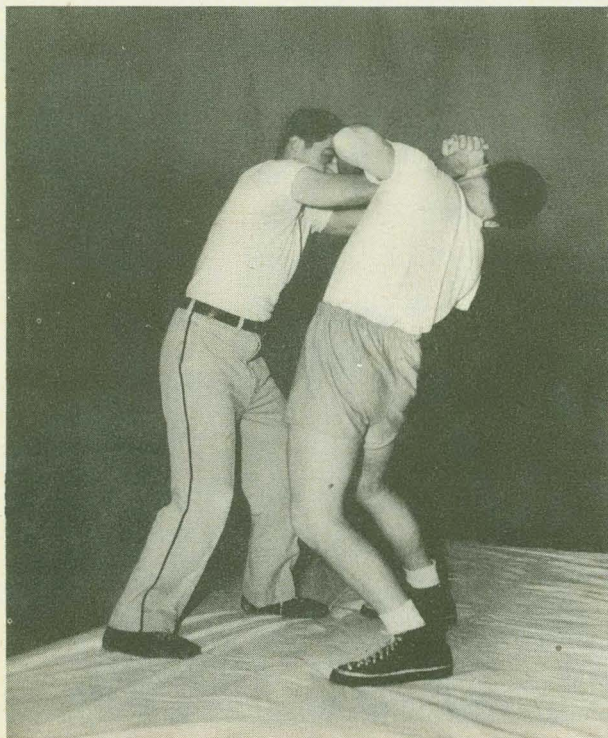


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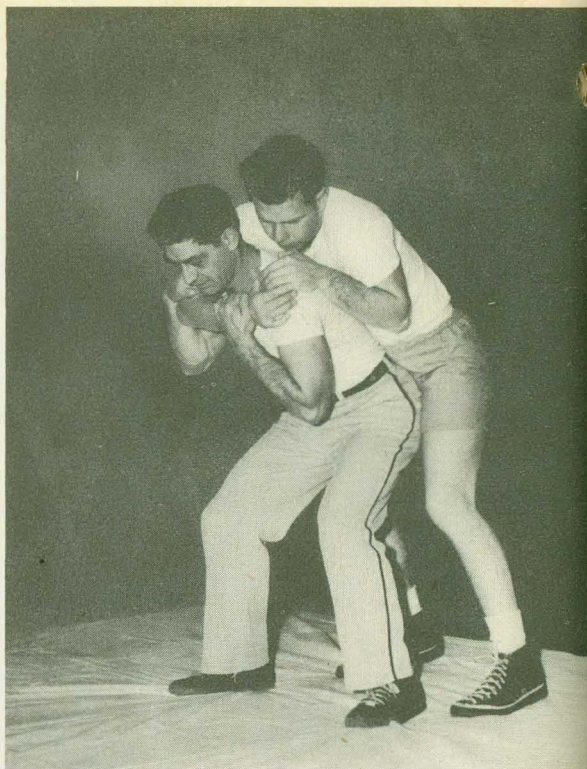


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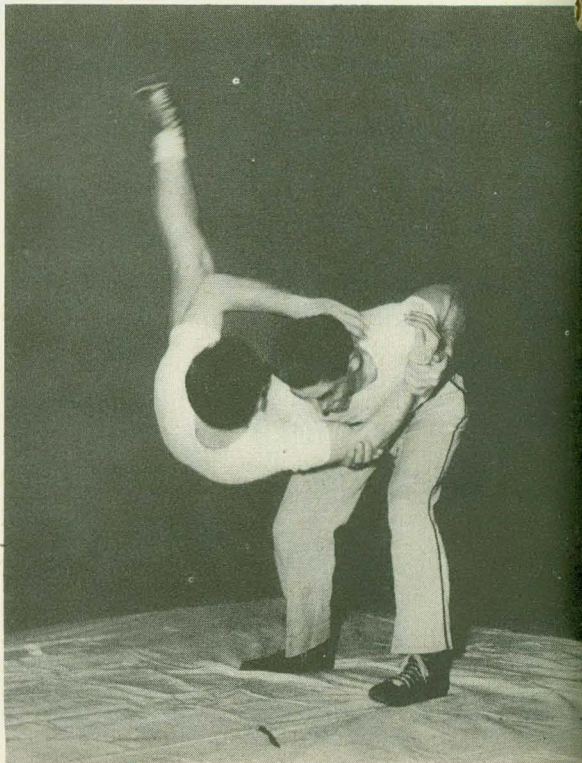


