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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: FBI HISTORY

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OF THE FBI



U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

A
**SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
FBI**

1997

A SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1/97

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ORIGINS

The FBI originated from a force of Special Agents created in 1908 by Attorney General Charles Bonaparte during the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt. The two men first met when they both spoke at a meeting of the Baltimore Civil Service Reform Association. Roosevelt, then Civil Service Commissioner, boasted of his reforms in federal law enforcement. It was 1892, a time when law enforcement was often political rather than professional. Roosevelt spoke with pride of his insistence that Border Patrol applicants pass marksmanship tests, with the most accurate getting the jobs. Following Roosevelt on the program, Bonaparte countered, tongue in cheek, that target shooting was not the way to get the best men. "Roosevelt should have had the men shoot at each other, and given the jobs to the survivors."

Roosevelt and Bonaparte both were "Progressives." They shared the conviction that efficiency and expertise, not political connections, should determine who could best serve in government. Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States in 1901; four years later, he appointed Bonaparte to be Attorney General. In 1908, Bonaparte applied that Progressive philosophy to the Department of Justice by creating a corps of Special Agents. It had neither a name nor an officially designated leader other than the Attorney General. Yet, these former detectives and Secret Service men were the forerunners of the FBI.

Today, most Americans take for granted that our country needs a federal investigative service, but in 1908, the establishment of this kind of agency at a national level was highly controversial. The U.S. Constitution is based on "federalism": a national government with jurisdiction over matters that crossed boundaries, like interstate commerce and foreign affairs, with all other powers reserved to the states. Through the 1800s, Americans usually looked to cities, counties, and states to fulfill most government responsibilities. However, by the 20th century, easier transportation and communications had created a climate of opinion favorable to the federal government establishing a strong investigative tradition.

The impulse among the American people toward a responsive federal government, coupled with an idealistic, reformist spirit, characterized what is known as the Progressive Era, from approximately 1900 to 1918. The Progressive generation believed that government intervention was necessary to produce justice in an industrial society. Moreover, it looked to "experts" in all phases of industry and government to produce that just society.

President Roosevelt personified Progressivism at the national level. A federal investigative force consisting of well-disciplined experts and designed to fight corruption and crime fit Roosevelt's Progressive scheme of government. Attorney General Bonaparte shared his President's Progressive philosophy.

However, the Department of Justice under Bonaparte had no investigators of its own except for a few Special Agents who carried out specific assignments for the Attorney General, and a force of Examiners (trained as accountants) who reviewed the financial transactions of the federal courts. Since its beginning in 1870, the Department of Justice used funds appropriated to investigate federal crimes to hire private detectives first, and later investigators from other federal agencies. (Federal crimes are those that were considered interstate or occurred on federal government reservations.)

By 1907, the Department of Justice most frequently called upon Secret Service "operatives" to conduct investigations. These men were well-trained, dedicated -- and expensive. Moreover, they reported not to the Attorney General, but to the Chief of the Secret Service. This situation frustrated Bonaparte, who wanted complete control of investigations under his jurisdiction. Congress provided the impetus for Bonaparte to acquire his own force. On May 27, 1908, it enacted a law preventing the Department of Justice from engaging Secret Service operatives.

The following month, Attorney General Bonaparte appointed a force of Special Agents within the Department of Justice. Accordingly, ten former Secret Service employees and a number of Department of Justice peonage (i.e., compulsory servitude) investigators became Special Agents of the Department of Justice. On July 26, 1908, Bonaparte ordered them to report to Chief Examiner Stanley W. Finch. This action is celebrated as the beginning of the FBI.

Both Attorney General Bonaparte and President Theodore Roosevelt, who completed their terms in March 1909, recommended that the force of 34 Agents become a permanent part of the Department of Justice. Attorney General George Wickersham, Bonaparte's successor, named the force the Bureau of Investigation on March 16, 1909. At that time, the title of Chief Examiner was changed to Chief of the Bureau of Investigation.

EARLY DAYS

When the Bureau was established, there were few federal crimes. The Bureau of Investigation primarily investigated violations of laws involving national banking, bankruptcy, naturalization, antitrust, peonage, and land fraud. Because the early Bureau provided no formal training, previous law enforcement experience or a background in the law was considered desirable.

The first major expansion in Bureau jurisdiction came in June 1910 when the Mann ("White Slave") Act was passed, making it a crime to transport women over state lines for immoral purposes.

It also provided a tool by which the federal government could investigate criminals who evaded state laws but had no other federal violations. Finch became Commissioner of White Slavery Act violations in 1912, and former Special Examiner A. Bruce Bielaski became the new Bureau of Investigation Chief.

Over the next few years, the number of Special Agents grew to more than 300, and these individuals were complemented by another 300 support employees. Field offices existed from the Bureau's inception. Each field operation was controlled by a Special Agent in Charge who was responsible to Washington. Most field offices were located in major cities. However, several were located near the Mexican border where they concentrated on smuggling, neutrality violations, and intelligence collection, often in connection with the Mexican revolution.

With the April 1917 entry of the United States into World War I during Woodrow Wilson's administration, the Bureau's work was increased again. As a result of the war, the Bureau acquired responsibility for the Espionage, Selective Service, and Sabotage Acts, and assisted the Department of Labor by investigating enemy aliens. During these years Special Agents with general investigative experience and facility in certain languages augmented the Bureau.

William J. Flynn, former head of the Secret Service, became Director of the Bureau of Investigation in July 1919 and was the first to use that title. In October 1919, passage of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act gave the Bureau of Investigation another tool by which to prosecute criminals who previously evaded the law by crossing state lines. With the return of the country to "normalcy" under President Warren G. Harding in 1921, the Bureau of Investigation returned to its pre-war role of fighting the few federal crimes.

THE "LAWLESS" YEARS

The years from 1921 to 1933 were sometimes called the "lawless years" because of gangsterism and the public disregard for Prohibition, which made it illegal to sell or import intoxicating beverages. Prohibition created a new federal medium for fighting crime. But the Department of the Treasury, not the Department of Justice, had jurisdiction for these violations.

Attacking crimes that were federal in scope but local in jurisdiction called for creative solutions. The Bureau of Investigation had limited success using its narrow jurisdiction to investigate some of the criminals of "the gangster era." For example, it investigated Al Capone as a "fugitive federal witness." Federal investigation of a resurgent white supremacy movement also

required creativity. The Ku Klux Klan (KKK), dormant since the late 1800s, was revived in part to counteract the economic gains made by African Americans during World War I. The Bureau of Investigation used the Mann Act to bring Louisiana's philandering KKK "Imperial Kleagle" to justice.

Through these investigations and through more traditional investigations of neutrality violations and antitrust violations, the Bureau of Investigation gained stature. Although the Harding Administration suffered from unqualified and sometimes corrupt officials, the Progressive Era reform tradition continued among the professional Department of Justice Special Agents. The new Bureau of Investigation Director, William J. Burns, who had previously run his own detective agency, appointed 26-year-old J. Edgar Hoover as Assistant Director. Hoover, a graduate of George Washington University Law School, had worked for the Department of Justice since 1917, where he headed the enemy alien operations during World War I and assisted in the General Intelligence Division under Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, investigating suspected anarchists and communists.

After Harding died in 1923, his successor, Calvin Coolidge, appointed replacements for Harding's cronies in the Cabinet. For the new Attorney General, Coolidge appointed attorney Harlan Fiske Stone. Stone then, on May 10, 1924, selected Hoover to head the Bureau of Investigation. By inclination and training, Hoover embodied the Progressive tradition. His appointment ensured that the Bureau of Investigation would keep that tradition alive.

When Hoover took over, the Bureau of Investigation had approximately 650 employees, including 441 Special Agents. He immediately fired those Agents he considered unqualified and proceeded to professionalize the organization. For example, Hoover abolished the seniority rule of promotion and introduced uniform performance appraisals. Regular inspections of Headquarters and field office operations were scheduled. New Agents had to be between 25 and 35 years old. Then, in January 1928, Hoover established a formal training course for new Agents. He also returned to the earlier preference for Special Agents with law or accounting experience.

The new Director was also keenly aware that the Bureau of Investigation could not fight crime without public support. In remarks prepared for the Attorney General in 1925, he wrote, "The Agents of the Bureau of Investigation have been impressed with the fact that the real problem of law enforcement is in trying to obtain the cooperation and sympathy of the public and that they cannot hope to get such cooperation until they themselves merit the respect of the public."

