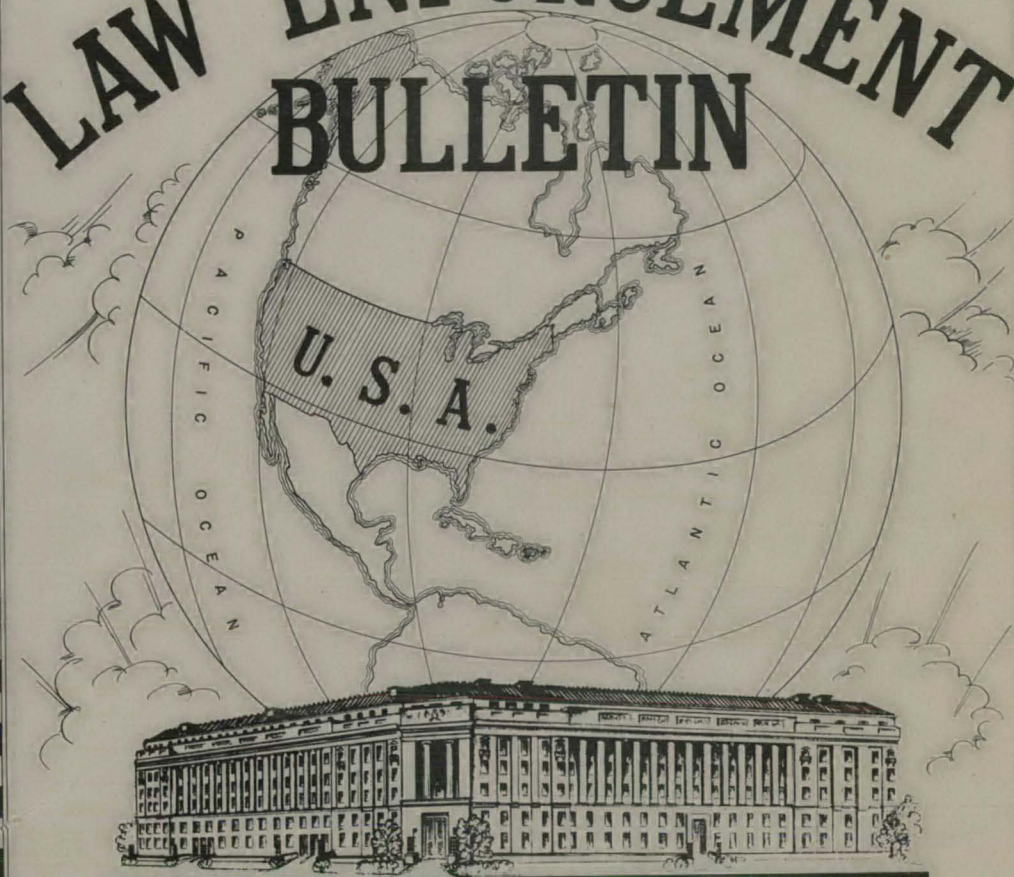


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LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN is published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice each month. Its material is compiled for the assistance of all Law Enforcement Officials and is a current catalogue of continuous reference for the Law Enforcement Officers of the Nation.

**John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

In the midst of many varying complex conditions, the law enforcement officer today is confronted with the changed character of his own profession. Archaic police functions have given way to intelligent direction and scientific approach to criminal problems in which every officer becomes an integral factor in the repression of lawlessness. In the wake of the onward sweep to more efficient police administration, the law enforcement officer is apt to be cast on dangerous shoals through loss of enthusiasm and courage as well as respect due to a failure to keep abreast of modern developments.

The dual responsibility for a progressive law enforcement agency or a miserably outmoded one again depends upon public cooperation and the perspective maintained by departmental officers in the administration of their organizations. The average citizen today expects the type of law enforcement to which he is justly entitled and is willing to give material assistance to projects productive of efficient results. There is all the more necessity therefore for the initiation and continuance of adequate police training programs. To meet the urgent need for thorough understanding of the scientific techniques utilized in criminal investigations, the FBI National Police Academy was founded. Since the first session held on July 29, 1935, two hundred and fifty-nine law enforcement officers have, upon their graduation, carried back with them to their respective communities the most advanced knowledge of police science to impart to their fellow officers.

But our profession cannot stand still while science makes epochal forward strides into newer fields. To keep well informed as to the developments in law enforcement, the FBI established within the past month a retraining school for the graduates of the FBI National Police Academy so that as police instructors, they could receive the benefits of the latest scientific achievements of our profession, as well as to carry back with them to their local departments a clear understanding of the cause and effect of crime and the relationship of the police officer to both so that an objective may be reached at which every energy can be directed.

The officer today must also have a clear perspective of himself in his relation to his job, his superiors and his community and obtaining it through the medium of his training program will add immeasurably to the efforts of the newest recruit as well as dignity to the oldest member of the force. It is fundamental that he gauge the value of his accomplishments and the worth of his objective in the light of such an appraisal. Too frequently the so-called yardstick of accomplishment is merely a unit of comparison by which achievements are measured against those of others, whereas, if viewed in the light of a clear perspective, they would fall short of the full measure.

The objective of honest and intelligent fulfillment of duty designed to give more adequate protection to the citizens of the community and destined to raise the standards of the profession brings with it a sense of accomplishment, renewed courage, and wholesome respect that cannot be measured by a false yardstick.

J. Edgar Hoover

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE SWINDLER

by

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The psychology of crime and criminals involves problems of extreme complexity. Considerations of a physical, intellectual (mental), emotional, moral and social nature are in order, viewed either from the standpoint of the individual's psychology or that of the social group. Of late, attention has been called to the advisability of studying the psychologic basis of social concepts, as ethical and unethical conduct, which are involved in crime.¹ This approach² regards man as a socially conditioned organism and focuses its interest on how the feelings of "good and bad," and "wrong and right," develop in human beings. Following Burrow's formulations which study the individual on the basis of his phyletic organismal development, this view regards the larger societal canvas as a fruitful one on which to study crime. Before, however, one can work with these socio-psychologic concepts much can and should be learned from detailed study of the psychodynamics of individual offenders. Intensive investigations, especially those of the psychoanalytic schools^{3,4,5}, have indicated the probable truth of the formulation that crime is the expression of a maladjustment based on deep (unconscious) mental conflicts. Such a view points to the need for further study of the personality of offenders.

In studying the personality reactions of individuals in a criminal population, it becomes clear that fixed descriptive appellations such as pathologic liar, psychopathic personality, moral imbecile, constitutional psychopathic inferiority^{6,7,8} have a limited value. Such diagnoses may lead to the neglect of dynamic factors, conscious suppressions and unconscious repressions, substitutions and gratifications, that may be the effective causes of wrong-doing. What is observable behavior (crime) is the result of the clash between inner needs and social reality. Hence, a psychiatry that wishes to study crime should have as one objective, the individual and his emotional life, whether a psychoanalytic technique⁴ or one more suited to clinic psychiatry^{9,10,11} be employed.

I

The present paper is a consideration of the psycho-dynamics of a group of 50 swindlers examined in the Psychiatric Clinic of the Court of General Sessions between 1933 and 1937. Included in this group are those implicated in confidence games, switch games, stock swindles, illegitimate

*Dr. Bromberg and Dr. Keiser have kindly permitted the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin to reprint in this issue their paper read before the ninety-third Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on May 10-14, 1937. Acknowledgement is respectfully given to the editorial staff of the American Journal of Psychiatry for their permission to reprint this thesis which appeared in Volume 94, Number 6, of the May 1938 issue of that publication.

real estate promotions, swindlers who aim at women's savings through proposal of marriage, larcenies based on misrepresentation of business assets and issuance of false financial statements, larceny by trick, impersonation of officials or physicians (practicing medicine without a license) and so on. The individuals studied varied in their personality characteristics, depending upon their racial origins and cultural contacts. The criminologic and fictional literature pays considerable attention to these details, describing swindlers as well-groomed men of the world, superficially cultured, often adopting an attitude and air of nobility. Others have a foppish manner, a sense of fashionable dress and even an intimation of effeminacy in their toilette and dress. Still others affect the attire of the sporting world. All are intelligent, suave, glib individuals, well-met fellows, talkative and companionable. These characteristics constitute what one may call the surface picture of the swindler.

Textbooks of psychiatry have naturally described the more exaggerated types. In sections devoted to "psychopathic types," they depict the "born" swindler, pathologic liars and severely hysterical characters. From the time of Pritchard (1835), who introduced the concept of moral imbecility, i.e., moral perversion without intellectual disturbance, alienists have considered "hysterical" swindlers as belonging to the group of fixed psychopathic personalities. Excellent descriptions of the hysterical swindler are available, especially in the German literature. Kraepelin,¹² who wrote as clearly on morbid personalities as he did on psychoses, described the swindler as being an hysteric individual (fantastic liar) without an inner ethical sense. Bleuler,¹³ sees the swindler group as suffering "from an exaggerated activity of their phantasy with unsteadiness and planlessness of will." Vanity, egotism, wishful thinking, he found, sweeps them into roles which conflict with reality.

Psychologically we can separate the group of hysterical swindlers whose lies and misrepresentations are for their self-aggrandizement (impersonating an officer) from those who primarily are interested in money (confidence game). For the former, social position, gaudy uniforms, high-sounding titles, etc., represent the chief source of gratification. The psychologic mechanisms here are not particularly difficult to follow. Such persons lie habitually and fabricate their background, education and family connections in order to convince themselves and others of the reality of their fantasies. We have not been able to gather much subjective data to help in the understanding of the inner dynamics of these individuals. They are extremely protective, even becoming paranoid under questioning or examination in a supreme effort to protect their fantasies. For these types, being known as a physician or a nobleman is sufficient recompense; their gratification is that of living the part that they portray. It is perhaps because of the mixture of omnipotence and social position that the medical profession implies in the mass mind that it makes so great an appeal to these offenders. A case illustrating this may be briefly cited:

M.R.S., a man of 47, born in Switzerland, had been brought before the court on the charge of forging a check. This individual had a checkered career since before the war. Although his work record was spotty,

he managed to hold many medical positions of trust in various parts of this country, until he inevitably became involved in trouble. His record included a conviction in Germany, three convictions in this country for practicing medicine without a license, one of which occurred while he was employed as a physician in a department of New York City, an unwarranted position as psychologist in a Board of Education project, several sentences in the penitentiary for minor larcenies, and several admissions to Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital for hysterical episodes, one being an attempt at suicide by poison. He was a man of superior intelligence, with a considerable smattering of psychiatric and medical knowledge, of glib speech, suave manner and charm.

At the time of our examination he hid behind exaggerated and persistent lying about his background. Careful check of his activities since 1913 indicated that almost everything he did was under the cover of this inveterate lying. M.R.S. invented stories about his education at leading universities in Germany, his nationality, his war experiences (including several miraculous escapes, court martial for treason, etc.) and his medical education. At one time he claimed to be a psychiatrist and mixed freely at one of the psychiatric congresses, until he was discovered. All through the period of examination and observation he showed marked instability, excitement and distinct paranoid tendencies when his record and accomplishments were questioned. After considerable psychotherapeutic work he admitted that all his claims to having been a physician were fraudulent and that the diplomas and papers he carried were forged. We were able to get him to see that his desire to be a physician was a compulsive, neurotic symptom, based on the tremendous drive to obtain social recognition.

In this highly unstable individual, continued pathological lying and desire to delude others represented an adolescent attempt to force himself to the front. It was probably further related to a strong identification with his father, who was a guard in a museum in Europe most of his life. The father apparently was a scholarly but uneducated man, and the offender, his son, projected and intensified the father's unachieved ambitions. Unable to face the realities of the situation he broke down into an hysterical outbreak or a paranoid formation at each frustration.

Here we see that the object of a lifetime of pathological lying and deception was not so much monetary gain as social achievement and high position. A medical career provided the psychic support which his ego demanded and the details of which his active fantasy supplied.

Bleuler,¹³ Birnbaum,¹⁴ Healy¹⁵ and many others have emphasized the pathological imagination, the self-elevating tendencies, the disregard of the thinness of their deception and the feeling of invincibility of these swindlers.

All these tendencies have been plainly seen in our cases, especially the feeling of infallibility which characterizes the swindler. No victim, they feel, can see through their machinations. All this is conceded to be due to the overwhelming egotism of the swindler, but there is

another factor often overlooked which touches on a pivotal point in the psychology of the swindle relationship. Apparently this feeling of infallibility arises because the swindler feels confident of his ability to influence the victim's psychology. This is accomplished by dimming the judgment and reality-testing function of the victim. The swindler's business is to so stimulate the acquisitive tendencies and greed of the victim that conscience, logic and judgment are overwhelmed. The emotional rapport between victim and offender is utilized to serve this purpose. The philosophy expressed by many of our cases, that there is "larceny in everyone's heart," is a succinct expression of the psychologic substratum of the swindler's approach. This broad principle is at the bottom of so-called games of chance and "three-card monte" game. Here the confederates among the crowd draw attention to the apparent stupidity of the player, often a Negro. The rush of hostile feeling toward the player is depended upon to prevent the victim from recognizing that he is being duped. This example furnishes a glimpse into the meaning of the swindle. The victim believes what the swindler tells him only because it coincides with his inner wishes. In common language, the swindler succeeds in "reading the mind" of the victim and in correctly interpreting his preconscious or unconscious wishes. The swindler offers a target for ridicule, a scape-goat for his purpose. Often it is some indifferent object which facilitates the release of control of the victim's fantasies. In the technique of the swindler, secrecy, mystery, monotony or intricacy are utilized to achieve this effect. In many cases involving wild-cat schemes, promising high returns, the very audacity of the swindler and his implied invincibility are sufficient to remove incredulity. Even among hard-headed business men, used to weighing the chances for profit in business ventures, a plan which was made sufficiently scientific or intricate had this same dulling effect upon the victim's judgment. Science, racial prejudice, belief in an imposing individual, finery and surface culture, etc., act in each instance as an object on which to displace the human wish to get something for nothing.

A good example of this is seen in the case of two Russians who were indicted for fraudulently obtaining \$25,000 with the promise of increasing it tenfold:

The offense for which the Count D. and Professor S. were indicted occurred in 1930. The victim, a successful business man, was introduced to the count and the professor, and given a preliminary showing of their counterfeiting process in action. The professor bathed a one dollar bill in acid until the original was bleached white and the numbers erased. In the presence of the victim, the bleached bill and one of larger denomination were wrapped around a pencil. With utmost carefulness and gravity, the professor rolled the pencil, around which were the tightly wrapped bills, across the floor. Again and again he did this, the victim watching the procedure narrowly. The process was interrupted by a solemn, critical examination of the pencil following each rolling. After about six hours of this activity, when the victim was on the point of fatigue, the professor felt that the proper treatment had been given and he opened the package, disclosing the newly-formed ten dollar bill. The next step was to have been the duplication of these bills in the "money-making machine."

The victim, impressed by the meticulous care and scientific precision of the experiment was convinced. At the next meeting he brought \$25,000 in bills in a package, which were to be changed to bills of higher denomination. At this session, the professor, in mixing the two chemicals, made an error and nauseating fumes arose which overcame the victim. The count and the professor, profusely apologetic, rushed out to bring restoratives for the victim, who found when he came to, that his package of \$25,000 had been replaced by one containing worthless paper.

On examination in the Clinic, Count D. was found to be a small, well-developed man who spoke fluent English and was unusually amiable and persuasive. He described himself as belonging to the ousted Russian aristocracy, claiming to be a graduate of the University of St. Petersburg. During the interviews he gave evidence of having wide knowledge and good comprehension. The count stated he was a commander in the White Army during the Russian Revolution. He related that he had come to this country to arrange colonization in Nicaragua for expatriated Russian nobility, a plan which was to net him \$50,000 a year. He lived in fashionable hotels and spent his time among people of wealth. He had been arrested and discharged for uttering a worthless check in Berlin some years before.