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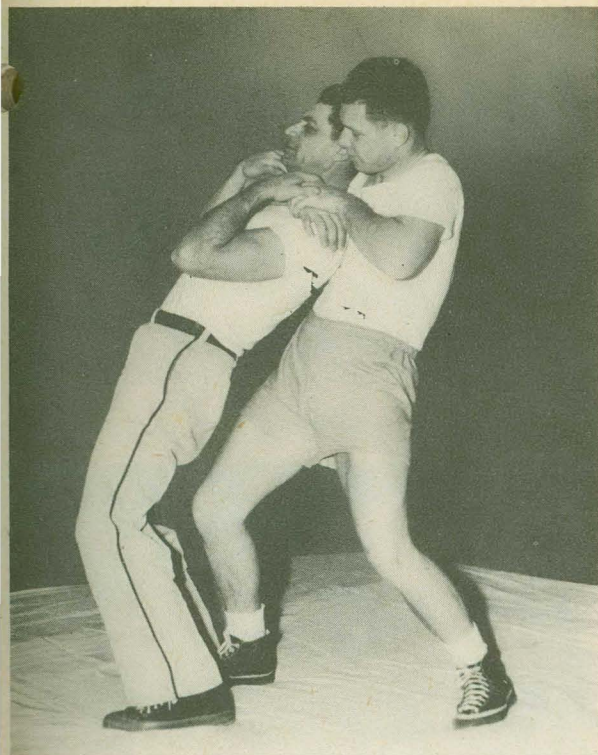


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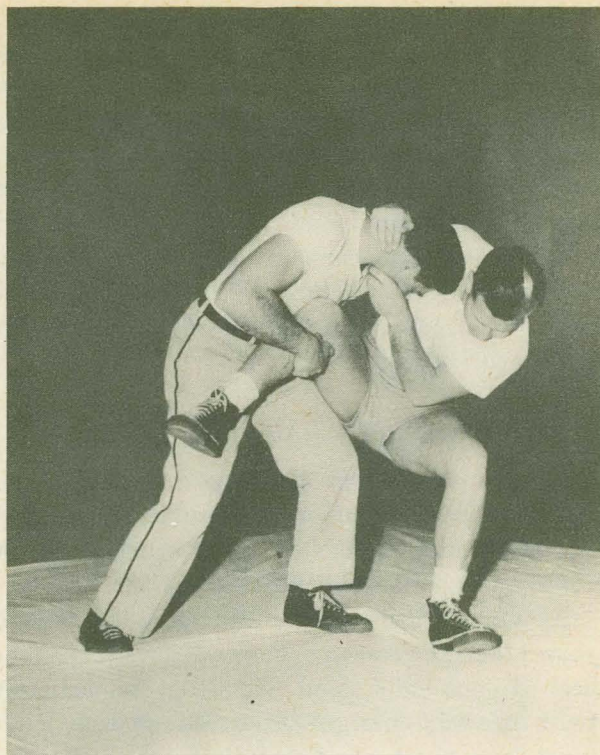


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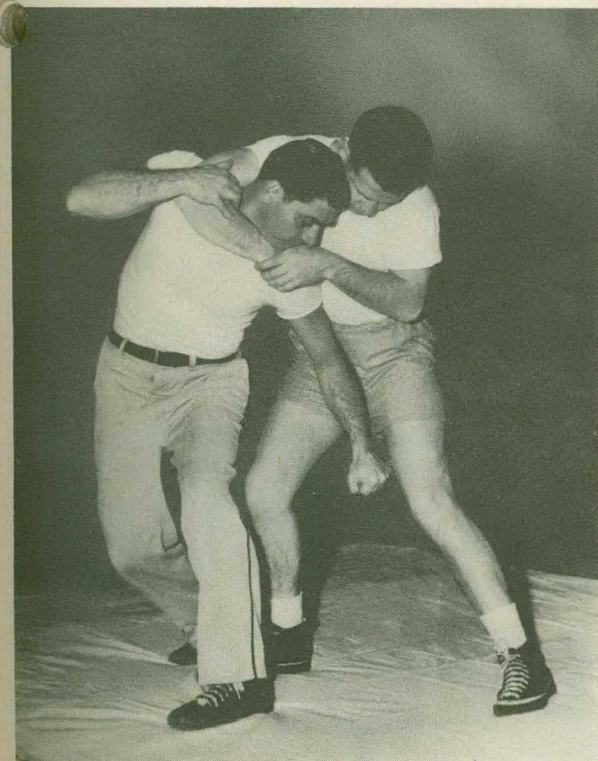


Figure 53.