Also in the early days of Hoover's directorship, a long

held goal of American law enforcement was achieved: the establishment of an Identification Division. Tracking criminals by means of identification records had been considered a crucial tool of law enforcement since the 19th century, and matching fingerprints was considered the most accurate method. By 1922, many large cities had started their own fingerprint collections.

In keeping with the Progressive Era tradition of federal assistance to localities, the Department of Justice created a Bureau of Criminal Identification in 1905 in order to provide a centralized reference collection of fingerprint cards. In 1907, the collection was moved, as a money-saving measure, to Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary, where it was staffed by convicts. Understandably suspicious of this arrangement, police departments formed their own centralized identification bureau maintained by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. It refused to share its data with the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. In 1924, Congress was persuaded to merge the two collections in Washington, D.C., under Bureau of Investigation administration. As a result, law enforcement agencies across the country began contributing fingerprint cards to the Bureau of Investigation by 1926.

By the end of the decade, Special Agent training was institutionalized, the field office inspection system was solidly in place, and the Identification Division was functioning. In addition, studies were underway that would lead to the creation of the Technical Laboratory and Uniform Crime Reports. The Bureau was equipped to end the "lawless years."

THE NEW DEAL

The 1929 stock market crash and the Great Depression brought hard times to America. Hard times, in turn, created more criminals--and also led Americans to escape their troubles through newspapers, radio, and movies.

To combat the crime wave, President Franklin D. Roosevelt influenced Congress in his first administration to expand federal jurisdiction, and his Attorney General, Homer Cummings, fought an unrelenting campaign against rampant interstate crime.

Noting the widespread interest of the media in this war against crime, Hoover carried the message of FBI work through them to the American people. He became as adept at publicizing his agency's work as he was at administering it. Prior to 1933, Bureau Agents had developed an esprit de corps, but the public considered them interchangeable with other federal investigators. Three years later, mere identification with the FBI was a source of special pride to its employees and commanded instant recognition and respect from the public.

During the early and mid-1930s several crucial decisions solidified the Bureau's position as the nation's premier law enforcement agency. In 1932, Congress passed a federal kidnapping statute. Then in May and June 1934, with gangsters like John Dillinger evading capture by crossing over state lines, it passed a number of federal crime laws that significantly enhanced the Bureau's jurisdiction. Congress also gave Bureau Agents statutory authority to carry guns and make arrests.

The Bureau of Investigation was renamed the United States Bureau of Investigation on July 1, 1932. Then, beginning July 1, 1933, the Department of Justice experimented for almost two years with a Division of Investigation that included the Bureau of Prohibition. Public confusion between Bureau of Investigation Special Agents and Prohibition Agents led to a permanent name change in 1935 for the agency composed of Department of Justice's investigators: the Federal Bureau of Investigation was thus born.

Contributing to its forensic expertise, the Bureau established its Technical Laboratory in 1932. Journalist Rex Collier called it "a novel research laboratory where government criminologists will match wits with underworld cunning." Originally the small laboratory operated strictly as a research facility. However, it benefitted from expanded federal funding, eventually housing specialized microscopes and extensive reference collections of guns, watermarks, typefaces, and automobile tire designs.

Also in 1935, the FBI National Academy was established to train police officers in modern investigative methods, since at that time only a few states and localities provided formal training to their peace officers. The National Academy taught investigative techniques to police officials throughout the United States, and starting in the 1940s, from all over the world.

The legal tools given to the FBI by Congress, as well as Bureau initiatives to upgrade its own professionalism and that of law enforcement, resulted in the arrest or demise of all the major gangsters by 1936. By that time, however, Fascism in Adolph Hitler's Germany and Benito Mussolini's Italy and Communism in Josef Stalin's Soviet Union threatened American democratic principles. With war on the horizon, a new set of challenges faced the FBI.

WORLD WAR II PERIOD

Germany, Italy, and Japan embarked on an unchecked series of invasions during the late 1930s. Hitler and Mussolini supported the Spanish Falangists in their successful civil war against the "Loyalist" Spanish government (1937-39). Although many Europeans

and North Americans considered the Spanish Civil War an opportunity to destroy Fascism, the United States, Great Britain, and France remained neutral; only Russia supported the Loyalists. To the shock of those who admired Russia for its active opposition to Fascism, Stalin and Hitler signed a nonaggression pact in August 1939. The following month, Hitler seized Poland, and Russia took Finland and the Baltic States. Great Britain and France declared war on Germany, which formed the "Axis" with Japan and Italy--and World War II began. The United States, however, continued to adhere to the neutrality acts it had passed in the mid-1930s.

As these events unfolded in Europe, the American Depression continued. The Depression provided as fertile an environment for radicalism in the United States as it did in Europe. European Fascists had their counterparts and supporters in the United States in the German-American Bund, the Silver Shirts, and similar groups. At the same time, labor unrest, racial disturbances, and sympathy for the Spanish Loyalists presented an unparalleled opportunity for the American Communist Party to gain adherents. The FBI was alert to these Fascist and Communist groups as threats to American security.

Authority to investigate these organizations came in 1936 with President Roosevelt's authorization through Secretary of State Cordell Hull. A 1939 Presidential Directive further strengthened the FBI's authority to investigate subversives in the United States, and Congress reinforced it by passing the Smith Act in 1940, outlawing advocacy of violent overthrow of the government.

With the actual outbreak of war in 1939, the responsibilities of the FBI escalated. Subversion, sabotage, and espionage became major concerns. In addition to Agents trained in general intelligence work, at least one Agent trained in defense plant protection was placed in each of the FBI's 42 field offices. The FBI also developed a network of informational sources, often using members of fraternal or veterans' organizations. With leads developed by these intelligence networks and through their own work, Special Agents investigated potential threats to national security.

Great Britain stood virtually alone against the Axis powers after France fell to the Germans in 1940. An Axis victory in Europe and Asia would threaten democracy in North America. Because of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, the American Communist Party and its sympathizers posed a double-edged threat to American interests. Under the direction of Russia, the American Communist Party vigorously advocated continued neutrality for the United States.

In 1940 and 1941, the United States moved further and further away from neutrality, actively aiding the Allies. In late 1940, Congress reestablished the draft. The FBI was responsible for locating draft evaders and deserters.

Without warning, the Germans attacked Russia on June 22, 1941. Thereafter, the FBI focused its internal security efforts on potentially dangerous German, Italian, and Japanese nationals as well as native-born Americans whose beliefs and activities aided the Axis powers.

The FBI also participated in intelligence collection. Here the Technical Laboratory played a pioneering role. Its highly skilled and inventive staff cooperated with engineers, scientists, and cryptographers in other agencies to enable the United States to penetrate and sometimes control the flow of information from the belligerents in the Western Hemisphere.

Sabotage investigations were another FBI responsibility. In June 1942, a major, yet unsuccessful, attempt at sabotage was made on American soil. Two German submarines let off four saboteurs each at Amagansett, Long Island, and Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida. These men had been trained by Germany in explosives, chemistry, secret writing, and how to blend into American surroundings. While still in German clothes, the New York group encountered a Coast Guard sentinel patrolling the beach, who ultimately allowed them to pass. However, afraid of capture, saboteur George Dasch turned himself in--and assisted the FBI in locating and arresting the rest of the team.

All were tried shortly afterward by a military tribunal and found guilty. Six who did not cooperate with the U.S. Government were executed a few days later. The others were sentenced to life imprisonment, but were returned to Germany after the war. The swift capture of these Nazi saboteurs helped to allay fear of Axis subversion and bolstered Americans' faith in the FBI.

Even before U.S. entry into the War, the FBI uncovered a major espionage ring. This group, the Frederick Duquesne spy ring, was the largest one discovered up to that time. The FBI was assisted by a loyal American with German relatives who acted as a double agent. For nearly two years the FBI ran a radio station for him, learning what Germany was sending to its spies in the United States while controlling the information that was being transmitted to Germany. The investigation led to the arrest and conviction of 33 spies.

War for the United States began December 7, 1941, when Japanese armed forces attacked ships and facilities at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The United States immediately declared war on Japan, and the next day Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. By 9:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, on December 7, the FBI was in a wartime mode. FBI Headquarters and the 54 field offices were placed on 24-hour schedules. On December 7 and 8, the FBI arrested previously identified aliens who threatened national security and turned them over to military or immigration authorities.