The codefendant, "Professor" S., was found to be an obese and plethoric man, physically in good condition. He spoke English haltingly, offering to converse in French or Russian. The professor also claimed to have studied at the University of St. Petersburg, but was rather vague about his chemical knowledge. He gave a fanciful story about coming from a small tribe of Tartars who took over the Hebrew religion centuries ago. He utilized the ponderous confused air which was part of his personality, giving the impression that he was a scientist, a chemist, absorbed in scientific problems.

The psychology of swindles of this crude type is fairly obvious. Under the cloak of esoteric learning, a foreign atmosphere and aristocratic tradition, the swindler hypnotizes his willing victim. In the same category, but on a less conscious basis, belong the switch-game swindles done by gypsies (case of A.C.). In this type of offense, the gypsy fortune-teller gives back a package which allegedly contains double the amount of money entrusted to the gypsy overnight, but which was "switched" for a package containing worthless paper. Why do people still succumb to such blatant trickery? It is because magic and the occult power to perform miracles is unconsciously projected to the gypsy by the victim. The aura with which we invest the gypsy makes it easy for the victim to indulge his fantasies and act them out, to his later discomfort.

There is a group of swindles where another series of emotional tendencies are brought into play. In this, sexual feelings, particularly for perverse or homosexual relations, are stimulated. The offense of A.R., a man of 29 arrested for grand larceny, serves as an example. He had at least ten previous arrests for charges concerning larceny by trick. He was known by the police as a confidence man.

In the present offense, he accosted the victim on a city street, pretending to be a person from out of town who was seeking a "good time." He treated the complainant to a few drinks, then suggested that they go to a "party," in a hotel on the west side of the city. This was to be preceded by a visit to a burlesque show. The pair went to a hotel where three confederates joined them and began playing cards prior to entertaining some women. They played for small stakes until, in a burst of confidence, under the influence of the spirit of camaraderie, the complainant showed a bank book which recorded a considerable amount of money deposited to his account. The game was resumed and the stakes were bid up until the victim was allowed to win \$7,000. The offender said he was willing to pay his losses, but wanted to see the victim produce an equal amount of cash. The complainant hurried to the bank and drew his \$7,000 in cash, anxious to fulfill his part of the bargain. Immediately thereafter, by ruse, the money was taken from him and the offender disappeared with his confederates.

In the Clinic the offender (A.R.) was found to be slightly built, dapper person of high average intelligence. He was characteristically well-groomed, suave, with a suggestive air of effeminacy in his manner. The offender's practice had been to engage strangers on the street in casual conversation, gradually working around to some sexual topic. He scrutinized his victims shrewdly, often detecting in them some indications of homosexuality or interest in sexual perversions.

Here is evident the common trick of the swindler who builds up sexual tensions in his victim in order to over-ride his judgment. This, we feel, is no accident, but part of the unconscious relationship through which the swindler creates his hold on the victim.

II

It has long been known and reported in the literature that many swindlers and pathological liars show deviations in their sexual life. Our material confirmed this. In the routine examination of our material, we found that more than half had histories recording a diminution of heterosexual impulses. Symptoms such as sexual impotence, diminished libido, intercourse only once or twice a year with little psychosexual satisfaction, marriages for convenience or for money and frequently changing sexual partners occurred. Many swindlers had feminine or homosexual tendencies in their dress and manner. Offender, A. R. related, and this is common knowledge, that many confidence men of his acquaintance were from choice unmarried, living nomadic lives, suffering from definitely reduced sexual libido.

The intimate relationship between sexual maladjustment and the swindler type is indicated in the following case of P.X., indicted for bigamy:

P.X. was 35 years old, a man of superior intelligence, born in Austria. He was legally married to a wife in France and had been living with her in London prior to coming to this country on the pretext of selling an invention. In England he met a successful American woman lawyer,

and accompanied her on the trip across. He courted her actively for a short time in New York and soon after married her. Shortly after this marriage (the bigamous one), about \$25,000 was drawn from the account of his American wife, ostensibly for a wedding trip to Europe. She was never seen again. In the absence of evidence for homicide, the offender was indicted for and convicted of bigamy.

A study of the case showed deviations of significance in the psychosexual situation. The offender himself was a dapper, suave individual with distinctly feminine mannerisms. From pictures of the two wives and what was known of their life story, it seemed that they were both forceful, effective types of women. Apparently the first wife was a sadist. There was a mass of material, correspondence and evidence in their home to indicate that the relationship was a perverse one and that the offender played a masochistic role in their sex life.

From the evidence we have of the life of the offender and his first wife, from the fantasies expressed in their correspondence, from the careful description of their sado-masochistic chamber in their home in Vienna from police records, we are justified in concluding that this particular swindler utilized submissive, masochistic elements in his swindles. He married the second wife obviously in order to get the money to serve his first wife. He ingratiated himself with her through his dress, cultural tastes, romantic servility and Continental chivalry.

This offender, then, utilized his sado-masochistic tendencies sublimated into acceptable social behavior in his bigamous and ostensibly pecuniary marriage.

From this case we pass to the general problem of psychosexuality in swindlers. What is the dynamic significance of this common technique on the part of the swindler in which he assumes the masochistic, or submissive, role in the swindler-victim relationship? What is its significance from the standpoint of the psychology of the swindler? Our cases suggest that the adoption of a passive role towards the victim allows the swindler to overcome the former. As expressed in common language, "the strength of the swindler lies in his weakness." The analysis of another case suggests that taking something from the victim is an unconscious re-enactment of an older pattern of taking something from the father (or mother). This reaction to the earlier struggle against parental dominance takes the form of retaliation through submissiveness and trickery.

We must consider another aspect of psychosexual deviations in criminals, and that is its social significance. Commonly, abnormal sexuality is interpreted as an evidence of inferiority. An inner perception of this kind helps the victim to fall into the "swindle-situation" in which he believes he will be the master. For deep in the psychology of every victim can be glimpsed the presence of two infantile tendencies: first, the universal wish for unlimited money and second, the feeling of personal infallibility. The swindler, we feel, is aware of these deeper psychologic currents in the victim and utilizes them in his technique. He "woos" the

victim, but in so debasing himself, is able to finally outwit the victim. It is common for the offender to complain that his victims themselves literally begged him to take their money. The swindler feels himself, and often is, the sought-after party to the transaction.

III DISCUSSION

Our study of 50 cases of swindlers has thrown some light on the psychologic aspects of this type of larceny. The swindler is a hysterical individual who obtains substitutive gratification through living out a high social position such as physician, nobleman, entrepreneur. Another and more common type obtain gratification through less symbolic means, by tricking their credulous victims out of money. In all swindlers there is a basic personality deviation which approaches the obviously hysterical psychopath on one hand and the masked-neurosis on the other. Material is presented from the offenses themselves and from the lives of the offenders to illustrate these aspects of psychodynamics.

Beyond the psychopathic character of the swindler we wish to emphasize in this investigation the universality of the basic psychologic mechanisms to be found in the victims of swindlers. One can call this the "swindle-situation." The crux of this "situation" consists in the attempt to impair the censor function of the victim through stimulation of his fantasies. Confidence men and swindlers appreciate and apply this basic principle. Pursuing this somewhat further, we have found that the swindler utilizes a form of psychologic approach akin to seduction, as he stimulates the fantasy of the victim through thinly-disguised homosexuality or perverse sexuality, or through more common methods utilizing magic, mystery, secrecy or scientific intricacy. What the swindler manages to do is to offer an outlet for the fantasy of the victim, and wishes and impulses known to be unethical or actually criminal are released under the concededly "fascinating personality" of the swindler.

In a sense, these artifices allow the swindler to take control of the conscience of the victim, allowing the release of feelings of greed. It is noteworthy that most of the victims of swindlers are notoriously saving individuals; moralistic, law-abiding citizens. They are, as is commonly said, "innocent victims." Many fail to complain to the authorities, realizing perhaps their own culpability. In swindling, the swindler is aware of these character reactions, and apparently it is the source of some of his gratification.

In considering the psychodynamics of the offender himself, we have found that basic conflicts often bring him into the arena of swindling. These conflicts may relate to ambivalent attitude towards the parents. They are expressed by unconscious hostility which is reflected in actual life reactions. Swindling, for some of our cases at least, served as a substitutive gratification for this hostility. By identifying all men with the father, and women with the mother, this complicated neurotic reaction observed in our offenders is brought to the surface. The unconscious hostility of the offender is expressed in a subverted way. Instead of taking

its form in open aggression, as in crimes of assault, robbery or outright theft, this feeling is expressed indirectly. Here we have aggressive feelings expressed in socially acceptable form, i.e., the accredited drive for money. Keiser and Schilder¹² have shown in crimes of physical violence that many offenders react to deeper feelings of passivity and femininity by their aggression.

This veiled aggression, under the guise of submission, is a point of some importance in the psychology of the crime of swindling. We know the swindler utilizes his guile, insinuating himself into the good graces of his victims, and rarely resorts to physical violence. Our civilization opposes passivity to aggressivity, by attributing the former to the feminine psychology and the latter to the masculine psychology. The type of approach we have described belongs in the category of the so-called "feminine" psychology. A discussion of this would take us far afield into social psychology and the study of attitudes as they have been built up in the civilized world. It suffices for our purpose to note that passivity is given a different connotation in the public mind from that of aggressive acts. The swindler, with his elegance of dress, his superficial culture, urbanity and suavity, can hence be aggressive under his outward passivity. As far as the inner psychology of the swindler is concerned, this "passive technique" serves at one and the same time his unconscious masochism and his desire for mastery over the dominant influences in the early environment (father) and the present environment (public).

SUMMARY

A study of swindlers convicted in the Court of General Sessions, New York, was made to ascertain the psychologic meaning of this offense. We have found that in the swindler himself the offense often means an unconscious gratification of a neurotic conflict. Neurotic conflicts of a psychosexual nature form an important aspect of the swindler's personality.

In addition, there is a psychology of the total situation to be considered in this as in all offenses involving society. In this group of offenses we have described and termed this as the "swindle-situation." Here there are found psychologic mechanisms, perhaps unconscious, common to all men which operate in the victim.

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FUGITIVE FROM CALIFORNIA IDENTIFIED THROUGH INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF FINGERPRINTS

Murray Rome, an individual arrested in April, 1938 by the Police Department at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, for investigation and an immigration violation, little thought his arrest would result in the discovery that he was a fugitive from Los Angeles, California. Possibly he had even fled to Canada to avoid this. When he was fingerprinted by the above-mentioned Department and the card sent to the FBI for search against the identification files, his secret was soon disclosed.

In July of 1937, the Los Angeles, California, Sheriff's Office had informed the Bureau that Rome's apprehension was desired for issuing checks without sufficient funds and bigamy. Other data in the files indicated that he had been arrested twice in Detroit, Michigan; once for investigation of grand larceny and again for having an unregistered gun in his possession. The Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department had also arrested him for investigation.

The fugitive status of this individual was immediately made known to both the Canadian and California officials.

CHARRED DOCUMENTS IMPORTANT EVIDENCE IN CASE INVOLVING THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

An examination of charred fragments of paper recently conducted in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, clearly illustrates the potentialities of this type of unusual examination of evidence in the solution of cases involving charred documents.

The case history reflects that early on the morning of December 1, 1937, a farmer near Plymouth, Vermont, noticed a fire burning just a short distance from the barn on his premises. Fearful that the flames might spread to his property, the farmer immediately investigated the cause and nature of the blaze and upon approaching the scene noted two young men busily engaged in tearing up a number of papers and throwing them into the fire with the obvious intention of destroying them. Upon his arrival at the locus, he found the fire had been extinguished, the ashes had been shoveled into a nearby stream and all remaining evidence had been completely trampled into the soft ground by the trespassers. Suspicious of the actions of these individuals the farmer made a notation of the license number of the automobile which one of these men was driving and then proceeded to telephonically advise the local Sheriff of the event he had witnessed.

The Sheriff and his deputies, who had just been informed of the robbery of a safe and its contents from a CCC Camp at Plymouth, Vermont, the previous night, immediately visited the farmer's property and made a careful examination of the terrain in the vicinity of the recent fire. The search proved productive as several very light fragments of charred particles of various sizes, which the wind had carried away, were found suspended on the leaves and dense bushes some distance from the fire locus. These minute particles of evidence were painstakingly gathered together, carefully wrapped in cotton and were mailed to the Technical Laboratory of the Bureau for appropriate scrutiny and determination of their evidentiary value. Various blank forms such as were known to have been in the safe on the night of the robbery at the CCC Camp were also transmitted to the Technical Laboratory for purposes of comparison with the charred documents.

Upon receipt of the evidence in the Laboratory, the charred fragments were placed into a chamber containing a high degree of humidity so that after a few days they became quite flexible. The fragments were then placed on a smooth surface where they could be flattened and spread out. Photographs were made using different degrees of illumination, a variety of filters, and various kinds of photographic plates,* including infra-red. The result was that the printed matter, as well as the handwriting, could be clearly determined on the photographs. A comparison with the known forms disclosed that they were identical with the fragments recovered from the fire.

*"Action of Charred Paper on the Photographic Plate and a Method of Deciphering Charred Records," Raymond Davis, Bureau of Standards, reprinted FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, January 1938. Copies of this reprint article will be made available to law enforcement agencies requesting the same.

The two suspects were located and brought to trial for the theft of Government property. The expert technician who made the identification of the documents provided himself with photographic enlargements, sixty-four times the original size of both the charred fragments and the known forms and at the trial of the defendants these enlargements were exhibited to the jury. The evidence thus presented was so graphic that little explanation was necessary resulting in the conviction of the defendants, Nicandro Atella and Anthony Perrino, and their subsequent sentence to serve two years each in the United States Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

BODY OF WOMAN BELIEVED MURDER VICTIM IDENTIFIED THROUGH FINGERPRINTS

On June 20, 1938, the body of an unknown dead woman was found floating in Lyons Creek near Prince Frederick, Maryland. The deceased was unknown locally and no identifying matter could be discovered in her clothing. It was believed that she had been murdered; therefore, extensive efforts were made by local law enforcement officials to effect an identification in this instance. Officers of the Maryland State Police examined photographs contained in missing person galleries in Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, D.C., Police Departments in an effort to ascertain who this deceased person might be; however, this effort was unavailing.

The finger impressions of the deceased were recorded and brought by the Maryland State Police to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 22, 1938, for search through the files of the Identification Division. When searched through the fingerprint files these impressions were identified with those of Mrs. Esther Lewis, employed as a charwoman in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Lewis' finger impressions had been recorded by the United States Civil Service Commission on June 29, 1936.

It is interesting to note that in this instance identification was established through the medium of comparison of the deceased's fingerprints with fingerprints submitted to the FBI which had not been recorded in connection with any violation of law. The effecting of this identification was of material assistance to the Maryland State Police in their investigation of this case.

As of June 30, 1938, the files of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation included a grand total of 8,927,728 finger impressions. The alphabetical index files, which serve as the name key to the entire fingerprint system, contained a total of 10,258,132 index cards. During the month of June alone, the percentage of criminal identifications answered to contributing agencies was 59.9 per cent.

THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS OF THE FBI-- A YARDSTICK FOR THE POLICE EXECUTIVE

By Mr. A. H. Bledsoe of the
Berkeley, California, Police Department*

The turn of the present century brought an increasingly complex social and economic structure. Business found a real need for related figure facts collected on a national scale. This demand has led to the periodic collection by different government bureaus of data on production, employment, prices, sales, bank clearances, computed business indexes, population and its distribution, imports, exports, etc. This statistical data is accumulated in central agencies and compiled in various reports which are widely distributed for the use of business men. Upon the basis of this information business organizations are able to formulate policies and make decisions more accurately and speedily than by the old method of trial and error.