Figure 55.

Quickly twist your head and body toward your left and at the same time raise your right shoulder as you strike opponent in the groin with the edge of your left fist or forearm (fig. 53). Continue turning toward your left, moving your left leg toward the rear. (If necessary a blow to opponent's groin can be struck with your right fist at this time.) Grasp one of opponent's legs, preferably the right, with both of your hands and lift it clear of the floor. Force opponent to the floor by pushing him backward (fig. 54).

9. Front Strangle—On Floor

(a) *On side—knock off and roll.*

SITUATION: Opponent applies a front strangle hold from the left side of your body while you are on your back on the floor (fig. 55).

ACTION: Twist your body vigorously toward your left and strike opponent's right wrist with the heel of your right hand (fig. 56). Immediately twist toward your right and strike opponent's left wrist with the heel of your left hand (fig. 57). Continue rolling and get to your feet as soon as possible.

(b) *Straddle—Strike elbows and knee to crotch.*

SITUATION: Same as "9 (a)" except opponent straddles your body (fig. 58).

ACTION: Strike opponent's elbows with your hands (thumbs inside) as you bring your knee up hard into his crotch (fig. 59). Continue pushing with your hands and lifting with your knee as you roll sideward (fig. 60). If necessary, follow up further with an "edge-of-fist" blow to opponent's groin.

(Other phases of "Defensive" Tactics" will appear in future issues)

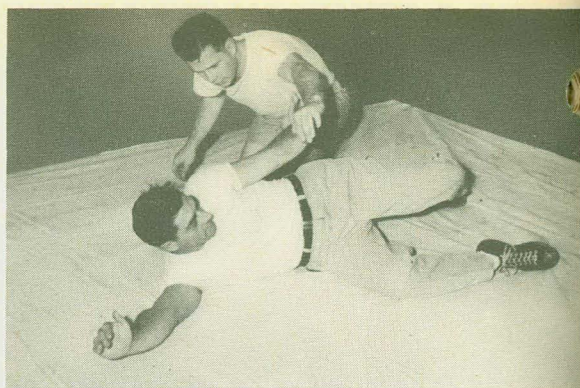


Figure 57.



Figure 58.

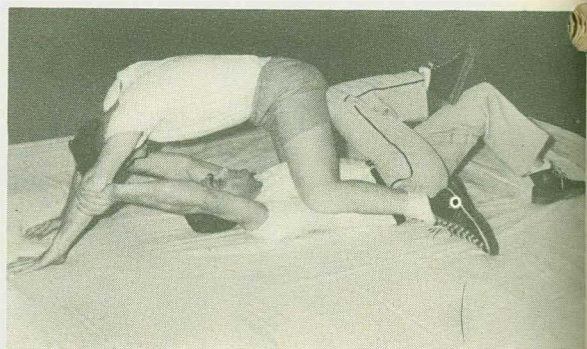


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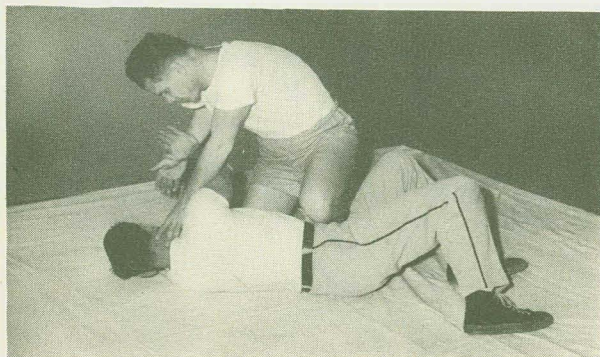


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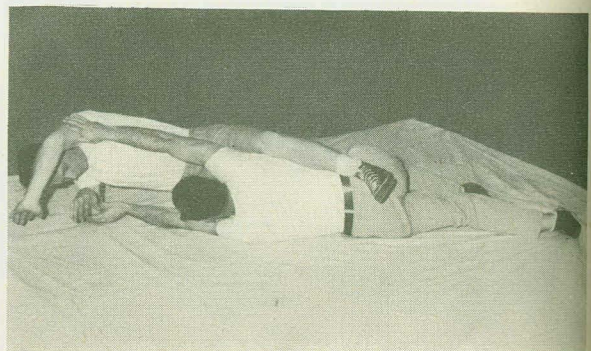


Figure 60.