At this time, the FBI augmented its Agent force with National Academy graduates, who took an abbreviated training course. As a result, the total number of FBI employees rose from 7,400 to over 13,000, including approximately 4,000 Agents, by the end of 1943.

Traditional war-related investigations did not occupy all the FBI's time. For example, the Bureau continued to carry out civil rights investigations. Segregation, which was legal at the time, was the rule in the Armed Services and in virtually the entire defense industry in the 1940s. Under pressure from African-American organizations, the President appointed a Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC). The FEPC had no enforcement authority. However, the FBI could arrest individuals who impeded the war effort. The Bureau assisted the FEPC when a Philadelphia transit workers' union went out on strike against an FEPC desegregation order. The strike ended when it appeared that the FBI was about to arrest its leaders.

The most serious discrimination during World War II was the decision to evacuate Japanese nationals and American citizens of Japanese descent from the West Coast and send them to internment camps. Because the FBI had arrested the individuals whom it considered security threats, FBI Director Hoover took the position that confining others was unnecessary. The President and Attorney General, however, chose to support the military assessment that evacuation and internment were imperative. Ultimately, the FBI became responsible for arresting curfew and evacuation violators.

While most FBI personnel during the war worked traditional war-related or criminal cases, one contingent of Agents was unique. Separated from Bureau rolls, these Agents, with the help of FBI Legal Attaches, composed the Special Intelligence Service (SIS) in Latin America. Established by President Roosevelt in 1940, the SIS was to provide information on Axis activities in South America and to destroy its intelligence and propaganda networks. Several hundred thousand Germans or German descendants and numerous Japanese lived in South America. They provided pro-Axis pressure and cover for Axis communications facilities. Nevertheless, in every South American country, the SIS was instrumental in bringing about a situation in which, by 1944, continued support for the Nazis became intolerable or impractical.

In April 1945, President Roosevelt died, and Vice President Harry Truman took office as President. Before the end of the month, Hitler committed suicide and the German commander in Italy surrendered. Although the May 1945 surrender of Germany ended the war in Europe, war continued in the Pacific until August 14, 1945.

The world that the FBI faced in September 1945 was very different from the world of 1939 when the war began. American

isolationism had effectively ended, and, economically, the United States had become the world's most powerful nation. At home, organized labor had achieved a strong foothold; African Americans and women, having tasted equality during wartime labor shortages, had developed aspirations and the means of achieving the goals that these groups had lacked before the war. The American Communist Party possessed an unparalleled confidence, while overseas the Soviet Union strengthened its grasp on the countries it had wrested from German occupation--making it plain that its plans to expand Communist influence had not abated. And hanging over the euphoria of a world once more at peace was the mushroom cloud of atomic weaponry.

POSTWAR AMERICA

In February 1946 Stalin gave a public address in which he implied that future wars were inevitable until Communism replaced capitalism worldwide. Events in Europe and North America convinced Congress that Stalin was well on his way to achieving his goal. The Russian veto prevented the United Nations from curbing Soviet expansion under its auspices.

Americans feared Communist expansion was not limited to Europe. By 1947, ample evidence existed that pro-Soviet individuals had infiltrated the American Government. In June, 1945, the FBI raided the offices of Amerasia, a magazine concerned with the Far East, and discovered a large number of classified State Department documents. Several months later the Canadians arrested 22 people for trying to steal atomic secrets. Previously, Americans felt secure behind their monopoly of the atomic bomb. Fear of a Russian bomb now came to dominate American thinking. The Soviets detonated their own bomb in 1949.

Counteracting the Communist threat became a paramount focus of government at all levels, as well as the private sector. While U.S. foreign policy concentrated on defeating Communist expansion abroad, many U.S. citizens sought to defeat the Communist threat at home. The American Communist Party worked through front organizations or influenced other Americans who agreed with their current propaganda ("fellow travelers").

Since 1917, the FBI and its predecessor agencies had investigated suspected acts of espionage and sabotage. In 1939 and again in 1943, Presidential directives had authorized the FBI to carry out investigations of threats to national security. This role was clarified and expanded under Presidents Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower. Any public or private agency or individual with information about subversive activities was urged to report it to the FBI. A poster to that effect was distributed to police departments throughout the country. At the same time, it warned

Americans to "avoid reporting malicious gossip or idle rumors."

The FBI's authority to conduct background investigations on present and prospective government employees also expanded dramatically in the postwar years. The 1946 Atomic Energy Act gave the FBI "responsibility for determining the loyalty of individuals ...having access to restricted Atomic Energy data." Later, executive orders from both Presidents Truman and Eisenhower gave the FBI responsibility for investigating allegations of disloyalty among federal employees. In these cases, the agency requesting the investigation made the final determination; the FBI only conducted the investigation and reported the results.

Many suspected and convicted spies, such as Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, had been federal employees. Therefore, background investigations were considered to be just as vital as cracking major espionage cases.

Despite the threats to the United States of subversion and espionage, the FBI's extended jurisdiction, and the time-consuming nature of background investigations, the Bureau did not surpass the number of Agents it had during World War II--or its yearly wartime budget--until the Korean War in the early 1950s. After the Korean War ended, the number of Agents stabilized at about 6,200, while the budget began a steady climb in 1957.

Several factors converged to undermine domestic Communism in the 1950s. Situations like the Soviet defeat of the Hungarian rebellion in 1956 caused many members to abandon the American Communist Party. However, the FBI also played a role in diminishing Party influence. The Bureau was responsible for the investigation and arrest of alleged spies and Smith Act violators, most of whom were convicted. Through Hoover's speeches, articles, testimony, and books like Masters of Deceit, the FBI helped alert the public to the Communist threat.

The FBI's role in fighting crime also expanded in the postwar period through its assistance to state and local law enforcement and through increased jurisdictional responsibility.

Advances in forensic science and technical development enabled the FBI to devote a significant proportion of its resources to assisting state and local law enforcement agencies. One method of continuing assistance was through the National Academy. Another was to use its greater resources to help states and localities solve their cases.

A dramatic example of aid to a state occurred after the midair explosion of a plane over Colorado in 1955. The FBI Laboratory examined hundreds of airplane parts, pieces of cargo, and the personal effects of passengers. It pieced together evidence of a bomb explosion from passenger luggage, then

painstakingly looked into the backgrounds of the 44 victims. Ultimately, Agents identified the perpetrator and secured his confession, then turned the case over to Colorado authorities who successfully prosecuted it in a state court.

At the same time, Congress gave the FBI new federal laws with which to fight civil rights violations, racketeering, and gambling.

Up to this time, the interpretation of federal civil rights statutes by the Supreme Court was so narrow that few crimes, however heinous, qualified to be investigated by federal agents.

The turning point in federal civil rights actions occurred in the summer of 1964, with the murder of voting registration workers Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman, and James Chaney near Philadelphia, Mississippi. At the Department of Justice's request, the FBI conducted the investigation as it had in previous, less-publicized racial incidents. The case against the perpetrators took years to go through the courts. Only after 1966, when the Supreme Court made it clear that federal law could be used to prosecute civil rights violations, were seven men found guilty. By the late 1960s, the confluence of unambiguous federal authority and local support for civil rights prosecutions allowed the FBI to play an influential role in enabling African Americans to vote, serve on juries, and use public accommodations on an equal basis.

Involvement of the FBI in organized crime investigations also was hampered by the lack of possible federal laws covering crimes perpetrated by racketeers. After Prohibition, many mob activities were carried out locally, or if interstate, they did not constitute major violations within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

An impetus for federal legislation occurred in 1957 with the discovery by Sergeant Croswell of the New York State Police that many of the best known mobsters in the United States had met together in upstate New York. The FBI collected information on all the individuals identified at the meeting, confirming the existence of a national organized-crime network. However, it was not until an FBI Agent persuaded mob insider Joseph Valachi to testify that the public learned firsthand of the nature of La Cosa Nostra, the American "mafia."