Generalizations deduced by a careful analysis of the basic statistics in these reports take the place of assumptions and traditional beliefs and customs. Analysis of these mass facts creates a foundation upon which to build industrial, educational, political and social policies and furnishes a testing instrument of results. The most popular usage of statistics in business is the comparison of the figures of one company with the figures for the industry as a whole, to determine if the concern is gaining or losing in the competition.

Unfortunately, prior to 1930, there was no similarly organized collection of comparable crime statistics on a national scale in this country. Compared with commerce, police officials were at a disadvantage in that they received no periodic reports containing pertinent, comprehensive crime statistics. If the head of the Police Department wanted information on the general trend of crime, he sought out other Chiefs to check up on his own opinion and the showing of his department, for he realized that the crime figures of his own department were not necessarily representative of general crime trends, although his department would be

*The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin wishes to courteously acknowledge the kind permission granted by Chief of Police J. A. Greening, Berkeley, California, to have Mr. Bledsoe's article reprinted in the present issue of the Bulletin. This treatise was prepared in connection with the recommendation made by the Berkeley Police Department that certain additional types of information be compiled and published in the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin issued quarterly by the FBI. Assurance is given that the Bureau is always glad to receive constructive suggestions from law enforcement officials and careful consideration is given to the possibility of publishing information of the types suggested which are not already included in our present releases. It is only by mutually cooperative efforts of this nature that definite progress in the law enforcement profession is made possible.

vitaly affected by these trends. However, a few outside opinions did not solve the problem of determining just what was occurring in the world of crime, as they were formed in just the same manner as his own and subject to the same limitations; moreover, they were often contradictory.

While such faint straws might have been acceptable in the absence of better data in the past when cities were small and society less complicated, they proved utterly unsatisfactory in the present day of large urban areas, rapid transportation and keen public demand for efficient police administration.

Criminal justice administrators and others engaged in the suppression and prevention of crime have recognized for many years the need of reliable information concerning crime and criminals. While statistics on the number of persons tried in courts, convictions and imprisonments have been available, it was recognized by most authorities that they do not and cannot provide an index of crime and criminality. Only a police record of known offenses would give an accurate measure of the extent of crime.

Before 1930 there was no organized collecting of comparable crime statistics in this country worthy of the name. A few states collected statistics of crime committed within their own boundaries, and an occasional study was made which attempted to collect crime statistics of a sort. There was, however, no central collecting agency with uniform practices for collecting crime statistics such as has existed in France, Germany, Great Britain and Belgium for years. The United States had lagged far behind other countries in this respect.

As long ago as 1871 a convention of Chiefs of Police held in St. Louis passed a resolution stating in effect that one of the prime functions of the National Police Association should be to procure and digest statistics for the use of police departments. Even at this period it was realized that a system of reliable crime statistics was prerequisite to any reduction of crime.

Little came of this initial effort and the field of crime statistics remained a barren - if potentially fruitful - science. However, in 1894, with the organization of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, interest in crime statistics was again revived. There was scarcely a convention of this Association at which a discussion of criminal records and crime statistics did not find a prominent place. In 1927 the movement for crime statistics took definite form with the appointment of a committee on Uniform Crime Records. In June, 1928, a Uniform Classification of Major Offenses was drafted by the Committee, and a guide prepared for the use of police departments was submitted in 1929. It was necessary for the Committee to analyze the criminal statutes of the many states in order that the varying definitions existing in the states for the same offense could be reconciled. By a process of exclusion and inclusion, existing differences in the criminal laws of the states were eliminated altogether or their statistical effect minimized.

Finally schedules were developed for preparing returns of known offenses by police departments. These schedules prescribed in detail for each State, those offenses which were to be included or excluded from each crime class of the Uniform Classification. In this way police departments are enabled to report the number of offenses for each of the major crimes on a comparable basis.

The work of collecting uniform crime statistics on a national scale was initiated January 1, 1930 by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In September, 1930, this work was assumed by the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice. It is from this date that reliable crime statistics in the United States can be said to have had its beginning. The Police Chief may now obtain precise facts on crime instead of relying on mere opinion.

Credit for this changed picture belongs largely to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Under the very efficient organization of this Bureau and its ability to obtain very gratifying cooperation from the police in general, the Uniform Crime Reports now provide a ready source of comparable and comprehensive crime statistics for the police executive. The reporting area covered by these reports has grown from a total of 1,476 cities in 1932 to 2,342 cities in 1938. The Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin for the first quarter of 1938 states that 89.5% of all the possible reporting cities of over ten thousand population report to the FBI. Nearly all of the larger cities in the United States and its possessions now report major crimes monthly to the FBI.

Every police executive should be familiar with the Uniform Crime Reports and know how to use them to his own advantage. These reports of statistical crime facts may be the very yardstick upon which can be based demands for increased personnel; the first inkling that a local crime situation of unusual proportions is in the making; a warning that local efforts at crime detection are not being kept up to standard; a statistical notice that local cases seem to have comparatively hard going in the courts, and may suggest better cooperation from the judiciary or the need for officer instruction in the preservation and presentation of evidence; in some communities they may even furnish the statistical standards which can be effectively used by the Chief of Police to refute the existence of those imaginary "crime waves" which are sometimes foisted upon a department by political back-biters.

However, too often the police executive, upon receiving the bulletin, is prone to hurriedly glance through the tables and text and then file it away some place where it is soon forgotten. Pressed with a multitude of duties police department heads seldom feel they have the time to digest the valuable data contained in these bulletins. Also, some police executives have not had experience in analyzing even the simplest of figure facts. To the uninitiated, statistical data may seem awesome, mysterious and beyond the scope and understanding of the average person. Such is not necessarily the case. The tables contained in the Uniform Crime Reports

are compiled in a simple, concise and easily understood manner.

A few simple pointers on the interpretation of this data may assist police executives in the use of these bulletins. The methodology for using the data in the Uniform Crime Reports, as practiced in the San Francisco Police Department, may assist others to find in them a fascinating wealth of concentrated information, instead of the columns of seemingly dry and uninteresting statistics.

First let us consider the principal purpose to which the data in the Uniform Crime Reports may be applied by the average police executive. They can be used primarily as standards of comparison. The averages in the Uniform Crime Reports tell us what the large mass of police departments are doing, and thus comparisons with these averages tell us in a general way whether we are doing just as good a job, better, or worse than most police departments. Obviously, we must have local data with which to compare these averages, and since averages are employed almost exclusively throughout the Uniform Crime Reports, we should understand something about averages, just what they mean, and their limitations.

A police department can find no better source of reference to methods of collecting and preparing local tables of crime statistics than are furnished in the Handbook Containing Suggestions for the Preparation of Uniform Crime Reports, and in the Guide for Preparing Annual Police Reports. Copies of each may be obtained from the FBI.

The important steps involved in the use of statistics are: (1) observation, (2) measurement, (3) analysis, and (4) inference.

In the field of crime statistics our observations are derived from the records of the department; our measurements, by taking and classifying data from these records, in conformity with the uniform measuring methods devised for us by the FBI. These are to be found in the Handbook Containing Suggestions for the Preparation of Uniform Crime Reports. Our analysis is made by tabulating this data in an organized, grouped manner in statistical reports; and our inferences, by comparing this local data with the standards of expectancy as represented by the averages compiled for us in the Uniform Crime Reports.

Since the average plays such an important part in the field of crime statistics, let us inspect this very useful statistical tool. The average most commonly used is the arithmetic average. It is not the best kind of average, but the one most easily understood. It is calculated by taking the sum of all the individual quantities and then dividing this sum total by the number of the quantities. It is a representative value, actual or calculated, which, for specific purposes, stands in the place of numerous individual measurements or estimates. It is concentrated information. It is a summarization of all the individual values reduced to a single expression which is supposed to stand for and most nearly represent all the values. Statistical series can rarely be adequately dealt with without using some kind of summary. Comparisons make them imperative. Single

expressions which are descriptive of the characteristics of the data are required. The average is such an expression. It is a measure of the location of central tendency.

Each quarter, the Uniform Crime Reports has a table giving the average crime rate for the Part I Offenses among cities of different population groups. For instance, in Table 1 of the first quarterly bulletin of 1938, the average crime rate for burglary among 36 cities of over 250,000 is given as 101.9 burglaries per 100,000 population. This does not mean that any city in that group actually has that number of burglaries per 100,000 population, but that most cities in the group have about that burglary crime rate.¹

If we turned to Table 3 in the same bulletin and calculated the burglary crime rate for each city in the tabulation whose population is over 250,000, we would find that the individual crime rates range from far below this average figure to well above it, but that most of them tend to concentrate around a rate of 101.9 burglaries per 100,000 population, if the average is truly representative of the data. An average, to be useful, must be typical of actual conditions, not merely a result of mathematical calculations.

If we were to tabulate the individual crime rates for burglary in order of magnitude, we would find that in general about 50% of the cities have a higher crime rate than the average, and 50% a lower crime rate than the average. Thus, the average represents a figure which can be used as a measure of the normal crime rate for that crime. To the police executive it means that if the burglary crime rate for his city is less than the average for the group, his burglary crime rate is better than most cities in the group, and if higher, that his department has a higher burglary rate than most cities of similar size.²

The less the dispersion of the individual crime rates around the average, the more nearly is it representative of the group.

It is unfortunate that the FBI does not indicate for each table of averages the degree of dispersion of the individual rates around the average which has been calculated to represent them all.* The average is a point on the scale of measurement, while variability is expressed in some unit of distance on the scale within which is localized a known proportion of the items - in this instance the individual crime rates. It is evident that there is some zone of variation above and below the average which describes the usual condition. Thus it is possible to determine by the different measures of variability what the average fluctuation in the amount of crime will be, under specific conditions, between cities.

There are three statistical measures of absolute variability most commonly used: (1) The semi-interquartile range, (2) the average

1,2 It is assumed that the individual items follow the normal distribution and that the average is truly representative. *Consideration is being given to publishing in the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin information of this nature.

deviation, and (3) the standard deviation.

The average deviation of a series is a summary value representing the deviation of all the individual crime rates from the average value calculated for the group. It is the mean of all the individual deviations. As an illustration: We know that nearly all the cities in Table 1 will have individual burglary crime rates smaller or larger than the average rate of 101.9. Suppose we were to calculate each individual crime rate and then compare it with the average rate of 101.9. We would find that some rates would be above this figure, and some below; some near it, and some far away. Suppose we found the difference between each individual city's crime rate and 101.9. We now wish to find a single value to represent all of these individual differences the same as we wished to obtain an average crime rate to represent all the individual crime rates of cities comprising a group. Therefore, we merely add up all the individual differences, ignoring signs, and divide them by the number of cities, to obtain the average deviation of the crime rates around the average crime rate for the group.

The next question that may properly be asked is "What does this tell the police executive?" Suppose we find that the average deviation in the burglary rate around the calculated average for the group is 25 burglaries per 100,000 population. From theoretical statistics we know that in general a little over 55% of the cities will have a crime rate for burglary which will fall in the range 101.9 minus 25 or 76.9, to 101.9 plus 25 or 126.9, and that there is as much likelihood that a city in this group will have a burglary rate of around 76.9 or 126.9, as 101.9. If these figures were available in the Uniform Crime Reports, the police executive could fix a normal range of crime expectancy within which it could be logically expected his own crime rate should fall. If by chance his burglary rate should fall below 76.9, he has the satisfaction of knowing that his rate is below the normal crime range for the majority of cities, and if above 126.9 it constitutes a danger signal in that he knows his city has a burglary rate well above the rate which can be expected in a city of that size. A high rate may be due to conditions beyond his control, but in any case an investigation into some of the causes for a continuous high rate would seem in order.

With the foregoing explanation of what the averages in the Uniform Crime Reports may mean, we are in a better position to now proceed to illustrations as to how the police executive can use them as a guidepost to aid him in the administration of his department. Crime data compiled in his own departmental reports are not usually significant except in relation to other individual measurements, or more often to some typical value which stands for a number of such measurements, as do the averages in the Uniform Crime Reports.

Efficiency is but a relative comparison with standards which have been accepted as indicators of what can normally be expected in the way of results from efficient operation. In using the averages in the Uniform Crime Reports, the police executive should accept them as norms or

standards, indicating what is taking place in most cities, and what his department should normally be expected to accomplish.

First, a chart record should be kept of the amount and trend of crimes in the community as compared to the average amount in cities of similar size, and for all cities regardless of size. Comparisons of crime rates between individual cities should be used with caution. Cities differ widely in topography; race, age and sex composition of the population; economic status of the community; geographical and commercial differences; educational, recreational and religious facilities; the number of police per 1000 population; equipment and the amount of political hindrances with which the department must contend. However, bearing in mind the afore-discussed meaning of averages, the local crime rate compared with the averages provides a measuring stick which tells the police executive whether his rate is "out of line" with accepted standards. In these averages have been summarized and balanced the differences between cities enumerated above, causing fluctuations in crime rates. The averages represent a city where these factors have been reduced to a common denominator, representing a cross section of the average metropolitan area. The police executive should make comparisons with the averages, not with individual cities.

The most important comparisons are between the trends of crime in the local community, and the trend of crime over larger areas of which it is a part. While some valid objections may be made to comparisons of local crime with the averages, few if any can be made to the comparison of trends. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is far more important to know whether crime in a community is moving in accordance with national or regional tendencies, than whether it is high or low as compared with other cities. Briefly, then, the police executive should have constructed what is known as a line chart. On this chart should be plotted a point for each quarter corresponding to the total Part I Offenses per 100,000 population reported to his department. If these points are connected with a line, he will have an indicator which shows graphically the level of crime for each quarter, and what is more important, the trend of crime in his jurisdiction. On this same chart he should also plot the average crime rates as given in the Uniform Crime Reports for cities in his population group and for all reporting cities. These averages are usually given in Table I of the quarterly Uniform Crime Reports. Usually in Table 5 of the Uniform Crime Reports are given average crime rates for individual states for all cities, regardless of size. These crime rates should also be plotted on the same chart. While crime rates for the total Part I Offenses are not given in the Uniform Crime Reports, they can be obtained easily from the Tables by adding the individual rates for the crimes comprising the Part I Offenses, inasmuch as the rates are all obtained by dividing crimes by a common denominator - the population.

By connecting all the plotted points, we have crime trend lines on the chart, for the local department, for cities of similar size, for all United States reporting cities and for the reporting cities in the state. Since these charts are plotted quarterly instead of monthly, the lines will be "smoothed" and will give a good representation of the trend. With a

chart of this kind before him, the police executive can see at a glance what the trend of crime is in his community compared to crime trends in general. It is important that he should know this at all times as it may be his first warning that crime in his community is increasing at a faster rate than is justified by widespread social and economic changes. It tells him at a glance when his increases in crime are localized and are possibly within police control, and when they are apparently the reflection of national or regional conditions or social changes so potent and basic that they are the primary influence on the trend of crime. If he knows that his crime level is well above the average level of crime which can be expected for cities of that size, the chart tells him at a glance whether the trend line representing his own crime rate is moving away still further from that norm line represented by the average amount of crime for similar cities, or whether it is gradually approaching it and thus bringing his own crime rate into par with most other cities of similar size.