POLICE PERSONALITIES

Fitchburg's "Chief Emeritus"

After more than 44 years in law enforcement, Chief of Police Thomas J. Godley of Fitchburg, Mass., relinquished the scepter of responsibility. His retirement in June 1946, climaxed a distinguished record of service and accomplishment.

The "Chief Emeritus," as he is affectionately known among his New England associates, started his career in Fitchburg as an immigrant boy. Appointed a police officer in 1902, he was rapidly promoted. Distinguishing himself as an inspector during World War I, Tom Godley was designated chief of police in 1921, a position he retained continuously until his retirement.

Chief Godley's contributions to law enforcement and to the betterment of the individual officer are virtually legend. Gifted with a persuasive, tactful manner and a genial personality, the chief was summoned to many positions of leadership. Among the police organizations in which he has



Former Chief Godley.

held key posts are the New England Association of Chiefs of Police, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Massachusetts Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Massachusetts Police Association. He is a past commander of his post of the United Spanish War Veterans, past exalted ruler of the B. P. O. E., and past grand knight of the Fitchburg Council of the Knights of Columbus. He maintains an active interest in all of these groups. For several years he has served as a director of the Fitchburg Savings Bank.

On his retirement, Chief Godley's associates tendered him a banquet, at which 500 appeared. He received the hearty congratulations and commendations of friends and coworkers.

His progressive mind and his adaptability to the changing needs of his profession have combined to make Chief Godley one of the outstanding police executives of this generation.

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Catastrophe Averted by Alert Officer

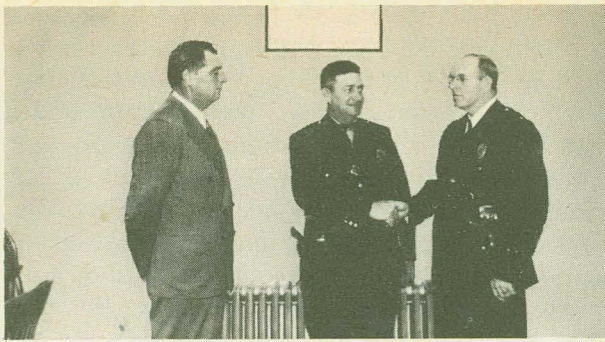
Officer Davis Lee Perry, Savannah, Ga., enjoyed his off-duty evening on January 12, 1948, by attending a movie in the city's historic old theater, a three-story building which opened in 1818, and which is said to be the oldest continually operated theater in the United States.

At approximately 9 p. m., Officer Perry came out of the building and paused for a moment in the lobby. He was aware, suddenly, of a noise and scuffling on the third floor of the theater. Hurriedly he mounted the stairs and found himself greeted by a scene which bore the elements of tragedy.

Smoke billowed up. Panicky people were crowding a small exit. Several people had fallen and were being trampled. The doorway was blocked.

Officer Perry acted promptly and gained control of the situation in the face of terrific difficulties. He calmed the crowd and, instructing them to form a double line, succeeded in getting them to pass through the exit in an orderly fashion. Without doubt, his action saved numerous people from death or serious injury.

After the occupants had made their exit, Officer Perry reentered the third floor to ascertain whether or not any one had been overcome by the heavy smoke. Quickly he reconnoitered the area, but he