On the heels of Valachi's disclosures, Congress passed two new laws to strengthen federal racketeering and gambling statutes that had been passed in the 1950s and early 1960s to aid the Bureau's fight against mob influence. The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 provided for the use of court-ordered electronic surveillance in the investigation of certain specified violations. The Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Statute of 1970 allowed organized groups to be prosecuted for all of their diverse criminal activities, without the crimes

being linked by a perpetrator or all-encompassing conspiracy. Along with greater use of Agents for undercover work by the late 1970s, these provisions helped the FBI develop cases that, in the 1980s, put almost all the major traditional crime family heads in prison.

A national tragedy produced another expansion of FBI jurisdiction. When President Kennedy was assassinated, the crime was a local homicide; no federal law addressed the murder of a President. Nevertheless, President Lyndon B. Johnson tasked the Bureau with conducting the investigation. Congress then passed a new law to ensure that any such act in the future would be a federal crime.

THE VIETNAM WAR ERA

President Kennedy's assassination introduced the violent aspect of the era known as the "Sixties." This period, which actually lasted into the mid-1970s, was characterized by idealism, but also by increased urban crime and a propensity for some groups to resort to violence in challenging the "establishment."

Most Americans objecting to involvement in Vietnam or to other policies wrote to Congress or carried peace signs in orderly demonstrations. Nevertheless, in 1970 alone, an estimated 3,000 bombings and 50,000 bomb threats occurred in the United States.

Opposition to the war in Vietnam brought together numerous anti-establishment groups and gave them a common goal. The convergence of crime, violence, civil rights issues, and potential national security issues ensured that the FBI played a significant role during this troubled period.

Presidents Johnson and Nixon and Director Hoover shared with many Americans a perception of the potential dangers to this country from some who opposed its policies in Vietnam. As Hoover observed in a 1966 PTA Magazine article, the United States was confronted with "a new style in conspiracy--conspiracy that is extremely subtle and devious and hence difficult to understand...a conspiracy reflected by questionable moods and attitudes, by unrestrained individualism, by nonconformism in dress and speech, even by obscene language, rather than by formal membership in specific organizations."

The New Left movement's "romance with violence" involved, among others, four young men living in Madison, Wisconsin. Antiwar sentiment was widespread at the University of Wisconsin (UW), where two of them were students. During the very early morning of August 24, 1970, the four used a powerful homemade bomb to blow up Sterling Hall, which housed the Army Math Research Center at UW.

A graduate student was killed and three others were injured.

That crime occurred a few months after National Guardsmen killed four students and wounded several others during an antiwar demonstration at Kent State University. The FBI investigated both incidents. Together, these events helped end the "romance with violence" for all but a handful of hardcore New Left revolutionaries. Draft dodging and property damage had been tolerable to many antiwar sympathizers. Deaths were not.

By 1971, with few exceptions, the most extreme members of the antiwar movement concentrated on more peaceable, yet still radical tactics, such as the clandestine publication of The Pentagon Papers. However, the violent Weathermen and its successor groups continued to challenge the FBI into the 1980s.

No specific guidelines for FBI Agents covering national security investigations had been developed by the Administration or Congress; these, in fact, were not issued until 1976. Therefore, the FBI addressed the threats from the militant "New Left" as it had those from Communists in the 1950s and the KKK in the 1960s. It used both traditional investigative techniques and counterintelligence programs ("Cointelpro") to counteract domestic terrorism and conduct investigations of individuals and organizations who threatened terroristic violence. Wiretapping and other intrusive techniques were discouraged by Hoover in the mid-1960s and eventually were forbidden completely unless they conformed to the Omnibus Crime Control Act. Hoover formally terminated all "Cointelpro" operations on April 28, 1971.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover died on May 2, 1972, just shy of 48 years as the FBI Director. He was 77. The next day his body lay in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol, an honor accorded only 21 other Americans.

Hoover's successor would have to contend with the complex turmoil of that troubled time. In 1972, unlike 1924 when Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone selected Hoover, the President appointed the FBI Director with confirmation by the Senate. President Nixon appointed L. Patrick Gray as Acting Director the day after Hoover's death. After retiring from a distinguished Naval career, Gray had continued in public service as the Department of Justice's Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Division. As Acting Director, Gray appointed the first women as Special Agents since the 1920s.

Shortly after Gray became Acting Director, five men were arrested photographing documents at the Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate Office Building in Washington, D.C. The break-in had been authorized by Republican Party officials. Within hours, the White House began its effort to cover up its role, and the new Acting FBI Director was inadvertently drawn into

it. FBI Agents undertook a thorough investigation of the break-in and related events. However, when Gray's questionable personal role was revealed, he withdrew his name from the Senate's consideration to be Director. He was replaced hours after he resigned on April 27, 1973, by William Ruckleshaus, a former Congressman and the first head of the Environmental Protection Agency, who remained until Clarence Kelley's appointment as Director on July 9, 1973. Kelley, who was Kansas City Police Chief when he received the appointment, had been an FBI Agent from 1940 to 1961.

AFTERMATH OF WATERGATE

Three days after Director Kelley's appointment, top aides in the Nixon Administration resigned amid charges of White House efforts to obstruct justice in the Watergate case. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigned in October, following charges of tax evasion. Then, following impeachment hearings that were broadcast over television to the American public throughout 1974, President Nixon resigned on August 9, 1974. Vice President Gerald R. Ford was sworn in as President that same day. In granting an unconditional pardon to ex-President Nixon one month later, he vowed to heal the nation.

Director Kelley similarly sought to restore public trust in the FBI and in law enforcement. He instituted numerous policy changes that targeted the training and selection of FBI and law enforcement leaders, the procedures of investigative intelligence collection, and the prioritizing of criminal programs.

In 1974, Kelley instituted Career Review Boards and programs to identify and train potential managers. For upper management of the entire law enforcement community, the FBI, in cooperation with the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Major Cities Chief Administrators, started the National Executive Institute, which provided high-level executive training and encouraged future operational cooperation.

Kelley also responded to scrutiny by Congress and the media on whether FBI methods of collecting intelligence in domestic security and counterintelligence investigations abridged Constitutional rights.

The FBI had traditionally used its own criteria for intelligence collection, based on executive orders and blanket authority granted by attorney generals. After congressional hearings, Attorney General Edward Levi established finely detailed guidelines for the first time. The guidelines for FBI foreign counterintelligence investigations went into effect on March 10,

1976, and for domestic security investigations on April 5, 1976.
(The latter were superseded March 21, 1983.)

Kelley's most significant management innovation, however, was implementing the concept of "Quality over Quantity" investigations. He directed each field office to set priorities based on the types of cases most important in its territory and to concentrate resources on those priority matters. Strengthening the "Quality over Quantity" concept, the FBI as a whole established three national priorities: foreign counterintelligence, organized crime, and white-collar crime. To handle the last priority, the Bureau intensified its recruitment of accountants. It also stepped up its use of undercover operations in major cases.

During Kelley's tenure as Director, the FBI made a strong effort to develop an Agent force with more women and one that was more reflective of the ethnic composition of the United States.

THE RISE OF INTERNATIONAL CRIME

In 1978, Director Kelley resigned and was replaced by former federal Judge William H. Webster. At the time of his appointment, Webster was serving as Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. He had previously been a Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

In 1982, following an explosion of terrorist incidents worldwide, Webster made counterterrorism a fourth national priority. He also expanded FBI efforts in the three others: foreign counterintelligence, organized crime, and white-collar crime.

The FBI solved so many espionage cases during the mid-1980s that the press dubbed 1985 "the year of the spy." The most serious espionage damage uncovered by the FBI was perpetrated by the John Walker spy ring and by former National Security Agency employee William Pelton.

Throughout the 1980s, the illegal drug trade severely challenged the resources of American law enforcement. To ease this challenge, in 1982 the Attorney General gave the FBI concurrent jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) over narcotics violations in the United States. The expanded Department of Justice attention to drug crimes resulted in the confiscation of millions of dollars in controlled substances, the arrests of major narcotics figures, and the dismantling of important drug rings. One of the most publicized, dubbed "the Pizza Connection" case, involved the heroin trade in the United States and Italy. It resulted in 18 convictions, including a former leader of the Sicilian Mafia. Then Assistant U.S. Attorney Louis J. Freeh, who

was to be appointed FBI Director in 1993, was key to prosecutive successes in the case.

On another front, Webster strengthened the FBI's response to white-collar crimes. Public corruption was attacked nationwide. Convictions resulting from FBI investigations included members of Congress (ABSCAM), the judiciary (GREYLORD), and state legislatures in California and South Carolina. A major investigation culminating in 1988 unveiled corruption in defense procurement (ILLWIND).