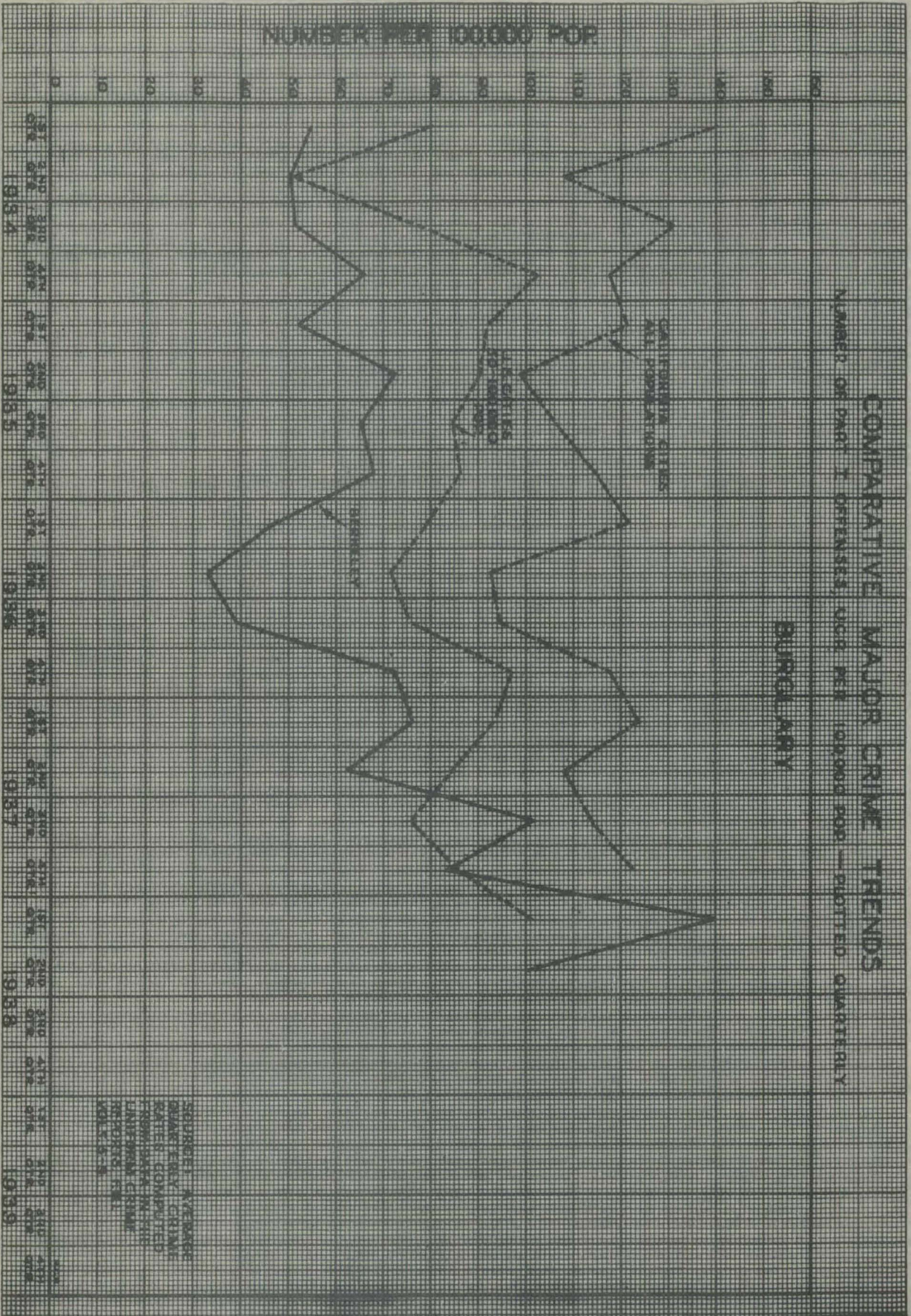
He may also plot line charts for each of the major crimes separately where he can compare the trend of the comparative number of these respective crimes reported in his own jurisdiction, with the trend in the average number reported elsewhere, as represented by the averages in the Uniform Crime Reports.

Before making comparison for short time trends, however, the police executive should be aware that short time divergences in the trend of local crime statistics from the average, may be due to local seasonal variations. By seasonal variations are meant differences which appear regularly at certain times of the year. The police executive should establish the seasonal variation which is normally to be expected in the amount of crime in his community. If this differs greatly from that shown in the fluctuations of the averages from quarter to quarter, the police executive should make allowances for this factor in comparing trends over short periods.

The police executive is interested in the percentage of assigned cases cleared by his investigators. The percentage of cases cleared and the trend of these clearances is a good indicator of the efficiency of the crime detection details of the department.

Case clearances are a charge against the department, and not subject to extraneous influences, to the same degree as are crime rates, the fluctuations in which may be due to factors beyond departmental control. The trend of clearances mirrors the efficiency of the department. It indicates to the police executive whether the tide of detective ability of the details is rising or ebbing over the years.

It is important that the police executive should have some constant reminder of the trend of clearances. A chart will serve this purpose admirably. By constructing a line chart for each detail on which is plotted monthly the accumulative percentage of cases cleared during the year to date, the police executive is immediately made aware of unfavorable trends in cases cleared. Plotting percentages from accumulated data will tend to compensate in a manner for the lag between the time an offense is reported, and when it is eventually cleared.



An important table which the police executive should have included in the Annual report is one showing the percentage of cases cleared for the different crimes in his own department, as compared to the average percentage cleared in cities of similar size, and by states or other regional breakdowns, as shown in the tables of the Uniform Crime Reports. Tables 8, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, Vol. IX, No. 1 UCR. contains such information for 1937. The table should be constructed to include data for other years, as well as for the current year, in order that the police executive can compare the trend of clearances in his own department with the trend of clearances in the average city, as represented by the data in the Uniform Crime Reports.

Some data is only published annually in the Uniform Crime Reports. With annual data the police executive can have these yardsticks, the averages, compiled in tables for comparison with data from his own department. These comparative tables may be included in the department's annual report. Some comparative tables which it is suggested be included, follow:

1. A table comparing the percentage distribution by crime of the different types of property attacked, with a similar average distribution from the Uniform Crime Reports. (See Table 5, Vol. IX, No. 1, UCR.)
2. A table showing the percentage of stolen autos recovered by years, compared to average recoveries given in the Uniform Crime Reports. (See Table 6, Vol. IX, No. 1, UCR.)
3. A table showing the percentage of stolen property recovered by type of property, by year, compared with the average recoveries in the Uniform Crime Reports. (See Table 7, Vol. IX, No. 1, UCR.)
4. A table comparing the local number of persons charged per 100 known offenses reported and cleared, with the average number as shown in the Uniform Crime Reports. (See Table 9, Vol. IX, No. 1, UCR.)
5. A table showing the number of persons charged and prosecuted per 100,000 population by crime, compared to the averages for these crimes given in the Uniform Crime Reports. (See Tables 11, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, Vol. IX, No. 1, UCR.)
6. A table showing the percentage of convictions obtained by crime compared to the average percentage convictions for these crimes, as listed in the Uniform Crime Reports. (See Tables 13 and 14, Vol. IX, No. 1, UCR.)
7. A table giving the number of persons arrested but not prosecuted, by crime, compared to the averages in the Uniform Crime Reports. (See Tables 15 and 16, Vol. IX, No. 1, UCR.)
8. A table showing the age distribution of those arrested compared to the average distribution shown in the Uniform Crime Reports. (Tables 117, 119, 120, Vol. VIII, No. 4, UCR.)

The Uniform Crime Reports are the result of the cooperative efforts of many police departments. They are compiled with data you submit, and are for your use. Statistical data serves no purpose unless it is used. It is hoped that this article has suggested some comparisons which can profitably be made between local data and the averages in the Uniform Crime Reports.

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The accompanying finger impression is an excellent example of a borderline type illustrating the division between numerical and non-numerical patterns.



In this instance, the presence of two deltas and a series of recurving ridges flowing in front of the left delta raises the question of whether or not the ridge lying in front of the right delta fulfills the qualification for a whorl.

In the Bureau's Identification Division, this pattern is classified as a whorl. Such classification is based upon the rule that in the absence of a complete recurve before the delta, a ridge running at right angles to an imaginary line drawn from the delta to the center or summit of the innermost recurve is a sufficient obstruction. For sub-classification purposes, the pattern is classified as a central pocket loop.

All fingerprints of this nature are given appropriate reference searches into the non-numerical or loop groups.

LOUIS BUCHALTER -- \$2,500 REWARD

On November 8, 1937, the Attorney General of the United States, The Honorable Homer Cummings, under authority vested in him by law, offered a reward of \$2,500.00 for information furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation resulting in the apprehension of Louis Buchalter. The photographs and description of this individual are being set out hereinafter. No part of the aforesaid reward shall be paid to any officials or employees of the Department of Justice. The right is reserved to divide and allocate portions of any of said reward as between several claimants. The offer provides that all claims to any of the above described reward and all questions and disputes that may arise as among claimants to the foregoing reward shall be passed upon by the Attorney General and that his decisions shall be final and conclusive. This reward shall expire November 1, 1938.



LOUIS BUCHALTER, with aliases: "LEPKE," LOUIS BUCKHOUSE, LOUIS BUCKHALTER, LOUIS KAWER, LOUIS COHEN, LOUIS BUCKALTER, LOUIS KAUVAR, LOUIS BUCHHOLTZ, LOUIS LAUVAR, LOUIS SAFFER, LOUIS KAUSER, "LEPKY," "LEFKY," "SEFKY," LOU BRODSKY, JUDGE LEWIS, "JUDGE," "THE JUDGE," "JUDGE LOUIE," JUDGE BRODSKY, LOUIS BRODSKY.

DESCRIPTION: Age, 41 years (born February 12, 1897 at New York City); Race, white - Jewish; Height, 5'5½" to 5'7½"; Weight, 160 lbs.; Build, medium; Hair, dark brown or black; Eyes, brown; Complexion, dark; Peculiarities: nose, large, rather straight and blunt; ears, prominent; eyes, alert and shifting. Marital status, married - one son, Harold, age about 18; Fingerprint classification: 25 II 17
27 O

(Standup photograph taken
June 12, 1933,
New York City Police
Department #16877)

Louis "Lepke" Buchalter, a fugitive from justice wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is one of the most notorious criminals ever to operate in this country, being characterized as one of New York's outstanding underworld racketeers and gangsters. For years his criminal operations have been a menace to industry in New York City and vicinity. Beginning as a minor hoodlum, he arose in prominence in the underworld until he was a leading racketeer in New York City, controlling his own organization of strong-arm men and gunmen, which was believed to number from two to five hundred, thus collecting millions of dollars from legitimate business men through the protection racket which threatened to be a permanent parasite on industry. He had a long list of associates and a wide range of connections in the criminal underworld, and was spoken of as New York's contact for members of the Barker-Karpis mob, the kidnapers of Edward George Bremer, and for Verne Miller and his associates. Miller was killed in a gangland feud after he, together with Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Adam Richetti, perpetrated the Kansas City Massacre.



(Photograph taken June 12, 1933)

Louis Buchalter was born in New York City on February 12, 1897. He is married and has one son, eighteen years old. He was first arrested in Bridgeport, Connecticut on February 29, 1916, and, on a charge of theft received an indeterminate sentence in the State Reformatory at Cheshire, Connecticut. He was released on parole from that institution on July 12, 1917, absconded on July 23, 1917, and a warrant which was issued was never executed. On September 28, 1917, on a charge of grand larceny, he received a sentence of a year and a half which he served in Sing Sing Prison, Auburn Prison, and Great Meadow Prison, being discharged from the latter on January 27, 1919. He returned to Sing Sing on June 21, 1920, to serve a two and a half year sentence for attempted burglary, and was released on parole on March 16, 1922. From that date until November 21,

1933, when he was arrested for violation of the Antitrust laws, Buchalter was arrested on eleven other occasions, for such offenses as assault, robbery, burglary, and homicide, but each time the charges were dismissed. His alias "Lepke" is apparently a corruption of the Jewish equivalent for the name "Louis."

Buchalter's activities extended into the fur dressing, garment, flour and trucking industries and specialized in strikebreaking and labor union coercion. Although he collected tribute from numerous types of businesses in New York City, his modus operandi in the fur dressing industry is typical of the operation of all his enterprises. The fur dyeing and dressing industries, which center around New York City and neighboring municipalities, do a business of approximately eighty-five million dollars annually. The first step taken in the campaign to seize control of this industry was the organization of protective associations, namely, the Fur Dressers Factor Corporation and the Protective Fur Dressers Corporation. These associations were ostensibly controlled by leading businessmen in the industry, but the real power and control rested in the hands of a president and a group of officers who received their instructions from Buchalter. The various individuals, firms, and groups engaged in the industry were compelled to become members and pay unreasonable and excessive dues, initiation fees, assessments, and other charges, and were compelled to refrain from entering into and continuing to conduct business except on terms and conditions dictated by the protective associations. Memberships in the associations were limited to a certain number of establishments, and efforts were made to eliminate all others from the field. Individual members were not allowed to do their own billing. All bills and checks in payment were required to clear through the associations, and in all instances commissions were charged the members for this service. Memberships were first solicited by "peaceful methods" and, if these failed, then by violence. The "peaceful methods" consisted of a visit to the office of the firm being solicited, by one or more so-called gorillas in the employ of the associations. If the desired membership was not immediately forthcoming, the officers of the firm were informed that they would not be allowed to continue in business. Anonymous warnings by telephone were given the customers of the recalcitrant firm, and in many instances stench bombs and acid were used. Efforts were made to intimidate the firm's employees and, as a last resort, places of business and homes were dynamited. Officials of firms which refused to join the associations, and customers of such organizations, who continued to deal with them in spite of warnings, were assaulted by gangsters with lead pipes and blackjacks. During the reign of terror which existed in the fur industry after the formation of the Fur Dressers Factor Corporation and the Protective Fur Dressers Corporation, Buchalter and his partner, Jacob "Gurrah" Shapiro, remained in the background. Their names did not appear on any of the books or records of the associations, but it was common knowledge throughout the industry that they furnished strong-arm men and received the "lion's share" of the spoils. Their reputation in New York City was such that the mere mention of their names generally produced the desired results.

As a result of an investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau

of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York, on November 6, 1933, returned three indictments against one hundred and fifty-eight defendants, including Shapiro and Buchalter. The indictment charged, generally, interference with interstate commerce. Shapiro was tried in Federal Court in the Southern District of New York on the indictment based on the activities of the Protective Fur Dressers Corporation. He was found guilty on November 8, 1936, and on November 12, 1936, was sentenced to a total of two years and fined \$10,000.00. This conviction and sentence was appealed, and Shapiro was released on bond pending his appeal. On March 8, 1937, the conviction was affirmed, and on June 4, 1937, Shapiro failed to appear to start the serving of his sentence. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Buchalter was also convicted with Shapiro on November 8, 1936, but the conviction was reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Both Shapiro and Buchalter were to stand trial on July 6, 1937, on the indictment predicated on the activities of the Fur Dressers Factor Corporation. When they failed to appear, their bail in the amount of \$3,000.00 each was ordered forfeited.

On April 14, 1938, Jacob Shapiro surrendered at the Federal House of Detention, New York City, and is presently serving the sentence above imposed upon him.

It is desired to call attention to the fact that Louis Buchalter on September 22, 1933, embarked from New York City on a trip to Europe on the S. S. Mauretania, his destination being Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia, where he was to take a kidney cure. Buchalter made another trip to Carlsbad in 1935 for the same purpose, in view of the fact that he was suffering from a kidney ailment. It appears from the investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Buchalter is suffering from a kidney ailment and it is necessary for him to obtain certain baths for the relief of his condition.

The investigation has revealed that the standup photograph of Buchalter appearing above is an identical resemblance of him.

It would be appreciated if these facts are called to the attention of officers attached to local police departments in order that they may be on the alert to obtain any information which may lead to the location and apprehension of Louis Buchalter.

Information has been received at the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Officer G. E. Gerow of the Hardwick, Vermont, Police Department has just been appointed to the position of Chief of Police of that city's police force. Chief Gerow ascended to that office during the week of July 11, 1938.

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES

FIRST RETRAINING SCHOOL FOR FBI NPA GRADUATES

On July 13, 1938, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation called into session the First Retraining School for all those graduates of the FBI National Police Academy who have completed in the past the regular courses of instruction given at the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the Bureau.