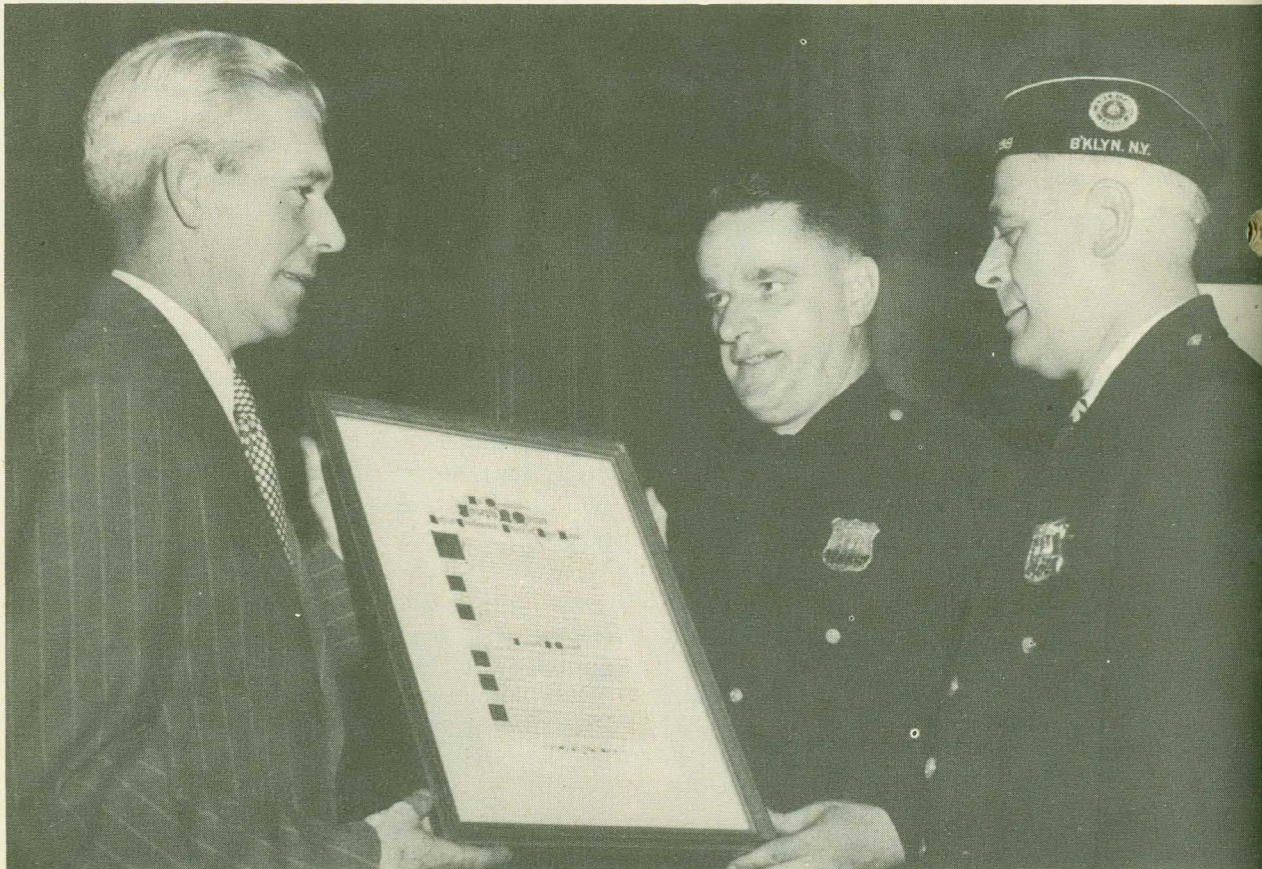
Chief Rogers, of the Savannah Police Department, congratulates Corporal Perry. George F. Cubbedge of the police committee is on the left.

was not fast enough. The billowing smoke became so dense that Officer Perry lost his way. Choking in the gaseous fog, knowing he might easily suffo-

cate, the officer retained sufficient presence of mind to cover his face as best he could with his handkerchief. Dropping to his hands and knees, he crawled to the wall of the theater and followed it until he was able to find a window. Swinging his body over the sill, the courageous officer hung by his hands from a 2-inch ledge until the fire department was able to rescue him. Both hands were burned and he was about to release his hold when rescuers reached him.

Chief of Police James W. Rogers of the Savannah Police Department, congratulating Officer Perry, stated, "I think this man's coolness has saved Savannah from a major catastrophe."

In addition to the personal congratulations of the chief and of the chairman of the police committee, Officer Perry was promoted to the rank of corporal.



Patrolman Edward McGuire, New York City Police Department, receives a framed resolution of thanks from President John E. Carton of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association as Patrolman Walter Asklund, P. B. A. veterans' chairman, looks on. The token of appreciation was presented to Patrolman McGuire as the result of his idea to aid veterans in finding jobs. About 100 newspapers throughout the country cooperated in running free classified want ads for veterans. An estimated 500,000 veterans benefited in securing jobs without cost. Others located apartments in the same manner.