As the United States faced a financial crisis in the failures of savings and loan associations during the 1980s, the FBI uncovered instances of fraud that lay behind many of those failures. It was perhaps the single largest investigative effort undertaken by the FBI to that date: from investigating 10 bank failures in 1981, it had 282 bank failures under investigation by February 1987.

In 1984, the FBI acted as lead agency for security of the Los Angeles Olympics. In the course of its efforts to anticipate and prepare for acts of terrorism and street crime, it built important bridges of interaction and cooperation with local, state, and other federal agencies, as well as agencies of other countries. It also unveiled the FBI's Hostage Rescue Team as a domestic force capable of responding to complex hostage situations such as tragically occurred in Munich at the 1972 games.

Perhaps as a result of the Bureau's emphasis on combatting terrorism, such acts within the United States decreased dramatically during the 1980s. In 1986, Congress had expanded FBI jurisdiction to cover terrorist acts against U.S. citizens outside the U.S. boundaries.

On May 26, 1987, Judge Webster left the FBI to become Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Executive Assistant Director John E. Otto became Acting Director and served in that position until November 2, 1987. During his tenure, Acting Director Otto designated drug investigations as the FBI's fifth national priority.

On November 2, 1987, former federal Judge William Steele Sessions was sworn in as FBI Director. Prior to his appointment as FBI Director, Sessions served as the Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas. He had previously served as a District Judge and as U.S. Attorney for that district.

Under Director Sessions, crime prevention efforts, in place since Director Kelley's tenure, were expanded to include a drug demand reduction program. FBI offices nationwide began working closely with local school and civic groups to educate young

people to the dangers of drugs. Subsequent nationwide community outreach efforts under that program evolved and expanded through such initiatives as the Adopt-A-School/Junior G-Man Program.

THE POST-COLD WAR WORLD

The dismantling of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 electrified the world and dramatically rang up the Iron Curtain on the final act in the Cold War: the formal dissolution of the Soviet Union, which occurred on December 25, 1991.

While world leaders scrambled to reposition their foreign policies and redefine national security parameters, the FBI responded as an agency in January 1992 by reassigning 300 Special Agents from foreign counterintelligence duties to violent crime investigations across the country. It was an unprecedented opportunity to intensify efforts in burgeoning domestic crime problems--and at the same time to rethink and retool FBI national security programs in counterintelligence and counterterrorism.

In response to a 40-percent increase in crimes of violence over the previous 10 years, Director Sessions had designated the investigation of violent crime as the FBI's sixth national priority program in 1989. By November 1991 the FBI had created "Operation Safe Streets" in Washington, D.C.--a concept of federal, state, and local police task forces targeting fugitives and gangs. It was now ready to expand this operational assistance to police nationwide.

At the same time, the FBI Laboratory helped change the face of violent criminal identification. Its breakthrough use of DNA technology enabled genetic crime-scene evidence to positively identify--or rule out--suspects by comparing their particular DNA patterns. This unique identifier enabled the creation of a national DNA Index similar to the fingerprint index, which had been implemented in 1924.

The FBI also strengthened its response to white-collar crimes. Popularized as "crime in the suites," these nonviolent crimes had steadily increased as automation in and deregulation of industries had created new environments for fraud. Resources were, accordingly, redirected to combat the new wave of large-scale insider bank fraud and financial crimes; to address criminal sanctions in new federal environmental legislation; and to establish long-term investigations of complex health care frauds.

At the same time, the FBI reassessed its strategies in defending the national security, now no longer defined as the containment of communism and the prevention of nuclear war.

By creating the National Security Threat List, which was approved by the Attorney General in 1991, it changed its approach from defending against hostile intelligence agencies to protecting U.S. information and technologies. It thus identified all countries—not just hostile intelligence services—that pose a continuing and serious intelligence threat to the United States. It also defined expanded threat issues, including the proliferation of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons; the loss of critical technologies; and the improper collection of trade secrets and proprietary information.

As President Clinton was to note in 1994, with the dramatic expansion of the global economy "national security now means economic security."

Two events occurred in late 1992 and early 1993 that were to have a major impact on FBI policies and operations. In August 1992, the FBI responded to the shooting death of Deputy U.S. Marshal William Degan, who was killed at Ruby Ridge, Idaho, while participating in a surveillance of federal fugitive Randall Weaver. In the course of the standoff, Weaver's wife was accidentally shot and killed by an FBI sniper.

Eight months later, at a remote compound outside Waco, Texas, FBI Agents sought to end a 51-day standoff with members of a heavily armed religious sect who had killed four officers of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Instead, as Agents watched in horror, the compound burned to the ground from fires lit by members of the sect. Eighty persons, including children, died in the blaze.

These two events set the stage for public and congressional inquiries into the FBI's ability to respond to crisis situations.

On July 19, 1993, following allegations of ethics violations committed by Director Sessions, President Clinton removed him from office and appointed Deputy Director Floyd I. Clarke as Acting FBI Director. The President noted that Director Sessions' most significant achievement was broadening the FBI to include more women and minorities.

RECENT YEARS: 1993 -

Louis J. Freeh was sworn in as Director of the FBI on September 1, 1993.

Freeh came to the Bureau with impeccable credentials and unusual insight into the Bureau. He had served as an FBI Agent from 1975 to 1981 in the New York City Field Office and at FBI Headquarters before leaving to join the U.S. Attorney's Office for

The Southern District of New York. Here Freeh rose quickly and prosecuted many major FBI cases, including the notorious "Pizza Connection" case and the "VANPAC" mail bomb case. He was appointed a U.S. District Court Judge for the Southern District of New York in 1991. On July 20, 1993, President Clinton nominated him to be FBI Director. He was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on August 6, 1993.

Freeh began his tenure with a clearly articulated agenda that would respond both to deepening crime problems and to a climate of government downsizing. In his oath of office speech he called for new levels of cooperation among law enforcement agencies, both at home and abroad, and he announced his intention to restructure the FBI in order to maximize its operational response to crime.

Six weeks after taking office, he announced a major reorganization to streamline Headquarters operations of the FBI. Many management positions were abolished. Selected divisions and offices were merged, reorganized, or abolished. Soon after, Freeh ordered the transfer of 600 Special Agents serving in administrative positions to investigative positions in field offices. To revitalize an aging Agent work force, Freeh gained approval to end a 2-year hiring freeze on new Agents.

Freeh also instituted changes which affected current FBI employee policies and standards of conduct. These changes strengthened the FBI's traditionally high requirements for personal conduct and ethics, and established a "bright line" between what would be acceptable and what would not.

In continuation of the FBI's commitment to the advancement of minorities and women within the ranks of the organization, in October, 1993, Freeh appointed the first woman, the first man of Hispanic descent, and the second man of African-American descent to be named Assistant Director.

In late 1993, Freeh was given a simultaneous appointment to serve as Director of the Department of Justice's new Office of Investigative Agency Policies. From this position, he has been able to work effectively with law enforcement agencies within the Department of Justice to develop close cooperation on criminal law enforcement issues, including sharing information on drug intelligence, automation, firearms, and aviation support.

Also in late 1993, Freeh moved strongly to dramatize the importance of international cooperation on organized crime issues. He traveled to Sicily to honor his late friend and colleague Giovanni Falcone, who had been killed in a bomb blast with his wife and three bodyguards the year before. On the steps of the Palatine Chapel of the Palace of the Normans, in the face of the Mafia presence, Freeh challenged the Sicilian people "to oppose them with

your minds and hearts and the rule of law." This message was to be repeated and strengthened the following year in the new democratic capitals of Russia and Eastern Europe.

In the summer of 1994, Freeh led a delegation of high-level diplomatic and federal law enforcement officials to meet with senior officials of 11 European nations on international crime issues.

At the outset, Richard Holbrooke, U.S. Ambassador to Germany, declared, "This is the evolving American foreign policy. Law Enforcement is at the forefront of our national interest in this part of the world." Meetings were held with officials of Russia, Germany, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukraine, Austria, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. On July 4, 1994, Director Freeh officially announced the historic opening of an FBI Legal Attache Office in Moscow, the old seat of Russian communism.