The first session of the FBI National Police Academy was initiated on July 29, 1935, and since that time two hundred and twenty-three law enforcement officers, representing the same number of police agencies throughout the United States and territorial possessions as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, completed successfully the twelve-weeks course of training during the first seven sessions of the school. In addition thereto, thirty-six officers including one representative from New Scotland Yard, London, England, attended the Eighth Session of the FBI National Police Academy and were graduated at the exercises held in the Great Hall of the Department of Justice Building at 10 A.M. on Saturday, July 23, 1938.

One of the primary purposes of the FBI National Police Academy is the training of police instructors so that its graduates upon leaving Washington, D. C., can return to their own departments and give the benefit of their training and instruction to the other members of their organizations. Potentially, therefore, the graduates of the Academy have returned to their respective communities prepared to instruct the officers in the departments which they have represented.

Since law enforcement is a rapidly progressing profession, newer methods of enforcement and techniques are being developed and new types of laws are required to be enforced. In keeping with the program which has for a number of years prevailed in connection with the training of the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director extended invitations to the graduates of the first seven sessions of the Academy to return to Washington for a ten-day period of retraining.

The courses held from July 13 to July 23, 1938, emphasized methods of instruction and the operation of police training schools as well as scientific and practical developments in law enforcement work. The schedule of courses set out below was followed during the period of retraining.

Wednesday, July 13, 1938

10:00 - 10:30	Enrollment
10:30 -	Address
12:00 - 1:00	Luncheon
1:00 - 2:30	Inspection of FBI Facilities
2:30 - 3:45	Sound Motion Picture "Safety"
3:45 - 5:00	Sound Motion Picture -
	"The Technique and Mechanics of Arrests and Searching the Person"

Thursday, July 14, 1938

9:00 - 10:00	Salesmanship
10:00 - 10:15	Recess
10:15 - 12:00	Crime Statistics
12:00 - 1:00	Luncheon
1:00 - 2:00	Blood Tests
2:00 - 3:00	Practical Work in Gymnasium
3:00 - 4:00	Chemical Analyses
4:00 - 6:00	Detection of Deception

Friday, July 15, 1938

9:00 - 12:00	Photography
12:00 - 1:00	Luncheon
1:00 - 2:00	Petrographic Examinations
2:00 - 3:00	Practical Work in Gymnasium
3:00 - 6:00	Firearms Identification

Saturday, July 16, 1938

9:00 - 11:00	Teaching Methods
11:00 - 12:00	Surveillances and Plants
12:00 - 1:00	Latent Fingerprint Practice
1:00 - 2:00	Luncheon
2:00 - 5:00	Forum - Technical Laboratory

Sunday, July 17, 1938

7:00 A. M. OUTDOOR FIREARMS TRAINING -
 at available Outdoor Ranges.
 (Class divided into groups.)

Monday, July 18, 1938

9:00 - 1:00	Teaching Methods
1:00 - 2:00	Luncheon
2:00 - 3:00	Practical Work in Gymnasium
3:00 - 6:00	Electrical Equipment

Tuesday, July 19, 1938

9:00 - 1:00	Teaching Methods
1:00 - 2:00	Luncheon
2:00 - 3:00	Practical Work in Gymnasium
3:00 - 6:00	Document Identification

Wednesday, July 20, 1938

9:00 - 1:00	Teaching Methods
1:00 - 2:00	Luncheon
2:00 - 3:00	Practical Work in Gymnasium
3:00 - 6:00	Descriptions of Individuals

Thursday, July 21, 1938

9:00 - 1:00	Teaching Methods
1:00 - 2:00	Luncheon
2:00 - 3:00	Practical Work in Gymnasium
3:00 - 4:00	Forum - Identification Division
4:00 - 5:00	Hair and Fiber Examinations
5:00 - 6:00	Progress of Graduates

Friday, July 22, 1938

9:00 - 12:00	General Service Forum
12:00 - 2:00	Buffet Luncheon (Guests of FBI)
2:00 - 5:00	Business Session FBI NPA Associates
7:30 P.M.	Banquet

Saturday, July 23, 1938

10:00 A. M.	GRADUATION EXERCISES - EIGHTH SESSION FBI NPA
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The overwhelming interest in the program of retraining offered to the graduates of the FBI National Police Academy is indicated by the presence of eighty-one of the graduates who came from all sections of the country to attend this School. Those who attended the retraining school and the departments which they represent are as follows:

H. M. Adair	Captain	Columbus, Georgia, Police Dept.
S. G. Adkins	Lieutenant	Roanoke, Virginia, Police Dept.
Louis J. Aubuchon	Chief of Police	Bennington, Vermont, Police Dept.
Meade K. Bates	Chief of Police	Mansfield, Ohio, Police Dept.
Frank M. Bemus	Sergeant	Denver, Colorado, Police Dept.
Charles R. Blake	Sergeant	Rhode Island State Police
Ray Owen Blankenship	Identification Officer	North Little Rock, Arkansas, Police
Thomas P. Boustead	Detective	Rockford, Illinois, Police Dept.
Thomas E. Bray	Sergeant	Plainfield, New Jersey, Police Dept.
Claude E. Broom	Lieutenant	Detroit, Michigan, Police Dept.
Charles Burmeister	Detective	Madison, Wisconsin, Police Dept.
William T. Cacace	Acting Chief of Police	Alpine, New Jersey, Police Dept.
George D. Callan	Captain	Newark, New Jersey, Police Dept.
Sherman Cannon	Captain of Detectives	Jacksonville, Florida, Police Dept.



Louis J. Claude	Chief of Police	Rochester, Minnesota, Police Dept.
Howard L. Clayton	Sheriff	Desha County, Arkansas, Sheriff's Office
Edmund S. Crowley	Sgt.-Detectives	Providence, Rhode Island, Police Dept.
George H. Culver	Chief of Police	Glens Falls, New York, Police Dept.
Stanley D. Decker	Chief of	
	Detectives	Pasadena, California, Police Dept.
C. T. Donaldson	Patrolman	Alabama State Highway Patrol
James C. Downs	Captain	Baltimore, Maryland, Police Dept.
Elmer E. Dyke	Captain	Knoxville, Tennessee, Police Dept.
Ellsworth E. Evans	Asst. Attorney	
	General	South Dakota Attorney General's Office
Clyde L. Finney	Lieutenant of	
	Detectives	Scranton, Pennsylvania, Police Dept.
George R. Folds	Captain	Augusta, Georgia, Police Dept.
O. D. Garton	Detective	
	Lieutenant	Richmond, Virginia, Police Dept.
E. M. Gillespie	Patrolman	Blackwell, Oklahoma, Police Dept.
Harry C. Gornto, Jr.	Detective	Norfolk, Virginia, Police Dept.
Leroy L. Greely	Inspector	Portland, Maine, Police Dept.
Walter D. Guiney	Captain	Manchester, New Hampshire, Police Dept.
Walter Hall	Sergeant	Fairmont, West Virginia, Police Dept.
Lindsey Hatchett	Captain	Arkansas State Police
Russell A. Hawes	Detective	Alexandria, Virginia, Police Dept.
Joseph G. Himsl	Deputy Sheriff	Stearns County Sheriff's Office,
	& Ident. Officer	St. Cloud, Minnesota
Joseph G. Huber	Chief of Police	Elgin, Illinois, Police Dept.
R. V. Huchingson	Chief of Police	Lakeland, Florida, Police Dept.
Howard R. Ingram	Detective	Wilmington, Delaware, Police Dept.
Thomas Francis Kearney	Detective	Kansas City, Missouri, Police Dept.
Forrest M. Kingsbury	Patrolman	Idaho State Highway Patrol
Walter E. Knuth	Sergeant	Benton Harbor, Michigan, Police Dept.
Edwin H. Kruse	Lieutenant	Indianapolis, Indiana, Police Dept.
Erwin H. Kubath	Chief Deputy	Berrien County Sheriff's Office,
	Sheriff	St. Joseph, Michigan.
Raymond F. Latchford	Detective-	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
	Sergeant	Police Department
John V. Leary	Captain	Waterbury, Connecticut, Police Dept.
Patrick Lenahan	Lieutenant	Cleveland, Ohio, Police Dept.
C. L. Lineback	Patrolman	Kingsport, Tennessee, Police Dept.
Stanhope Lineberry	Lieutenant	Charlotte, North Carolina, Police
Camille L. Marcel	Sergeant	Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Police
Jesse B. Mayforth	Lieutenant	Nassau County, New York, Police Dept.
James S. McAuliffe	Detective-	Montgomery County, Maryland,
	Sergeant	Police Department
Thomas A. McQuaide	Patrolman	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Police Dept.
Harold V. Mehl	Captain	Big Rapids, Michigan, Police Dept.
A. O. Meyer	Detective-	
	Lieutenant	Panama Canal Zone Police
W. C. Miller	Captain	Casper, Wyoming, Police Dept.
Robert S. Moore	Patrolman	South Carolina Highway Patrol
Leo J. Mulcahy	Trooper	Connecticut State Police

Morgan J. Naught	Patrolman	Elizabeth, New Jersey, Police Dept.
Michael P. Naughton	Captain	Chicago, Illinois, Police Dept.
Harry Nelson	Patrolman	Jamestown, New York, Police Dept.
Wilbur Perkerson	Patrolman	LaGrange, Georgia, Police Dept.
Allen A. Poindexter Jr.	Detective-Sergeant	Montgomery, Alabama, Police Dept.
Norman R. Purnell	Lieutenant	Delaware State Highway Patrol
Charles B. Quinn	Patrolman	Haddonfield, New Jersey, Police Dept.
Murphy J. Roden	Major & Asst. Supt.	Louisiana State Police
Thomas W. Ryan	Captain	Buffalo, New York, Police Dept.
Walter A. Sandstrom	Sergeant	West Hartford, Connecticut, Police
E. W. Savory	Superintendent	Henrico County, Virginia, Police Dept.
Dewey M. Schaible	Assistant Chief of Police	St. Paul, Minnesota, Police Dept.
Carl A. Sears	Chief Inves.	Vermont Liquor Control Board
Ora J. Shaw	Investigator	Idaho State Dept. of Law Enforcement
Vaughan R. Smith	Chief of Police	Plymouth, Michigan, Police Dept.
Stanley W. Switter	Chief of Police	Massillon, Ohio, Police Dept.
Charles E. Tettermer	Supervisor of Police Training	Trenton, New Jersey, Police Dept.
John Teufel	Sergeant	Greenwich, Connecticut, Police Dept.
Arthur Wm. Thalacker	Detective	Westchester County, Parkway Police, White Plains, N. Y.
Howard M. Travis	Chief of Police	Hornell, New York, Police Dept.
Thomas Welch	Detective	Albany, New York, Police Dept.
H. A. Whitmer	Capt. Detectives	South Bend, Indiana, Police Dept.
S. Larkin Woods, Jr.	Detective	Durham, North Carolina, Police Dept.
Eugene L. Yeats	Officer	Gadsden, Alabama, Police Dept.
Herman W. Zimmerman	Sgt., Ident. Bureau	Lexington, North Carolina, Police Department

LABORATORY EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE OF ASSISTANCE IN CONVICTING CHILD ATTACKER

Cooperation between the FBI Technical Laboratory and the Montgomery County, Maryland, Police, brought to justice the subject of a hideous crime. Etta May Coleman, a 12 year old girl, was raped by James Turner, colored, at Middlebrook, Montgomery County, Maryland on May 31, 1938. The girl was thrown forcibly to the ground during the attack, her head striking a 38 pound boulder. The injuries inflicted nearly resulted in the death of the girl, she being confined to a hospital for a long period after the crime was committed. An officer of the Montgomery County Police Department, Rockville, Maryland, brought to the Technical Laboratory the rock upon which the girl's head was struck, the underclothing of the suspect and that of the girl. A chemical analysis proved that there was human blood on the rock found at the scene of the crime, and that there was seminal discharge on the underclothing of the girl. Blood was also found on the clothing of both of the principals. On June 28, 1938 the Laboratory technician testified in the trial as to his findings. Turner was sentenced to be hanged.

GRADUATION OF EIGHTH SESSION OF FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

On Saturday morning, July 23, 1938, the Great Hall of the Department of Justice Building was again crowded to capacity by relatives and friends, including many prominent police executives, distinguished guests and members of the executive staffs of the Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation, who came from distant sections of the country to witness the graduation exercises of the Eighth Session of the FBI National Police Academy. Thirty-five representatives of the same number of law enforcement agencies in the United States and one representative from New Scotland Yard, London, England, successfully completed their twelve-weeks training course and were awarded diplomas certifying their graduation from the Academy. Certificates were also presented to the members of the First Retraining School for Graduates of the FBI National Police Academy at the same exercises.

Those graduating from the Eighth Session of the Academy were:

Frank W. Anderson	Chief of Police	Bay City, Michigan, Police Dept.
Dale Austin	Supt., Ident. Bureau	Saginaw County, Michigan, Sheriff's Office
McLaurin Burch	Chief of Police	Florence, South Carolina, Police
Edward Capasse	Patrolman	Westport, Connecticut, Police Dept.
Frank E. Cattaneo	Captain	Hamden, Connecticut, Police Dept.
Murlin H. Collins	Officer	Houlton, Maine, Police Dept.
Richard J. Connelly	Patrolman	Elmira, New York, Police Dept.
Harry William Conroy	Sergeant	University City, Missouri, Police
Oscar F. Deubler	Patrolman	Little Rock, Arkansas, Police Dept.
Harold R. Dowd	Sergeant	Maplewood, New Jersey, Police Dept.
Clifford W. Dunphy	Chief of Police	Rahway, New Jersey, Police Dept.
Harry E. Fales	Supt., Ident. Bureau	New Hanover County, North Carolina Sheriff's Office
Charles Alfred Finley	Patrolman	Dyersburg, Tennessee, Police Dept.
Alonzo P. Hixenbaugh	Chief of Police	Wheeling, West Virginia, Police Dept.
Wilson S. Horne	Patrolman	Evansville, Indiana, Police Dept.
Eugene S. Jones	Patrolman	San Bernardino, California, Police
W. R. Kidd	Lieutenant	Berkeley, California, Police Dept.
John Deering Kinsella	Detective	Auburn, New York, Police Dept.
Henry Arthur Leslie	Detective	
	Inspector	New Scotland Yard, London, England
M. M. Little	Asst. Chief of Police	Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Police
A. J. Longo	Captain	Palm Beach, Florida, Police Dept.
F. Lincoln Luke	Patrolman	Belleville, Illinois, Police Dept.
F. L. Matteson	Chief Investigator	Missoula, Montana, Police Dept.
Arthur M. McIsaac	Captain	Concord, New Hampshire, Police Dept.
Carl H. Miller	Patrolman	Fargo, North Dakota, Police Dept.
Fred Odegard	Captain	Hibbing, Minnesota, Police Dept.
Bert Pelissier	Sergeant	Devils Lake, North Dakota, Police
Samuel James Riddle	Detective	Allegheny County, Pa., Detective Bu.



EIGHTH SESSION, NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

Left to right: FIRST ROW - Dale Austin, Frank Cattaneo, Clifford W. Dunphy, Harold R. Dowd, Edward Capasse, Alonzo P. Hixenbaugh, H. H. Clegg, Henry Arthur Leslie, J. Edgar Hoover, F. L. Matteson, Samuel James Riddle, Charles Alfred Finley, Leo W. Uselding, John Deering Kinsella, Richard Connelly, J. R. Thomas.

SECOND ROW - L.A. Hince, G. H. Franklin, Gerald J. Sheehy, Harry William Conroy, McLaurin Burch, Sylvester P. Smith, W. R. Kidd, Oscar F. Deubler, Harry E. Fales, Frank W. Anderson, Clarence E. Robb, A. J. Longo, Earl Rollo Wilson.

THIRD ROW - Francis D. Tighe, Wilson Horne, Arthur W. McIsaac, Bert Pelissier, Fred Odegard, Carl Miller, M. J. Cassidy, Joseph H. Vachon, Murlin H. Collins, Eugene S. Jones, M. M. Little, F. Lincoln Luke, N. H. McCabe.