MISCELLANEOUS

Con Man Sought by FBI

FREDERICK EMERSON PETERS
with aliases

At approximately noon on March 10, 1947, a slender, conservatively dressed man entered the office of the American Cancer Society in Louisville, Ky. He introduced himself as Dr. P. W. Payne from the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. In a businesslike manner he began making inquiries regarding future meeting dates of the society. He was extremely interested in the work and gave the impression that his investigation might possibly result in additional financial assistance to the cancer society's work.

Dr. Payne was afforded every courtesy before he left at 2 p. m. Sometime later, between 3 and 3:30 p. m., the doctor reappeared in a state of embarrassed bewilderment. He had lost his wallet with all of his money and identification data. He had, he said, "been in Germany, Japan, and Italy and never had such a thing happened before."

Dr. Payne was offered a blank check from the office supplies. He changed the name to draw the check on the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. The check was made payable in the amount of \$50, the check was cashed and the doctor departed.

When the check up began the United States Public Health Service had no member by the name of P. W. Payne. Likewise, Riggs National Bank carried no account in that name.

The check in question was searched against the FBI's National Fraudulent Check File where its writer was identified as Frederick Emerson Peters, a character whose ability to win friends and inveigle people into cashing bad checks for him, reached as far back as 1911. From that time until the present, Peters, under more than 130 aliases, has amassed an imposing criminal record. He has seldom been out of the penitentiary for more than a few years at a time.

On March 13, 1947, a complaint was filed with a United States Commissioner, Louisville, Ky., charging Frederick Emerson Peters as P. W. Payne, with a violation of the Federal impersonation statute. On April 2, 1947, a warrant was issued in the United States District Court, Birmingham, Ala., charging this subject with a violation of the terms of probation imposed upon him in that same court May 3, 1940, when he was found guilty of violating the Federal impersonation statute. On May 16, 1947, and July 10, 1947, respectively, complaints were filed with United States Commissioners at Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, Ill., charging this subject with violations of the National Stolen Property Act.



Frederick Emerson Peters.

The subject is described as follows:

Name-----	Frederick Emerson Peters, with aliases: Dr. Ernest E. Baker, Frederick V. Chase, Dr. A. B. Davis, Alan de Palmer, Russell Erskine, Philip Fleming, Dean Hanson, Robert U. Johnson, Dudley Nicoll, P. W. Payne, Fred C. Pillsbury, Richard E. Wainwright, and many others.
Age-----	62.
Date of birth-----	September 28, 1885, West Salem, Ohio.
Height-----	5 feet 8 inches.
Weight-----	160 pounds.
Eyes-----	Bluish-gray, wears shell-rimmed eyeglasses.
Teeth-----	Wears full upper plate, lower teeth noticeably dark on top.
Hair-----	Brown, thin on top.
Complexion-----	Ruddy.
Build-----	Medium.

Race..... White.
 Nationality..... American.
 Education..... High-school graduate.
 Occupations..... Advertising agent, book salesman, some experience in journalistic work.
 Characteristics..... Suave, smooth talker, frequently claiming to be a physician or college professor. May wear mustache.
 FBI No..... 7,350.
 Fingerprint classification..... $\frac{14\ M\ 1\ T\ 5}{M\ 1\ Tr}$
 Ref: $\frac{U}{T}$

Since 1911 Peters has been arrested for violations which include passing fictitious checks, impersonation of a Federal officer, forgery, and violation of the internal revenue laws.

Any person having information which may assist in locating Frederick Emerson Peters is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which is nearest your city.



Photograph courtesy Frank Gillispie, Aberdeen American News.

Chief of Police S. N. Swenson, FBI National Academy graduate, supports Lily White who is scheduled to die in behalf of police training at Aberdeen, S. Dak.

EDITORIAL

Chief J. R. Thomas

No single event in Rocky Mount which has occurred in a long, long time served to shock this entire community as profoundly as the untimely death of Police Chief J. R. Thomas. Men and women of all races and creeds and representing all walks of life, had come to look upon the chief as a friend as well as a stern defender of the law. Their tributes are from the heart. They loved and respected "Red" Thomas as few men have been loved and respected in the history of Rocky Mount. He had a knack of enforcing the law and making people like it.

Aside from the personal angle, Chief Thomas will be remembered here for his efforts in building in Rocky Mount a police department worthy of any city of similar size in the country. First, he tackled his manpower and welded his men into an efficient, loyal force. Then, he tackled the physical equipment and saw the establishment here of many features boasted by the most up-to-date police departments in the country. After that, he challenged the citizenry to lend a hand and was met with generous response.