Subsequently, international leaders and law enforcement officials have focused on ways to strengthen security measures against possible theft of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials from Russia and other former republics of the Soviet Union. They have sharpened joint efforts against organized crime, drug trafficking, and terrorism. They have also strongly supported the FBI's efforts to institute standardized training of international police in investigative processes, ethics, leadership, and professionalism: in April 1995, the International Law Enforcement Academy opened its doors in Budapest, Hungary. Staffed by FBI and other law enforcement trainers, the academy offers five eight-week courses a year, based on the FBI's National Academy concept.

To prepare the FBI for both domestic and foreign lawlessness in the 21st century, Freeh spearheaded the effort by law enforcement to ensure its ability, in the face of telecommunications advances, to carry out court-authorized electronic surveillance in major investigations affecting public safety and national security. This ability was secured when Congress passed the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act in October 1994.

He also mounted aggressive programs in specific criminal areas. During the years 1993 through 1996, these efforts paid off in successful investigations as diverse as the World Trade Center bombing in New York City; the Archer Daniels Midland international price-fixing conspiracies; the attempted theft of Schering-Plough and Merck pharmaceutical trade secrets; and the arrests of Mexican drug trafficker Juan Garcia-Abrego and Russian crime boss Vyacheslav Ivankov.

In 1996, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and the Economic Espionage Act were passed in

the closing days of the 104th Session of Congress, then signed into law. These new statutes enabled the FBI to significantly strengthen its criminal programs in health care fraud and the theft of trade secrets and intellectual property.

At the same time, Director Freeh initiated many changes to prepare for evolving criminal challenges. For example, he began construction of a new state-of-the-art FBI forensic laboratory. He formed the Critical Incident Response Group to deal efficiently with crisis situations. He created the Computer Investigations and Infrastructure Threat Assessment Center to respond to physical and cyber attacks against U.S. infrastructure. And, in 1996, he initiated a comprehensive and integrated FBI response to nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) crisis incidents when the FBI was designated lead law enforcement agency in NBC investigations.

*** *** *** ***

As it approaches its 90th anniversary, the FBI continues to anticipate and respond to emerging criminal threats.

Its work, on behalf of the American people, is being carried out by some of the most dedicated and talented employees found anywhere in the world today. All are committed to combatting criminal activity through the Bureau's investigations, programs, and law enforcement services. They continue the mission of that first small group of Special Agents in 1908 who established a tradition of service that has become the Bureau's motto: Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Office of Public and Congressional Affairs
Federal Bureau of Investigation
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

<http://www.fbi.gov>

FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT FBI History

FILE NO. 62-24172

VOLUME NO. 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/1/1948

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<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Renneberger	
 Chief Clerk's Office	
<input type="checkbox"/> Records Section	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mail Room	
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- Send File
 Place on Record
 Place on Record
and Return
 Phone me
 See me
 Note and return
 Please handle
 File our files

Re: FBI History

H. H. CLEGG
Room 5256, Ext. 484

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Department Cir.
No. 74

F. B. I.

March 16, 1909.

ORDER ESTABLISHING BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For the purpose of facilitating the investigation work under this Department, the office of the Chief Examiner shall hereafter be called the Bureau of Investigation, and the Chief Examiner is hereby authorized and designated to act as the Chief of the said Bureau, and as such shall have supervision over the work of all persons whose compensation or expenses are paid from the appropriation "Miscellaneous Expenses, United States Courts", or the appropriation "Detection and Prosecution of Crimes," and who are employed for the purpose of collecting evidence or of making investigations or examinations of any kind for this Department or the officers thereof.

GEO. W. WICKERSHAM,

Attorney General. 62-24172-

NOT RECORDED

MAR 29 1977

MAR 29 1977-h

The United States Daily
Washington

ESTABLISHED MARCH 4, 1926

DAVID LAWRENCE, PRESIDENT
JAY JEROME WILLIAMS, PUBLISHER
JOHN E. RICE, GENERAL MANAGER
VICTOR WHITLOCK, DIRECTOR OF ADVERTISING

July 12, 1926

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

62-78

① FBI

Dear Mr. Hoover:

How many subscriptions to The United States Daily will you need for the fiscal year just starting, for the Bureau of Investigation?

We make this inquiry now because at this time bureaus, divisions, and independent establishments are sending in their orders.

If, like some of the other government branches, it is impossible for you to pay your subscriptions in advance, we can tell you that we have made arrangements to bill you in accordance with your particular requirements, after the paper has started.

Yours very truly,

Jay Jerome Williams

Jay Jerome Williams

Publisher

TR

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JUL 13 1926

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-24172-X
62-12831

JUL 13 1926
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. One
FILE

File
JUL 13 1926

All the Facts—
No Opinion

The United States Daily

Presenting the Only Daily Record of the Official Acts of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Branches of the Government

Vol. 1, No. 93.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1926.

137

Future of Tariff
Is Said to Rest on
Haugen Farm Bill

Broad Commodity Products
"Extinction of Protective
Policy" If Measure Is
Dismayed.

Duty on Chewing Gum
Reduced by Germany

Wages So Strong People Return to
Country to Leave York on
American Products.

Government's American
Products Are Very
Expensive, Too Expensive
For Many People To Buy
Them.

Tax Receipts
Show Increase
Of Five Million

Statement of Internal Revenue
Bureau Given For May
in \$106,111,611.

Bill Would Provide
For "Study of Man"

Senate Committee Appoints
Committee of Selection in Library
of Congress for Survey.

Work at Home
Scheme Results
In Fraud

Work

Dining Cars to Have
Meat Grading Service

Department of Agriculture An-
nounces Duty Inspection Will
Proceed Under Standard

Appropriations
At First Session
\$4,350,000,000

Amounts for Discretionary and
Priority for Rivers and
Harbors Not Included
in Total.

PRICE 5 CENTS

FROM: The United States Daily.

SEARCHED & INDEXED

62-24172-X1

TO: All Bureau and Division Chiefs,

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

23rd and M Streets, N. W.,

SUBJECT: News Announcements.

AUG 18 1926

August 18, 1926.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Div. Two

FILE

AUG 20 1926

62-7

We would appreciate your cooperation in sending us, either by mail or messenger, copies of all letters received by you and your answers thereto which may be of news interest either to the special groups of people affected or the general public. We publish only authorized information and we have no desire to receive this for ourselves alone as a special or exclusive service. Should you desire us to furnish a proof or copy to be posted in the National Press Club or to be given to the news associations, we will be glad to furnish the extra copy to whoever may be designated. Our purpose is merely to make sure that we are getting a complete record of governmental activities.

OF B.I./
D.F.B.
O

We have stationed a reporter in every department and in every independent establishment who is assigned to call at every bureau or division at least once every day. Should you have any letters or copies of correspondence that require approval by a higher officer, our representative will be glad to submit the material he has gathered to such higher official. Our reporters are instructed not to send us anything for publication unless it has been fully authorized by the governmental

bureau or division in question. You may, therefore, place implicit confidence in our representatives and give them oral announcements or memoranda. Inasmuch as it is physically impossible to make more than one call every day, we would appreciate it if you asked your stenographers to make an extra copy of important letters answered by you and notify us about it at once. We can use material up to 5 P. M., but should, so far as possible, have your announcements in hand before four o'clock whenever possible. Please telephone WEST 2880 if you wish a reporter to come to your office.

Please bear in mind that every member of Congress reads The United States Daily and that the activities of governmental bureaus are of especial interest to them. In fact, by revealing to Congress constantly the enormous amount of work done by the bureaus, there is no doubt that there will be an increase in appreciation of the service rendered by administrative officers.

Trusting that we may have your cooperation, we remain,

Respectfully yours

THE UNITED STATES DAILY

C. Marshall

Chief of News Staff.

CCM/L

The United States Daily

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November 9, 1926.

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NOV 10 1926

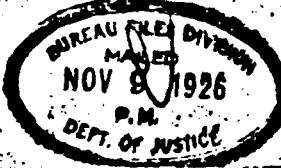
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DODGE.

I am attaching hereto a copy of a communication received by me from an official of the United States Daily, which requests certain information. I am forwarding this to you for your attention in view of the fact that no information of any character can be furnished except from your office.

Very truly yours,

Moore

Director.