Clarence E. Robb	Sergeant of Detectives	Lower Merion Township, Pa., Police Department
Gerald J. Sheehy	Sergeant	Decatur, Illinois, Police Dept.
Sylvester P. Smith	Assistant Chief	Oklahoma Highway Patrol
J. R. Thomas	Chief of Police	Rocky Mount, N.C., Police Dept.
Francis D. Tighe	Officer	Aurora, Illinois, Police Dept.
Leo W. Uselding	Chief of Detectives	Amarillo, Texas, Police Dept.
Joseph H. Vachon	Deputy Sheriff	York County, Maine, Sheriff's Office
Earl Rollo Wilson	Detective	Collingswood, New Jersey, Police Department

The officers of the Eighth Session of the FBI National Police Academy are:

Honorary President:	Henry Arthur Leslie Detective Inspector New Scotland Yard, London, England
President:	F. L. Matteson Chief Investigator Police Department, Missoula, Montana
Vice President:	A. J. Longo Captain, Police Department Palm Beach, Florida
Secretary-Treasurer:	W.R. Kidd Lieutenant, Police Department Berkeley, California

The Honorable Homer Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, awarded diplomas to the members of the graduating class of the Eighth Session of the FBI National Police Academy and certificates to the members of the First Retraining School for FBI National Police Academy Graduates. The Director presented to the Attorney General on behalf of the FBI National Police Academy Associates, a replica of the seal chosen by the Associates, emblematic of the motto, "Knowledge, Courage and Integrity," that has been selected as the motivation for Associates' activities. Addresses were delivered by the Director; Mr. F. L. Matteson, Missoula, Montana, President of the graduating class; Mr. George D. Callan, President of the FBI National Police Academy Associates; and by the Honorable Mr. Justice Harold M. Stephens, United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C. Among the distinguished guests on the rostrum were Col. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; The Honorable Joseph B. Keenan, The Assistant to the Attorney General; Mr. Andrew J. Kavanaugh, Superintendent of Public Safety, Wilmington, Delaware; Mr. John L. Sullivan, Chief of Police, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; and Mr. Jack Carley, Managing Editor of the Memphis, Tennessee, Commercial Appeal.

MATTSON KIDNAPING CASE

Attempt has been made through the articles published in recent issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin to refresh the main facts of the kidnaping of Charles Fletcher Mattson at Tacoma, Washington, on December 27, 1936. It has been pointed out that entrance was gained into the Mattson home by first breaking several panes of glass in the French doors, then demanding that the doors be opened. The descriptive characteristics of the kidnaper have been summarized and it has been outlined that he used a black neckerchief as a mask over the lower portion of his face, first demanding money upon entering the Mattson home and it is to be observed that at no time did he point his revolver at any one of the young people in the house. Rather, with the gun in his right hand, according to the witnesses, he held it close to the left side of his chest. The manner of kidnaping the ten-year-old victim, the demand for \$28,000.00 ransom, and the finding of the victim's nude body two weeks later with his skull crushed -- all of these facts will serve to acquaint law enforcement officers with the method of operation of this man.

It is felt that a wide dissemination of these facts will enable other law enforcement agencies to be on the alert for similar modus operandi employed by criminals known to them. It was in this manner that Earl Connor Williams, who fatally assaulted Fannie Kurz in the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park in Virginia on May 20, 1934, was identified and later convicted of first degree murder. A year after this crime was committed, the Federal Bureau of Investigation made widespread distribution of a circular outlining the details of the attack upon the victim and her escort while sitting in a parked automobile. Only a few days after the issuance of the circular Williams was arrested at Iuka, Mississippi, and because his modus operandi was similar to that employed in the Kurz murder, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was notified and Williams was identified as the man sought.

The kidnaper of Charles Fletcher Mattson may not be content to cease his criminal activities and it is entirely possible that he may be recognized from further crimes having the stamp of his modus operandi. Accordingly, it is the hope of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in thus furnishing to law enforcement agencies the method of operation of this man, that they will be quick to note crimes where similar methods are employed in order that the FBI can be notified and the criminal in question thoroughly investigated for possible participation in the Mattson kidnaping.

THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

"The police officer who conducts his life and performs his duties in a manner which coincides with the pledge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I am sure will play a major part in keeping our work on a high standard, and thereby gain the respect and admiration of all law abiding citizens." Thus wrote Commissioner John A. Doyle, Commissioner of Police, Brighton, New York, in forwarding to the Federal Bureau of Investigation the FBI Pledges for Law Enforcement Officers which had been executed by every man in his department.

Since December 1937, thousands of signed pledges have been received from law enforcement agencies throughout the country, expressing the desire to have the same placed on file in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Officers from such distant points as Honolulu, Hawaii and Ketchikan, Alaska, as well as from the remote corners of the various states, have executed this law enforcement oath and forwarded it to Washington, D. C. to be filed with the pledges of hundreds of other officers desirous of maintaining the same high ideals in this, their chosen profession. Each day additional pledge forms are being requested by the various police agencies throughout the nation, and each day the FBI is receiving hundreds of executed pledges to be placed in the Bureau's files.

The FBI Pledge for Law Enforcement Officers was prepared with the thought in mind of codifying the ethics and rules of conduct for the professional law enforcement officer, and its enthusiastic acceptance by the rank and file of the police officers throughout the nation is a clear indication that American law enforcement is on the threshold of a new day and that the idealistic efforts of law enforcement officers will result in a greater measure of protection to the citizens of the country in the years to come.

Law enforcement is now established on a professional basis, and as is true of all great professions, its code of ethics and standards of conduct must be clearly defined in order to govern the activities of those engaged in this great work. The ardor and sincerity shown by the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as well as by the vast number of law enforcement officers who have executed the FBI Pledge for Law Enforcement Officers equals that of the young interne taking the oath of Hippocrates, and his intention to adhere to the canons of ethics rivals that of the young lawyer affirming his intention to abide by the canons of conduct enunciated by the members of the Bar.

Chief of Police T. A. Riley of the Birmingham, Alabama, Police Department has forwarded 239 signed pledges for inclusion in the Bureau's files, representing the intention of every single member of his department to dedicate himself to the betterment of our profession. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Police have also shown great interest. One hundred sixty-three members of that organization have taken the oath and forwarded their pledges to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Ninety-nine members of the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Police Department have dedicated themselves

to the highest standards of law enforcement, and sixty-six members of the Fort Wayne, Indiana, Police Department have in a like manner affirmed their intention to conduct the affairs of their office with the vigor and veracity consonant with the terms of the pledge.

Chief of Police H. J. Schepper of Decatur, Illinois, in sending in the pledges of all members of his department, said, "Every member of this Department was very happy to sign this pledge as we all feel this pledge is something to be proud of, and that it will bring about a closer cooperation among the Law Enforcement Agencies. All members of the Department and myself wish to thank you for the opportunity of signing this Pledge, and I can assure you they will perform their duty accordingly."

That the High Point, North Carolina, Police Department has appreciated the significance of the FBI Pledge for Law Enforcement Officers is indicated by the expression of Detective Sergeant Jack W. McMahon, of that Department's Bureau of Investigation, in his letter transmitting the pledges to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to the effect, "I feel and I hope that each officer who has recognized the thoroughness of his duty that is emphasized in this pledge will be able to live up to the responsibilities entrusted in him and I feel that you can be assured at all times that the personnel of our department will strain every effort to build, conduct and perform the duties and responsibilities of his office that you will never regret allowing to be placed in your files the name on this pledge of the officers of the High Point Police Department."

In transmitting the pledges of each member of the Elgin, Illinois, Police Department to Washington, D. C., Chief of Police Joseph G. Huber stated, "All members of the Elgin Police Department voluntarily signed this pledge and were very happy to do so. In my opinion this pledge will do much to bring about more efficiency in police departments and a better understanding of the duties which police officers have to perform. It is the finest pledge which I have read and we appreciate the opportunity of submitting to your office the signed pledges."

A graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, O. D. Garton, Lieutenant of Detectives, Richmond, Virginia, Police Department said in his letter requesting a copy of the pledge for his signature, "I can earnestly state, as a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, that I look upon the pledge as something very dear to anyone, and know that the pledge represents the principles carried out by your Department. I feel it is a great pleasure as well as an honor to follow in the foot-steps of such a splendid, efficient and highly honored organization. May its benefits steadily increase to better and greater results throughout the years."

The excerpts from the letters quoted are but a few of many received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and depict very vividly the warm response this voluntary pledge has received by law enforcement organizations throughout the nation. Enlargements of the pledge suitable for framing are available at the Bureau in the event it is desired to have the pledge placed in offices and reception rooms of local law enforcement agencies.

PERSONALS

ALABAMA

Mr. Emory Vincent Warren has been appointed Chief of Police at Mobile, Alabama, succeeding the late Chief Warren Burch.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Gene Woods submitted his resignation as Chief of the San Marino, California, Police Department and has been succeeded by Lieutenant Glenn McClung, as Acting Chief of Police.

Mr. W. L. Hultquist has succeeded Mr. A. Wilson as Chief of Police at Huntington Park, California.

ILLINOIS

Mr. Michael P. Naughton, a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, was recently promoted to the rank of Captain in the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department.

IOWA

Mr. Charles Platz has been appointed Chief of Police at Dyersville, Iowa, succeeding Mr. Walter Westmark.

Mr. Fred J. Machholz has succeeded Mr. Delbert Murray as Chief of Police at Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Machholz has been a member of this force for seventeen years and served as Chief on one prior occasion.

Mr. C. A. Bangs has succeeded Mr. Elmer Lane as Chief of Police at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

MICHIGAN

Mr. Neil F. Anderson has been named Chief of Police, Flint, Michigan, succeeding Acting Chief of Police James P. Cole.

MISSISSIPPI

Mr. Benjamin F. Cruthirds, Chief of Police at Gulfport, Mississippi, died recently while in office.

NEBRASKA

Mr. Earl Fox has recently been appointed Chief of Police at Ashland, Nebraska, succeeding Mr. John Timm.

Mr. William Barclay has succeeded Mr. Joe Libershol as Chief of Police at Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Mr. E. N. Anderson has been appointed Chief of Police at Norfolk, Nebraska, succeeding former Chief C. E. Blatt.

NEW MEXICO

Mr. Jack Bourne is now Chief of Police at Raton, New Mexico,

succeeding Mr. Chris Bernard, who recently resigned.

Mrs. R. L. Thomas is now Sheriff at Clovis, New Mexico.

OHIO

Mr. Rae M. Williams has succeeded Mr. Frank Boss as Chief of Police at Akron, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. A. H. Jelsma has succeeded Mr. Ira Minter as Chief of Police at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Harold W. Pierce, former Sergeant in the Pennsylvania Motor Police was recently appointed Chief of Police at Butler, Pennsylvania to succeed former Chief W. R. Kennedy.

Mr. Charles Turous has succeeded Mr. Michael Shedlock as Chief of Police at Vintondale, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Frank Reuse is now Chief of Police at Portage, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Martin Rogan was recently appointed Chief of Police at Port Vue, Pennsylvania.

Mr. James F. McGuicken is now Chief of Police at West Homestead, Pennsylvania.

RHODE ISLAND

Former Deputy Superintendent John J. Parker of the Providence, Rhode Island, Police Department has succeeded Mr. Miles A. Glidden as Superintendent. Mr. Glidden recently died after serving 36 years with that organization.

TEXAS

Mr. A. E. Kerr, Special Agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company is now at 705 Transportation Building, Forth Worth, Texas.

Mr. August Knetsch was recently appointed Chief of Police at New Braunfels, Texas, succeeding Mr. Walter Schott.

Mr. L. E. Campbell has succeeded Mr. A. S. Justice as Chief of Police at Alpine, Texas.

Mr. E. M. Wells has succeeded Mr. W. D. Roberts as Captain of the Texas Highway Patrol at Pecos, Texas.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. Alonzo Hixenbaugh has been appointed Chief of Police at Wheeling, West Virginia. Mr. Hixenbaugh attended the Eighth Session of the FBI National Police Academy.

POLICE RADIO STATIONS

Modern Police Radio is one of Society's most effective weapons in its war on crime. The radio truly gives law enforcement a "long arm" through unimaginable speed, with which to apprehend the criminal at the scene of a crime or in many cases in escaping the scene of the crime.

In cities employing radio patrol cars, the criminal is at a distinct disadvantage. He realizes that his chances of completing a crime and escaping from the scene are slim, once he has been detected. Due to the nation-wide use of Police Radio, as of possible interest to all law enforcement agencies, a list of various Police Radio stations throughout the country is being set forth for reference purposes.

The data, contained in the following list, were secured from a recent bulletin issued by the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., and for purposes of brevity, mobile, portable and experimental units authorized by the FCC have been omitted from the following compilation.

STATIONS OPERATING IN THE EMERGENCY SERVICE

Municipal Police Stations

<u>Call</u> <u>Letters</u>	<u>Licensee</u>	<u>Transmitter</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Frequency</u> <u>(kc.)</u>	<u>Power</u> <u>(watts)</u>
ALABAMA				
WPFM	City of Birmingham, Alabama	Birmingham, Alabama	2382	400
WPGW	City of Mobile	Mobile, Alabama	2382	400
WASP	City of Selma, Alabama, Police Department	Selma, Alabama	2382	100
WMPM	City of Montgomery	Montgomery, Alabama	2382	500
ARKANSAS				
KNHE	City of Fort Smith, Arkansas	Fort Smith, Arkansas	2406	100
KGHZ	City of Little Rock	Little Rock, Arkansas	2406	100
KTAP	City of Texarkana, Arkansas, Police Department	Texarkana, Arkansas	2406	100
ARIZONA				
KGZJ	City of Phoenix, Police Department	Phoenix, Arizona	2430	100

KNHG	City of Prescott	Prescott, Arizona	2430	50
KADF	Yuma County, Arizona	Yuma, Arizona	2490	250

CALIFORNIA

KPDA	County of Alameda, California, Sheriff's Office	Fairmont Hospital Property, California	1658	500
KACS	Kern County, Cali- fornia, Sheriff's Department	Bakersfield, California	2414	500
KSW	City of Berkeley, California, Police Department	Berkeley, California	1658	1000 Day 5000 Night
KBMP	City of Brawley, California	Brawley, California	2490	50
KADQ	City of Brea, Police Department	Brea, California	2490	50
KNGJ	City of El Centro	El Centro, California	2490	100
KGZA	City of Fresno	Fresno, California	2414	500
KSPH	Town of Hillsborough, California	Hillsborough, California	1674	50
KKFD	Kensington Fire District	Kensington Park, California	1658	50
KNGY	City of Lodi	Lodi, California	2414	40
KGPL	City of Los Angeles, Police Department	Los Angeles, California	1712	500
KADS	City of Marysville, California, Police Department	Marysville, California	2422	50 (C.P. 350)
KSOM	Merced County Sheriff's Office	Merced, California	2414	250
KASE	Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office	Modesto, California	2414	100 (C.P. 500)
KPNC*	City of Napa	Napa, California	2422	50
KADI	Police Department, City of Oceanside, California	Oceanside, California	2490	50
KGHK	City of Palo Alto	Palo Alto, California	1674	20
KGJX	City of Pasadena	Pasadena, California	1712	400
KNFJ	City of Pomona, California	Pomona, California	1712	50
KNGF	City of Sacramento	Sacramento, California	2422	400 (C.P. 500)
KGHX	County of Orange	Santa Ana, California	2490	300
KGZO	City of Santa Barbara, California, Police De- partment	Santa Barbara, California	2414	100
KSBC	San Bernardino County Radio	San Bernardino, California	1712	500
KACN	City of San Buenaventura	San Buenaventura, Cali- fornia	2414	50
KGZT	City of Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz, California	1674	100