It's not often that you find a man schooled in the determined methods of law enforcement, who can stand up before a civic club and tell its members how to be better citizens. But Chief Thomas could do it and did—not only here but in many other localities, for his services and presence were much in demand.

Also, Chief Thomas never told his men to do something which he wouldn't do himself. He was a leader and not a boss. His men loved and respected him because they knew they would get a fair deal and the same held for the public in general. A policeman can become one of the most unpopular individuals in a community, because his job is one which can easily make him so, unless he has the ability to make it otherwise. This ability Chief Thomas possessed and he passed it on to other members of his department.

That Chief Thomas will be hard to replace goes without saying. As a matter of fact, he cannot be replaced and it should be the community's fondest hope, that his successor will be a capable substitute.

(Chief Thomas, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, was killed in an automobile accident in November of 1947. The above editorial was reprinted with permission from the Rocky Mount, N. C., Telegram.)

INTERESTING IDENTS

Versatile

The fingerprints of a man applying for a position as storekeeper with the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., were received by the FBI for search through the files, on September 30, 1947.

Records revealed that the individual had a criminal record going as far back as 1933 when he was given a 3-year suspended sentence in the Washington State Reformatory, Monroe, Wash., on a charge of first-degree forgery. The following year he was sentenced to 4 years in the Oregon State Penitentiary, Salem, Oreg., on a charge of assault and robbery. Discharged in 1937, the man managed to stay clear of the law for a brief period. On January 29, 1939, he was sentenced to 15 years in the State Penitentiary, Walla Walla, Wash., on a charge of grand larceny. He was paroled in 1942.

A copy of the subject's fingerprint record was submitted to the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., to enable it to determine whether or not he was suitable for the position in question.

Fingerprints Name Drowned Car Theft Suspect

On December 24, 1947, the FBI received a set of fingerprints transmitted by the Fort Myers, Fla., Police Department.

The prints were those of an unidentified white man who, while driving a car known to have been stolen in Miami, Fla., drowned when the automobile turned over into a canal.

The dead man was identified as an individual who had been fingerprinted by the Sheriff's Office, Miami, Fla., on August 19, 1947, at which time he had been charged with larceny of an automobile and with grand larceny. He had been fingerprinted on November 19, 1947, on another occasion, by the Police Department, Miami, Fla., for investigation of automobile theft.

This information was wired to the Police Department, Fort Myers, Fla.

Unknown Dead Identified

The fingerprints of an unknown deceased were forwarded to the FBI by the Sheriff's Office, Elko, Nev., and were received on October 18, 1947. The victim had been killed by a train and his body

was so badly mangled that identification could not be made locally.

Although the prints were poor, due to the condition of the body, a search of the Identification Division files revealed them to be identical to those of Francis Lester Gaffney whose noncriminal record reflected a number of applicant-for-position fingerprint cards.

The various addresses and other information listed on the cards were transmitted by wire to the Sheriff's Office, Elko, Nev., on the same day in which the deceased's fingerprint card was received from that office.

File Yields Data on Amnesia Victim

A man found unconscious on a street in Bethlehem, Pa., was removed to a hospital. Later it was learned that he was suffering from amnesia. Police authorities submitted his fingerprints to the FBI in an effort to learn his identity.

A search of the files yielded the man's name and the information that he had been fingerprinted 21 additional times in connection with charges of being drunk and disorderly, vagrancy, intoxication, investigation, disorderly conduct, and as a lodger.

Information, including the victim's name, date, and place of his birth and his last known residence, was transmitted by wire to the Police Department at Bethlehem.