The United States Daily
Washington

ESTABLISHED MARCH 4, 1926

DAVID LAWRENCE, PRESIDENT
JAY JEROME WILLIAMS, PUBLISHER
JOHN E. RICE, GENERAL MANAGER
VICTOR WHITLOCK, DIRECTOR OF ADVERTISING

November 6, 1926

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The United States Daily is making a topical survey of all the units of the national government, grouping related activities. The work of each unit will be covered in a special article to be submitted for revision and approval to the bureau before publication. In order to assist us in grouping the bureaus, we are asking all chiefs of bureaus or divisions to check herein the activities in which their units are engaged. Would you kindly look over the attached list, check off the topics which touch your unit and return to us in the enclosed envelope? This will be of great assistance to us in covering the work of the various units in their proper order.

O.F. B.I.

Owing to the magnitude of this task, considerable time may elapse before some of the bureaus are reached in the survey but all will be covered thoroughly and ample time will be given before publication for personal consultation with each bureau chief, careful preparation of his article and revision by him.

We are sure we can count upon you for full cooperation
62-24172-X2
in this great educational work.

RECORDED NOV 11 1926 Sincerely yours,

C. J. Marshall
Chief of News Staff.

11-9-26
11-9-26

62-2831-21
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 10 1926 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. One

H.H.



Below is a listing of topics under which official government information appearing in the United States Daily, is summarized and cross-referenced, in its DAILY, WEEKLY, and ANNUAL INDEXES, which are supplied free of charge to all subscribers.

Agriculture	Government Personnel	Agents
Anti-Trust Laws	Government Supplies	Pensions
Appropriations	Hardware	Postal Service
Associations	Highways	Prohibition
Automotive Industry	Home Economics	Public Health
Aviation	Immigration	Public Roads
Banking	Indian Affairs	Public Utility
Bankruptcy	Interstate Highways	Publishers
Books and Periodicals	Interior Affairs	Radio
Census Data	Insular Possessions	Railroads
Chemicals	Insurance	Reclamation
Child Welfare	International Law	Reforms
Civil Service	Iron and Steel	Retail Trade
Claims	Judiciary	Revenue Receipts
Coal	Labor	Rubber
Commerce and Trade	Other	Science
Congress	Patents	Shipping
Construction	Manufacturers	Silk
Conservation	Mining	Social Welfare
Consumption	Mines and Minerals	Space
Cotton	Motion Pictures	Supreme Court
Cottons	Municipal Government	Tariff
District of Columbia	Narcotics	Education
Economic Relations	National Defense	Territories
Employment	Naturalization	Textiles
Electrical Industry	Combinations	Tobacco
Fisheries	Oil	Trade Marks
Foreign Affairs	Packers	Trade Practices
Foreign Trade	Passports	Veterans
Forestry		Water Power
Furniture		Weather
Gas Industry		Wholesale Trade
		Wool

62-24172-X3

67-12831-3

June 28, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DODGE

JUN 28 1927

I am transmitting attached hereto copy of communication, together with enclosure, received from Mr. C. G. Marshall, Chief of News Staff, The United States Daily, under date of June 22.

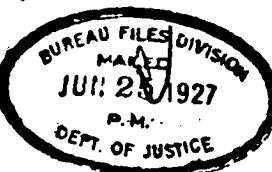
It will be noted that this communication requests either the preparation of an article with reference to the functions of this Bureau, or my submission to an interview.

Will you please advise me as to your views and wishes in the premises, that is as to whether or not an article should be prepared, or whether it would be preferable to permit the newspaper representative to conduct an interview.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 30154



The United States Daily

Washington

THE ONLY COMPLETE DAILY RECORD
OF THE GOVERNMENT
ESTABLISHED MARCH 6, 1926

DAVID LAWRENCE, PRESIDENT
JAY JEROME WILLIAMS, PUBLISHER
JOHN F. RICE, GENERAL MANAGER
VICTOR WHITLOCK, DIRECTOR OF ADVERTISING

June 22, 1927.



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The United States Daily is making a topical survey of the Government. In the series of articles now running are being shown the practical contacts between divisions and bureaus of the Government of the United States, irrespective of their place in the administration organization.

We would be pleased to have an article by you on the functions of your office. If you do not feel that you have time to prepare such an article, we would be glad to send a member of our staff to interview you for material for such an article, to be submitted to you for approval or revision before publication. These articles are running between 1,200 and 1,500 words in length.

O F. B. I. |
I hope that you will find time to prepare this article yourself, but if you cannot, will you be kind enough to inform me when you can see one of our reporters.

I am attaching a copy of the article printed in today's issue, which will give you a general idea as to the character of these articles in the event you have not already seen it.

Sincerely yours,

C. Marohae

Chief of News Staff.

JUN 27 1927

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July 19, 1927.

Mr. C. C. Marshall,
Chief of News Staff,
United States Daily,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of June 22, 1927, requesting an article on the functions of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

In accordance therewith, I am transmitting, attached hereto, a review of the functions and scope of the Bureau which I trust may meet your wishes.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 245914.

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 21 1927 A. M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

3: L: 11

Highway
The Highway
is being
the valley can
rise and cannot
be given to others
~~yellow~~ to it.

Bureau of Investigation Inquires Into Violations Of Federal Laws and Keeps Criminal Records

Topic 18—Law Enforcement

In this series of articles presenting a *Practical Survey of the Government* are shown the practical contacts between divisions and bureaus irrespective of their place in the administrative organization. Groups of articles have been presented explaining Government activities under each of the following topics: First, Public Health; second, Foreign Relations; third, Education; fourth, Finance; fifth, Conservation; sixth, Industry; seventh, Transportation; eighth, Taxation; ninth, Social Welfare; tenth, Trade Practices; eleventh, Science; twelfth, Shipping; thirteenth, Foreign Trade; fourteenth, Arts; fifteenth, Public Utilities; sixteenth, Communications; and seventeenth, National Defense. The present group deals with Federal activities in connection with Law Enforcement.

By J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.

THE Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice has been organized as a functioning investigative division of the Department of Justice since 1908. It is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

As a matter of practical policy, the Bureau of Investigation conducts investigative inquiries into such violations, or alleged violations, of Federal laws or statutes as are not specifically assigned, by legislative

First Article—Bureau of Investigation
action or otherwise, to other governmental investigative agencies.

Among the classes of cases investigated by the Bureau may be listed the following: Bribery of Federal officials, civil rights and domestic violence, contempt of court, copyrights, crimes on the high seas, crimes on Indian and Government reservations, impersonation of Government officials, intimidation of witnesses in Federal cases, neutrality violations, questions relative to pardon and parole cases involving Federal prisoners, passports, patents, peonage cases, perjury in Federal courts, violations of the Red Cross Act, National Bank Act, National Bankruptcy Act, thefts from interstate shipments, violations or alleged violations of the anti-trust laws, White Slave Traffic Act, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, illegal use of interstate railway passes, thefts, embezzlement and illegal possession of Government property, War Risk Insurance Act, frauds against the Government, etc.

Field offices of the Bureau of Investigation are situated in the larger cities of the United States. The investigative work of the Bureau is carried on by so-called special agents. There is also a division covering the work of expert accountants required in the investigation of various cases involving violations of the National Bank Act, National Bankruptcy Act, Postal Frauds, Farm Loan Act, etc., etc.