KGZD	City of San Diego, Police Department	San Diego, California	2490	500
KGPD	City and County of San Francisco, Department of Electricity	San Francisco, California	2466	200
KGPM	City of San Jose	San Jose, California	2466	100
KAPH	County of San Joaquin, California	Stockton, California	2414	500
KACO	City of Tracy	Tracy, California	2414	16.5
WPDA	City of Tulare, Police Department	Tulare, California	2412	150
KGPG	City of Vallejo, Police Department	Vallejo, California	2422	50
KWCP*	City of Watsonville, California	Watsonville, California	1674	50
KGHY	City of Whittier	Whittier, California	1712	50
KASG	Glenn County Sheriff's Office	Willows, California	2422	350
KAGD	City of Woodland, Police Department	Woodland, California	2422	25

COLORADO

KGPM	City & County of Denver, Colorado	Denver, Colorado	2442	400
KPDG*	City of Greeley, Police Department	Greeley, Colorado	2442	250
KPLJ	City of La Junta	La Junta, Colorado	2442	150

CONNECTICUT

WPFW	City of Bridgeport	Bridgeport, Connecticut	2466	50
WQFA	City of New Haven, Police Department	New Haven, Connecticut	2466	100
WAKB	City of New London	New London, Connecticut	2466	50
WMPW	City of Waterbury	Waterbury, Connecticut	2466	50

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WPDW	District of Columbia, Metropolitan Police Department	Washington, D. C.	2422	400
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FLORIDA

WAKG	Pinellas County	Clearwater, Florida	2466	250
WQFC	City of Gainesville, Florida	Gainesville, Florida	2466	50
WPFJ	City of Jacksonville	Jacksonville, Florida	2442	400
WFFT	City of Lakeland	Lakeland, Florida	2442	50
WPFZ	City of Miami, Florida	Miami, Florida	2442	500

WPHM	City of Orlando, Florida	Orlando, Florida	2442	500
WPTX	Town of Palm Beach, Florida	Palm Beach, Florida	2442	50
WFPT	City of Tampa, Florida	Tampa, Florida	2466	200
WPHN	City of Tampa, Florida	Tampa, Florida	2466	100

GEORGIA

WPDY	City of Atlanta, Police Department	Atlanta, Georgia	2414	400
WQFV	The City Council of Augusta	Augusta, Georgia	2414	250
WPTI	City of Columbus, Georgia, Police Department	Columbus, Georgia	2414	250
WQFB	City of Macon, Georgia	Macon, Georgia	2414	250
WMPF	City of Waycross, Georgia	Waycross, Georgia	2414	50

IDAHO

KNFB	City of Idaho Falls, Idaho	Idaho Falls, Idaho	2458	500
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ILLINOIS

WPDC	City of Chicago, Police Department	Chicago, Illinois	1712	500
WPDD	City of Chicago, Police Department	Chicago, Illinois	1712	500
WPDB	City of Chicago, Police Department	Chicago, Illinois	1712	500
WASB	Macon County, Sheriff's Department	Decatur, Illinois	2458	100
WMPJ	Dewitt County	Clinton, Illinois	2458	40
WQFL	Village of Oak Park	Oak Park, Illinois	1712	50
WQFZ	County of La Salle	Ottawa, Illinois	2458	500
WPGD	City of Rockford, Ill.	Rockford, Illinois	2458	50
				(C.P.100)
WPWC*	Winnebago County Sheriff's Department	Rockford, Illinois	2458	150
WAGR	City of Urbana	Urbana, Illinois	2458	40
WQFX	Lake County, Illinois Sheriff's Office	Waukegan, Illinois	1712	50

INDIANA

WMPI	City of Anderson, Ind.	Anderson, Indiana	2442	100
WBIP*	City of Bedford	Bedford, Indiana	2442	50
WBPD*	City of Bloomington, Indiana	Bloomington, Indiana	2442	40
WAMI	City of Bluffton, Indiana, Police Department	Bluffton, Indiana	2490	50

WAMB	City of Connersville, Indiana	Connersville, Indiana	2442	40
WCIP*	City of Crawfordsville, Indiana	Crawfordsville, Indiana	2442	50
WASF	City of Elwood, Indiana, Police Department	Elwood, Indiana	2442	50
WPDZ	City of Fort Wayne, Police Department	Fort Wayne, Indiana	2490	200
WAKK	City of Frankfort	Frankfort, Indiana	2490	50
WAKA	City of Huntington, Police Department	Huntington, Indiana	2490	50
WMDZ	City of Indianapolis, Indiana, Police Department	Indianapolis, Indiana	2442	400
WPDT	City of Kokomo, Police Department	Kokomo, Indiana	2490	50
WQFQ	City of Lafayette	Lafayette, Indiana	2490 (C.P. 50	200)
WMPL	City of La Porte	La Porte, Indiana	2490	40
WMPQ	City of Logansport, Indiana	Logansport, Indiana	2490	100
WPGP	City of Muncie	Muncie, Indiana	2442	100
WBNC	City of New Castle, Indiana	New Castle, Indiana	2442	40
WASC	City of Peru, Indiana, Police Department	Peru, Indiana	2490	50
WPDH	City of Richmond, Indiana, Police Department	Richmond, Indiana	2442	100
WPGN	City of South Bend	South Bend, Indiana	2490	100
WMPV	City of Valparaiso	Valparaiso, Indiana	2490	40

IOWA

KGOZ	City of Cedar Rapids, Police Department	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	2466	100
KGPN	City of Davenport, Iowa	Davenport, Iowa	2466	100
KGZG	City of Des Moines	Des Moines, Iowa	2466	100
KAWP	City of Iowa City, Iowa, Police Department	Iowa City, Iowa	2466	50
KGPK	City of Sioux City	Sioux City, Iowa	2466	100

KANSAS

KACA	City of Atchison	Atchison, Kansas	2422	50
KGZF	City of Chanute	Chanute, Kansas	2450	25
KGZP	City of Coffeyville, Police Department	Coffeyville, Kansas	2450	50
KNGH	City of Dodge City, Kansas	Dodge City, Kansas	2474	50
KAPD	City of Eldorado	Eldorado, Kansas	2450	50
KNFH	City of Garden City, Kansas	Garden City, Kansas	2474	50
LGHN	City of Hutchinson, Kansas	Hutchinson, Kansas	2450	50

KAPG	City of Iola, Kansas, Police Department	Iola, Kansas	2450	50
KNFF	City of Leavenworth	Leavenworth, Kansas	2422	100
KNGV	City of Salina	Salina, Kansas	2422	50
KGZC	City of Topeka, Kansas	Topeka, Kansas	2422	50
KGPZ	City of Wichita	Wichita, Kansas	2450	400

KENTUCKY

WSAG	City of Ashland, Kentucky, Police Department	Ashland, Kentucky	2430	200
WPET	City of Lexington	Lexington, Kentucky	1706	500
WPDE	City of Louisville, Police Department	Louisville, Kentucky	2442	200

LOUISIANA

WBRP	City of Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	2430	250
WPEK	City of New Orleans, Police Department	New Orleans, Louisiana	2430	250
KNGP	City of Shreveport	Shreveport, Louisiana	2430	100

MAINE

WPFU	City of Portland, Maine, Police Department	Portland, Maine	2422	100
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MARYLAND

WPFH	Baltimore Police Department	Baltimore, Maryland	2414	200
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MASSACHUSETTS

WPED	Town of Arlington	Arlington, Massachusetts	1712	100
WMPB	City of Brockton, Police Department (Mass)	Brockton, Massachusetts	1712	50
WPGU	Town of Cohasset, Police Department	Cohasset, Massachusetts	1712	50
WAKE	City of Everett, Massachusetts	Everett, Massachusetts	1712	50
WAKV	City of Fall River, Massachusetts	Fall River, Massachusetts	1712	50
WPFN	City of New Bedford	Fairhaven, Massachusetts	1712	100
WPHA	City of Fitchburg, Massachusetts	Fitchburg, Massachusetts	2466	50
WPHG	City of Medford, Massachusetts	Medford, Massachusetts	1712	50
WMPN	Town of Needham, Police Department	Needham, Massachusetts	1712	50

WPFA	City of Newton, Police Department	Newton, Massachusetts	1712	50
WMPR	City of Revere	Revere, Massachusetts	1712	50
WPEH	City of Somerville	Somerville, Massachusetts	1712	100
WMWP*	Westport Police Department	Westport, Massachusetts	1712	50
WPGX	City of Worcester, Police Department	Worcester, Massachusetts	2466	100

MICHIGAN

WPGA	City of Bay City, Michigan	Bay City, Michigan	2466	300
WCK	City of Detroit, Police Department	Belle Isle, Michigan	2414	500
WPDJ	City of Detroit, Police Department	Detroit, Michigan	2414	500
WPDI	City of Flint	Flint, Michigan	2466	150
WPEB	City of Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids, Michigan	2442	500
WMO	City of Highland Park	Highland Park, Michigan	2414	50
WPHI	City of Jackson, Michigan, Police Depart- ment	Jackson, Michigan	2466	100
WAMG	City of Kalamazoo, Police Department	Kalamazoo, Michigan	2442	100
WPDJ	City of Lansing, Michigan	Lansing, Michigan	2442	50
WRDR	Township of Grosse Pointe	Lochmoor, Michigan	2466	350
WPHI	City of Muskegon, Michigan, Police Department	Muskegon, Michigan	2442	50
WPHI	City of Port Huron, Michigan	Port Huron, Michigan	2466	50
WPES	City of Saginaw, Michigan	Saginaw, Michigan	2442	500

MINNESOTA

KNFE	City of Duluth	Duluth, Minnesota	2382	400
KGPB	City of Minneapolis, Police Department	Minneapolis, Minnesota	2430	400
KGPR	City of Minneapolis, Police Department	Minneapolis, Minnesota	2430	400
WPDS	City of St. Paul, Department of Public Safety	St. Paul, Minnesota	2430	500

MISSISSIPPI

WMPG	City of Greenville, Miss.	Greenville, Mississippi	2490	50
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WAMK	City of Jackson, Mississippi	Jackson, Mississippi	2490	50
WAMJ	City of Natchez, Police Department	Natchez, Mississippi	2490	50

MISSOURI

KGPE	City of Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department	Kansas City, Missouri	2422	500
KGPC	City of St. Louis, Police Department	St. Louis, Missouri	1706	500

MONTANA

KBPD	City of Butte, Montana	Butte, Montana	2406	50
KPGF*	City of Great Falls, Montana, Police Department	Great Falls, Montana	2406	50

NEBRASKA

KGZU	City of Lincoln	Lincoln, Nebraska	2490	200
KNGN	City of Norfolk	Norfolk, Nebraska	2490	25
KGPI	City of Omaha, Police Department	Omaha, Nebraska	2466	400

NEVADA

KGHG	City of Las Vegas	Las Vegas, Nevada	2474	50
KGHM	City of Reno	Reno, Nevada	2474	50

NEW HAMPSHIRE

WPHB	City of Nashua, Police Department	Nashua, New Hampshire	2422	50
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NEW JERSEY

WAKH	Town of Bloomfield	Bloomfield, New Jersey	2430	50
WAKC	Board of Chosen Free- holders, County of Mon- mouth, New Jersey	Freehold, New Jersey	2366	300
WPFK	Bergen County, New Jersey, Police Department	Hackensack, New Jersey	2430	1000
WSPP*	Township of Scotch Plains	Scotch Plains, New Jersey	2430	50

NEW MEXICO

KGZX	City of Albuquerque	Albuquerque, New Mexico	2414	50
KNFA	City of Clovis	Clovis, New Mexico	2414	500
KGPF	City of Santa Fe	Santa Fe, New Mexico	2414	25

NEW YORK

WPGH	City of Albany	Albany, New York	2414	300
WPDN	City of Auburn, New York	Auburn, New York	2382	50
WPGL	City of Binghamton	Binghamton, New York	2442	400
WPEE	City of New York	Brooklyn, New York	2450	400
WMJ	City of Buffalo, New York, Police Department	Buffalo, New York	2422	500
WAKN	Village of Herkimer, Police Department	Herkimer, New York	2414	50
WPGO	Town of Huntington, New York	Huntington, New York	2490	25
WPGS	County of Nassau, Police Department	Mineola, New York	2490	400
WPEF	City of New York	New York, New York	2450	400
WPEG	City of New York	New York, New York	2450	500
WNFP	City of Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls, New York	2422	125
WQFJ	City of Oneonta	Oneonta, New York	2414	50
WPDR	City of Rochester, New York, Department of Public Safety	Rochester, New York	2422	200
WPEA	City of Syracuse, New York	Syracuse, New York	2382	400
WPGJ	City of Utica, New York	Utica, New York	2414	100
WPFY	City of Yonkers	Yonkers, New York	2442	400

NORTH CAROLINA

WPFS	Buncombe County	Asheville, North Carolina	2474	500
WPDV	City of Charlotte, North Carolina	Charlotte, North Carolina	2458	500
WDPW	City of Wilmington, North Carolina	Wilmington, North Carolina	2458	100

NORTH DAKOTA

KNHM	City of Fargo	Fargo, North Dakota	2442	100
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OHIO

WPDO	City of Akron	Akron, Ohio	2458	250
WKDU	City of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	1706	500
WRBH	City of Cleveland, Police Department	Cleveland, Ohio	2458 (C.P.1000)	500

WPDI	Franklin County, Ohio, Board of County Com- missioners	Columbus, Ohio	2430	200
WPDM	City of Dayton, Police Department	Dayton, Ohio	2430	400
WMPK	City of Fremont, Police Department	Fremont, Ohio	2474	100
WKMP	City of Kenton, Ohio, Police Department	Kenton, Ohio	2474	(C.P. 100)
WQFO	City of Lancaster	Lancaster, Ohio	2430	50
WAFU	City of Lima, Ohio	Lima, Ohio	2474	50
WQFY	City of Mansfield	Mansfield, Ohio	2474	50
WPGI	City of Portsmouth	Portsmouth, Ohio	2430	100
WAKL	Belmont County	St. Clarisville, Ohio	2430	100
WAKI	City of Sandusky	Sandusky, Ohio	2474	100
WAMH	Shelby Police Department	Shelby, Ohio	2474	25
WPHD	City of Steubenville	Steubenville, Ohio	2458	100
WRDQ	City of Toledo	Toledo, Ohio	2474	400
WPDG	City of Youngstown, Police Department	Youngstown, Ohio	2458	250
WPHO	City of Zanesville	Zanesville, Ohio	2430	50
KNHC	City of Ada, Oklahoma	Ada, Oklahoma	2450	50
KARD	City of Ardmore	Ardmore, Oklahoma	2450	150
KACL	City of Altus	Altus, Oklahoma	2450	50
KACF	City of Chickasha & Grady County	Chickasha, Oklahoma	2450	100
KABE	City of Cushing	Cushing, Oklahoma	2450	50
KNGK	City of Duncan	Duncan, Oklahoma	2450	50
KGHP	City of Lawton, Police Department	Lawton, Oklahoma	2450	50
KADH	City of Mangum	Mangum, Oklahoma	2450	50
KNGT	City of Muskogee	Muskogee, Oklahoma	2450	50
KAPE	County of Cleveland	Norman, Oklahoma	2450	100
KGPH	County of Oklahoma	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	2450	250
KAPF	City of Okmulgee, Police Department	Okmulgee, Oklahoma	2450	50
KACP	City of Ponca City	Ponca City, Oklahoma	2450	50
KACR	City of Seminole	Seminole, Oklahoma	2450	50
KWCM	City of Shawnee	Shawnee, Oklahoma	2450	100
KGPO	City of Tulsa, Oklahoma	Tulsa, Oklahoma	2450	100

OREGON

KADV	City of Eugene	Eugene, Oregon	2442	200
KGZH	City of Klamath Falls	Klamath Falls, Oregon	2442	25

KGPP	City of Portland, Oregon, Bureau of Police	Portland, Oregon	2442	500
KGZR	City of Salem, Oregon, Police Department	Salem, Oregon	2442	50