Private Detective

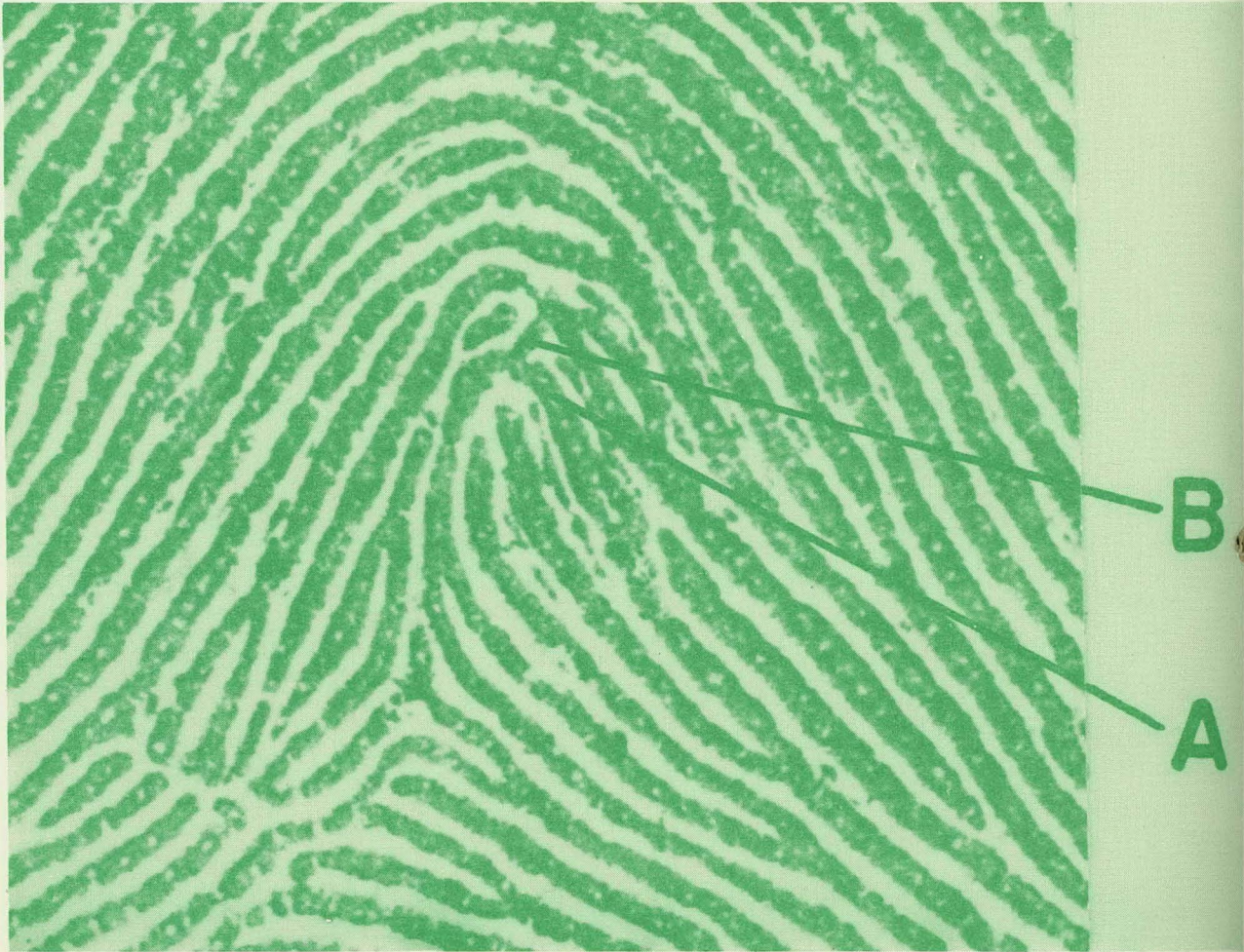
The fingerprints of an applicant for a private detective's license were submitted to the FBI by the State Police, Trenton, N. J., for search through the files.

This check revealed that the applicant had been arrested on June 3, 1940, by the Police Department, East Orange, N. J., for fraudulent check and on the same day was released to the Police Department, Newark, N. J. He was again arrested on July 18, 1940, by the Newark police for false pretense (check) and on November 7, 1940, was in custody of the Passaic County Bureau of Identification, County Jail, Paterson, N. J., for impersonating an officer.

The information reflected in the man's record was furnished to the State police, Trenton, for their aid in determining whether or not the requested license should be issued.

Questionable Pattern

FINGERPRINTS



The fingerprint pattern reproduced is classified in the Identification Division of the FBI as a tented arch.

In order to be classified as a loop, it must possess a sufficient recurve in addition to a delta and a ridge count across the continuance of a ridge which forms a sufficient recurve.

A sufficient recurve is that part of a

recurving ridge between the shoulders of a loop, free of any appendages which abut upon it at right angles.

Since ridge "A" is abutted upon at right angle by ridge "B" there is no sufficient recurve; therefore, one of the three basic requirements is missing. A reference search as a loop would be conducted.