PENNSYLVANIA

WPFQ	Borough of Swarthmore	Swarthmore, Pennsylvania	2474	50
WQFF	The City of Monessen	Monessen, Pennsylvania	2482	50
WPGT	City of New Castle, Pennsylvania	New Castle, Pennsylvania	2482	50
WPHZ	City of Oil City	Oil City, Pennsylvania	2482	50
WPDP	City of Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	2474	500
WPDU	City of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1712	400
WPFE	City of Reading, Pennsylvania, Police Department	Reading, Pennsylvania	2442	100
WQFU	City of Sharon, Inc.	Sharon, Pennsylvania	2482	50
WQFM	City of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	2442	100
WAKX	City of York, Pennsylvania	York, Pennsylvania	2442	40
WMCN*	Montgomery County	Norristown, Pennsylvania	2442	500

RHODE ISLAND

WPGK	City of Cranston, Rhode Island, Police Department	Cranston, Rhode Island	2466	50
WMPH	City of Newport, Rhode Island	Newport, Rhode Island	1712	50
WPFV	City of Pawtucket	Pawtucket, Rhode Island	2466	50
WPGF	City of Providence, Board of Police & Fire, Police Department	Providence, Rhode Island	1712	150
WPEI	East Providence, Police Department	East Providence, Rhode Island	1712	50
WPIA	Town of Warren, Police Department	Warren, Rhode Island	1712	40
WPEM	City of Woonsocket	Woonsocket, Rhode Island	2466	50

SOUTH CAROLINA

WCPD	The City of Charleston, South Carolina	Charleston, South Carolina	2430	50
WCMP	City of Columbia, South Carolina	Columbia, South Carolina	2430	50
WPRH	City of Rock Hill, South Carolina	Rock Hill, South Carolina	2430	50

SOUTH DAKOTA

KVPB	City of Huron	Huron, South Dakota	2450	40
KNGM	City of Rapid City	Rapid City, South Dakota	2450	50

TENNESSEE

WPHY	Carter County, Tennessee	Elizabethton, Tennessee	2474	100
WPGZ	City of Johnson City	Johnson City, Tennessee	2474	50
WPFO	City of Knoxville	Knox County, Tennessee	2474	400
WPEC	City of Memphis, Police Department	Memphis, Tennessee	2466	400

TEXAS

KADR	City of Abilene, Police Department	Abilene, Texas	2458	50
KGHU	City of Austin, Police Department	Austin, Texas	2442	100
KGPJ	City of Beaumont	Beaumont, Texas	1712	300
KACM	City of Big Spring	Big Spring, Texas	2458	50
KNGW	City of Brownwood	Brownwood, Texas	2458	200
KGHT	City of Brownsville	Brownsville, Texas	2382	100
KNGE	City of Cleburne	Cleburne, Texas	1712	50
KGHV	City of Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi, Texas	2382	50
KVP	City of Dallas	Dallas, Texas	1712	500
KVPA	City of Dallas, Texas	Dallas, Texas	1712	500
KNHF	City of Denton, Police Department	Denton, Texas	1712	100
KPDE*	City of Electra, Texas	Electra, Texas	2458	50
KGZM	City of El Paso	El Paso, Texas	2414	500
KADM	City of Gainesville, Texas	Gainesville, Texas	1712	50
KRPW	City of Galveston	Galveston, Texas	1712	50
KHTP	City of Houston	Houston, Texas	1712	200
KGZW	City of Lubbock, Department of Electric	Lubbock, Texas	2458	250
KADT	City of Marshall, Police Department	Marshall, Texas	1712	50
KPAT	City of Port Arthur	Port Arthur, Texas	1712	50
KASD	City of San Angelo, Texas	San Angelo, Texas	2442 (C.P. 500)	
KAPJ	City of Sweetwater	Sweetwater, Texas	2458	40
KGZQ	City of Waco, Texas	Waco, Texas	1712	50
KGZI	City of Wichita Falls, Texas	Wichita Falls, Texas	2458	200
KACU	Gregg County, Texas, Sheriff's Dept.	Longview, Texas	1712	500

UTAH

KGPW	Salt Lake City, A Municipal Corp.	Salt Lake City, Utah	2406	100
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VIRGINIA

WPHV	City of Bristol, Virginia	Bristol, Virginia	2450	50
WQFH	City of Lynchburg	Lynchburg, Virginia	2450	50
WQFI	City of Petersburg	Petersburg, Virginia	2450	250
WPHF	City of Richmond, Virginia, Department of Public Safety	Richmond, Virginia	2450	400
WQFG	City of Roanoke	Roanoke, Virginia	2450	100

WASHINGTON

KACJ	Chelan County	Wenatchee, Washington	2414	250
KGZV	City of Aberdeen	Aberdeen, Washington	2414	125
KACK	City of Bellingham	Bellingham, Washington	2414	50
KASF	City of Bremerton, Washington Police Department	Bremerton, Washington	2414	50
KGHW	City of Centralia, Washington	Centralia, Washington	2414	50
KNFP	City of Everett, Washington	Everett, Washington	2414	50
KAPL	City of Hoquiam	Hoquiam, Washington	2414	50
KBJA	Cowlitz County, Wash- ington	Kelso, Washington	2414	75
KACE	City of Olympia	Olympia, Washington	2414	50
KPAP	City of Port Angeles, Washington, Police Department	Port Angeles, Washington	2414	50
KADL	Kitsap County, Sheriff's Office	Port Orchard, Washington	2414	50
KGPA	Seattle Police Department	Seattle, Washington	2414	250
KNFI	Skagit County, State of Washington	Mt. Vernon, Washington	2414	50
KGHS	City of Spokane, Wash- ington, Police depart- ment	Spokane, Washington	2414	100
KGZN	City of Tacoma, Police Department	Tacoma, Washington	2414	100
KACV	City of Walla Walla	Walla Walla, Washington	2414	50
KNGU	City of Yakima	Yakima, Washington	2414	100

WEST VIRGINIA

WBWV	City of Bluefield, West Virginia	Bluefield, West Virginia	2490	50
WPHI	City of Charleston	Charleston, West Virginia	2490	50
WPPF	City of Clarksburg, Department of Public Safety	Clarksburg, West Virginia	2490	30
WPHJ	City of Fairmont, West Virginia	Fairmont, West Virginia	2490	100
WCHD*	City of Martinsburg	Martinsburg, West Va.	2490	100
WPHQ	City of Parkersburg	Parkersburg, West Va.	2490	50

WISCONSIN

KNHB	City of Green Bay	Green Bay, Wisconsin	2382	100
WASD	City of Madison, Police Department	Madison, Wisconsin	2382	300
WPDK	City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	2450	500
WPEP	County and City of Kenosha	Kenosha, Wisconsin	2450	100
WMPE	Walworth County, Sheriff's Department	Elkhorn, Wisconsin	2382	250
WAKE	Winnebago County	Oshkosh, Wisconsin	2382	500
WMPD	County of Waukesha	Waukesha, Wisconsin	2450	100

State Police Stations

ARKANSAS STATE POLICE

KASP	Little Rock	1642	1000
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPT. OF
MOTOR VEHICLES, CALIFORNIA HIGH-
WAY PATROL

KADJ	Sacramento	1682	day 2500 night 1000
KAPI	Grass Valley	1682	250
KSCO	*Oroville	1682	1000
KSCY	Yreka	1682	350
KSPR	Redding	1682	1000

STATE OF DELAWARE,
STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

WDSP	New Castle	1698	250
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STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS
DIV. OF HIGHWAYS, BUREAU OF STATE HIGHWAY
MAINTENANCE POLICE

WQPC	Chicago	1610	1000
WQPD	Duquoin	1610	1000
WQPF	Effingham	1610	1000
WQPG	Sterling	1610	1000
WQPM	Macomb	1610	1000
WQPP	Pontiac	1610	1000
WQPS	Springfield	1610	300

STATE OF INDIANA, DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

WPHE	Marion County	1634	500
WPHS	Chesterton	1634	1000
WPHU	Jasper	1634	1000
WQFE	Seymour	1634	1000
WQFW	Columbia City	1634	1000

STATE OF IOWA

KACC	Fairfield	1682	500
KACD	Atlantic	1682	500
KGHO	Des Moines	1682	1000
KNFN	Cedar Falls	1682	400
KNFO	Storm Lake	1682	400

MARYLAND STATE POLICE

WEVN	Belair	1698	250
WHWN	Waterloo	1698	250
WMSC	Cumberland	1698	250
WMSE	Easton	1698	250
WMSF	Frederick	1698	250
WMSH	Conowingo	1698	250
WMSR	Randallstown	1698	250
WMSW	Waldorf	1698	250
WWSG	Nr. Salisbury	1698	250

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

WMP	Framingham	1666	1000
WPEL	W. Bridgewater	1666	1000
WPEW	Northampton	1666	1000
WPYM	Yarmouth	1666	50
WSPN	Nantucket	1666	20
WSPO	Oak Bluffs	1666	20

STATE OF MICHIGAN

WMSP	Aboard NC-81-Y	1642	30
WRDH	Houghton Heights	1642	5000
WRDR	Paw Paw	1642	1000
WRDS	East Lansing	1642	day 5000 night 1000
WSPM	*State Prison So. Mich 42 00 00 N. 84 40 00 W.	1642	40

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION
STATE OF MINNESOTA

KNHD	Redwood Falls	1658	400
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STATE OF MISSOURI HIGHWAY PATROL

KHPA	*Lees Summit	1674	1000
KHPB	Macon	1674	1000
KHPC	*Kirkwood	1674	1000
KHPD	*Springfield	1674	1000
KHPE	*Poplar Bluff	1674	1000
KHPF	*Jefferson City	1674	1000
KIUK	Nr. Jefferson City	1674	1000

STATE OF NEVADA

KRNP	Reno	1634	1000
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STATE OF NEW YORK, DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

WPGC	So. Schenectady	1658	day 5000 night 1000
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

WANH	Raleigh	1706	1000
WANI	Nr. Williamston	1706	1000
WANJ	Nr. Swannanoa	1706	1000
WANK	Salisbury	1706	1000
WANL	Nr. Elizabethtown	1706	1000

STATE OF OHIO, DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS
DIVISION OF HIGHWAY PATROL

WPGG	Findlay	*Conditional & Temporary	1682	*1596	500
WPGQ	Nr. Columbus	*Conditional & Temporary	1682	*1596	400
WPHC	Nr. Massilon	*Conditional & Temporary	1682	*1596	400
WPHK	Nr. Wilmington	*Conditional	1682	*1596	400
WPHT	Nr. Cambridge	*Conditional	1682	1596	400

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

KOSO	Oklahoma City	*Conditional	*1626	1000
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STATE OF OREGON, POLICE
AND HIGHWAY DEPARTMENTS

KOHA	Astoria		*1706	50
KOHB	Baker		*1706	10
KOHC	Coquille		*1706	50
KOHD	The Dalles		*1706	50
KOHE	Eugene		*1706	10
KOHG	Grants Pass		*1706	10
KOHK	Klamath Falls		*1706	1000
KOHL	La Grande		*1706	1000
KOHM	Milwaukee		*1706	50
KOHN	Bend		*1706	50
KOHP	Pendleton		*1706	10
KOHR	Roseburg		*1706	50
KOHS	Salem		*1706	1000
KOHU	Burns	*Conditional	*1706	50

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR POLICE

WBA	Harrisburg		190	300
WBR	Butler		190	300
WDX	Wyoming		190	300
WJL	Greensburg		190	500
WMB	W. Reading		190	300
WPIB	Mobile		1674	20
WPSP	Harrisburg		1674	1000

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
DIV. OF STATE POLICE

WRSA	*Scituate	*Construction Permit	1634	250
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CITY OF SAN ANTONIO &
STATE OF TEXAS

KGZE	San Antonio		2482	250
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STATE OF TEXAS, DEPT.
OF PUBLIC SAFETY

KSPT	Pecos		1658	500
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STATE OF WASHINGTON
HIGHWAY & PATROL DEPT.

KACB	Okanogan	2490	10
KACH	Glenoma	2490	10
KACQ	Kalaloch	2490	10
KGHD	Seattle	2490	160
KGHE	Snoqualmie Pass	2490	160
KGHQ	Chinook Pass	2490	10
KNFC	Aboard, Governor Isaac I. Stevens	2490	50
KNFD	Aboard, Governor John R. Rogers	2490	50
KNFG	Olympia	2490	250
KNFK	Bellingham	2490	160
KNFL	Shuksan	2490	10
KNFQ	Skykomish	2490	10
KNFS	Chehalis	2490	10
KNFX	Ellensburg	2490	10
KNFY	Bear River Camp	2490	10
KNFZ	Hells Crossing Camp	2490	10
KNGA	Goldendale	2490	10
KNGB	Yakima	2490	160
KNGC	Vancouver	2490	160
KNGD	Walla Walla	2490	50
KNGQ	Wenatchee	2490	50
KNGR	Spokane	2490	250
KNGZ	Ephrata	2490	10
KWSE	Raymond	2490	50
KWSF	Davenport	2490	10

WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

WBSP	*Beckley	1626	1000
WMWV	*Moundsville	1626	1000
WSWV	*Shinnston	1626	1000

*Construction Permits

It will be noted that this list does not include any of the police stations allocated to the ultra-high frequency bands above 30,000 kilocycles and now operating on experimental or conditional licenses. On June 22, 1938, the Federal Communications Commission issued a general order advising that they would allocate permanent frequencies for emergency use between 30,000 and 60,000 kilocycles. This provides for the municipal, state and interzone police stations. In view of this re-allocation of frequencies taking place between July 1 and October 1, 1938, a list of Police Stations now operating on experimental licenses in the ultra-high frequencies would be of no value until after the re-allocation is completed and permanent licenses issued.

Communications may be addressed to the Field Office covering the territory in which you are located by forwarding your letter or telegram to the Special Agent in Charge at the address listed below. Telephone and teletype numbers are also listed if you have occasion to telephone or teletype the Field Office.

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Aberdeen, S. D.	Hanni, Werner	4652	304 Federal
Atlanta, Georgia	Vincent, J. W.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Birmingham, Ala.	Soucy, E. A.	7-1755	320 Federal
Boston, Mass.	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, N. Y.	Warnes, J. W.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Andersen, H. E.	2-4734	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Ladd, D. M.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Harris, H. D.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Rosen, A.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1206 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Listerman, W. L.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Chipman, L. M.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2835	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Untreiner, R. J.	Main 501	202 U. S. Court House
Huntington, W. Va.	McLaughlin, W. V.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Ind.	Reinecke, H. H.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Kansas City, Mo.	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	1612 Federal Reserve Bank
Knoxville, Tenn.	Davis, E. R.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Ark.	Fletcher, H. B.	6734	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hanson, J. H.	Mutual 3277	810 South Spring, Room 603
Louisville, Ky.	Reynolds, J. D.	Jackson 5139	775 Starks
Memphis, Tenn.	Clegg, J. E.	8-1850	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Rutzen, A. C.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Sackett, B. E.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, N. J.	Kitchin, A. P.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, La.	Hood, R. B.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Vetterli, R. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Guinane, E. P.	2-8186	224 Federal
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Peoria, Illinois	Fitzsimons, B. F.	4-5800	300 Commercial Merchants National Bank & Trust Company
Philadelphia, Pa.	Leckie, A. B.	Locust 0880	1300 Liberty Trust
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	McKee, S. K.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
Seattle, Washington	Suran, R. C.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
St. Louis, Mo.	Norris, G. B.	Garfield 0360(*)	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul, Minnesota	Hendon, R. C.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

(*)Telephone number to be used after 5:00 P.M., on Saturday afternoons and Holidays is Garfield 2120.

The teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office which is 1-0711.

Communications concerning fingerprint identification or crime statistics matters should be addressed to: Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: NATIONAL 5303
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING): NATIONAL 7117