As an indication of the work of the Bureau of Investigation there is submitted the following table showing sentences, fines and recoveries imposed and secured by the work of the Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926:

	Sentences Yrs. Mo. Days	Fines	Recoveries
Adjusted compensation 1924		\$5.00	
Anti-trust	295,801.00		
Alaskan matters	101.00		\$625.25
Bankruptcy	70,100.00		922,886.32
Bootleggers and sureties	3,440.00		16,960.96
Bribery	15,497.00		50.00
Contempt of court	4,410.00		2,062.96
Counterfeiting	330.00		6,979.60
Court of Claims			804,433.18
Crimes on Government and Indian reservations	1,175.00		4,921.26
Crimes on high seas	1,200.00		334.00
Customs, laws and smuggling	3,250.00		8,060.25
Explosives	100.00		
Frauds against Government	5,119.51		1,910.54
Illegal wearing of uniforms	460.00		274.00
Immigration	1,850.00		8,060.00
Impersonation	8,475.00		720.50
Income tax	5,900.00		243.00
Interstate commerce except thefts	16,500.00		1,000.00
Intimidating witnesses	800.00		
Jury investigations	207.11.14		
Mexican matters	4. 0. 0		
Miscellaneous matters	19. 5. 1		
Miscellaneous (by accountants)	28. 11. 1		
Narcotic	7. 2. 2		
National Banking Act	1. 2. 0		
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act	218. 3. 26		
Naturalization	68. 3. 1		
Passports and visas	315. 0. 0		1,000.00
Peonage	2,083. 3. 16		772.50
Ferjury	1. 3. 1		
Postal violations except postal frauds	5. 0. 10		163,200.00
Prohibition Act	2. 0. 2		163,574.19
Radical matters	28. 11. 3		1,930,709.86
Selective service	42. 2. 1		
Thefts, embezzlement and illegal possession of Govt. property	102. 4. 13		8,804.21
Thefts from interstate shipments	41. 0. 0		120,561.00
Using mails to defraud	5. 0. 0		184,101.30
War Risk Insurance	109. 0. 0		129.50
White Slave Traffic Act	367. 0. 0		
	40. 0. 0		
	16. 5. 1		
	638. 3. 27		
		11,200.00	56,117.81
		39,175.00	60,098.80
		11,950.00	
		3,443.00	4,508.07
		86,458.83	8,100.00
	4,494. 3. 16	81,038,856.42	56,625,619.59

There were two life sentences, both for crimes on Government and Indian reservations.

SPECIAL agents of the Bureau of Investigation are selected with the utmost care and after the most rigid tests have been applied. Appointments are confined to those possessing LL. B. or LL. M. degrees from recognized law schools or colleges.

It has been found that a comprehensive knowledge of law is practically an indispensable requirement in the intellectual equipment of a modern investigator. It is recognized, also, that the moral equipment of a high-class investigator is of positive importance. No special agent of the Bureau of Investigation is appointed who has not first been thoroughly investigated and whose entire career has not been subjected to the closest scrutiny. All agents appointed must have spotless records and must not have been guilty of any offense, either civil or criminal, at any time. The age limit has been set between the years of 25 and 40.

Agents of the Bureau perform every investigative activity in cases involving violations of Federal statutes up to the point at which a case is presented in court for actual trial. All agents therefore are well grounded in the laws of evidence and not only possess the theoretical training which a legal course affords, but develop, through experience in performing investigative work in intricate cases, and sitting at the council table with United States attorneys in court during the trial of these cases, a practical knowledge of legal procedure which enables them to exercise the requisite investigative skill and judgment in the performance of their duties.

THE work of the Bureau is growing rapidly, although there has been no increase (in fact, there has been a substantial decrease in the past five or six years) in the investigative personnel. Among the classes of cases showing a substantial increase from year to year may be noted those involving violations of the National Bankruptcy Act and the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Violations of the latter are particularly numerous and are increasing rapidly.

In addition to the investigative work under the jurisdiction of the Bureau, it should be noted that the Director of the Bureau is vested with the immediate supervision and direction of the National Division of

Identification. This institution was created by an Act of Congress and its official statutory existence was initiated on July 1, 1924.

It commenced to function under the provisions of an appropriation act covering the general expenses of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. This act carried a special provision authorizing and providing funds for the acquisition, maintenance and exchange of criminal identification records with the officials of the Government and States. The Identification Division is located in the Hurley-Wright Building, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. It is manned by an expert personnel of fingerprint classifiers and searchers, together with the necessary clerical staff.

There are, at the present time, in the possession of the National Division of Identification 1,219,511 fingerprint records of criminals both of national and international importance and of current actual interest and value. This Division is supported by, and operates in close daily contact with, law enforcement officials throughout the country, more particularly with the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The Division receives an average of 600 fingerprint cards daily from law enforcement officials throughout this country and abroad.

THESE records are, immediately upon receipt, classified and searched and in the event any previous criminal record is found in the archives of the Division, a complete notice covering the details thereof is immediately transmitted to the law enforcement officials, penal institutions, etc., transmitting said prints to the Bureau.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, there were 166,920 fingerprint inquiries received by the Bureau. Of the prints received, a total of 52,223 identifications were accomplished, showing past criminal records of minor or major importance. The value of this service and its importance in connection with the work of law enforcement officials everywhere in conjunction with the investigative work of the Bureau is increasing from year to year.

In the next article of this series, to be printed August 2, Howard Sutherland, Alien Property Custodian, will discuss the functions of his office.

The United States Daily

Washington

THE DAILY COMPLETE DOCUMENTARY RECORD
OF THE GOVERNMENT
ESTABLISHED MARCH 1, 1926

DAVID LAWRENCE, PRESIDENT
JAY JEROME WILLIAMS, CHIEF EDITOR
JOHN E. HICKEY, GENERAL MANAGER
VICTOR WILLETT, CIRCULATION MANAGER

June 22, 1927.



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

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I hope that you will find time to prepare this article yourself, but if you cannot, will you be kind enough to inform me when you can see one of our reporters.

I am attaching a copy of the article printed in today's issue, which will give you a general idea as to the character of these articles in the event you have not already seen it.

Sincerely yours,

C. G. Marshall

Chief of News Staff.

8-17.
Encl. 1.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1927.

AUTHORIZED STATEMENTS ONLY ARE PRESENTED HERIN, BEING
PUBLISHED WITHOUT COMMENT BY THE UNITED STATES DAILY.

of the Government

United States
of the amount
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at for objects
and that it is
good business
etc.

MAKING a daily topical survey of
all the bureaus of the National
Government, grouping related activi-
ties, is a work which will enable our
citizens to understand and use the fine
facilities the Congress provides for
them. Such a survey will be useful to
schools, colleges, business and profes-
sions here and abroad.

—CALVIN COOLIDGE,
President of the United States,
1923—

John WILSON,
United States,
1913-1921

Enforces Regulations Plant Marine and Seamen

Shipping

Bureau of Navigation.

it to the crew, accounting for such moneys to the shipping companies under bond. They arbitrate disputes between crews and officers of vessels and assist the owners or masters of vessels about to sail in obtaining crews.

They take charge of the effects of deceased seamen, together with any wages due them, accounting in these matters to the Federal courts having jurisdiction. They maintain records of the shipment and discharge of seamen; assist in the location of missing seamen for relatives and consult; examine food on vessels; assist sick seamen to enter the Marine Hospitals conducted by the Public Health Service; investigate alleged attempts to "shanghai" seamen; and distribute books and magazines to ships.

In the arbitration of disputes between masters and seamen on questions involving wages, fines, discipline, and similar matters, the decisions of the Commissioners as to matters of fact are final.

WHILE, as has been recounted, the Bureau of Navigation is generally responsible for the enforcement of the navigation laws of the country, in the discharge of this responsibility the Bureau relies to a very great extent upon employees of the Department of the Treasury, chiefly customs officers.

These officers perform practically all of the work involved in the admeasurement of and documenting of vessels, and in the collection of tonnage dues and navigation fines, penalties and forfeitures; in the recording of bills of sale, conveyances, and mortgages affecting vessel property; in the enforcement of the laws relating to the entry and clearance of vessels at American ports; in the enforcement of the laws providing for the safety and welfare of steerage passengers; and in the enforcement of the laws concerning neutrality, and the laws reserving to American vessels the transportation of cargoes and passengers in the domestic commerce of the United States.

The customs officers in the performance of these duties receive their instructions directly from and make their reports directly to the Bureau of Naviga-

Clerks in Third-Class Post Offices Denied Benefits of Retirement Act

Department of Interior Rules They Are Not Federal Employees and So Are Not Entitled to Annuities.

Clerks in post offices of the third or fourth class are not employees of the Government, and are not, therefore, entitled to the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Department of the Interior has ruled in a decision affirming an opinion by the Commissioner of Pensions.

Such clerks are hired by the postmaster without regard to civil service rules and are paid at such rates as may be agreed upon by contract between themselves and the postmaster, the Department pointed out. This policy has become an established rule, due to recurrences of the question, and is concurred in by the Civil Service Commission and the Post Office Department, it is stated.

The full text of the decision, signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, John H. Edwards, follows:

Helen S. Swan; Retirement Division, Bureau of Pensions; Claim No. R. 7930; rejection of claim for increase of annuity; affirmed.

Appeal from the Bureau of Pensions. Helen S. Swan was granted annuity under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 22, 1920 (41 Stat. 614), at the rate of \$351.60 per annum, effective August 30, 1921, on account of disability. The total period of service credited as basis for the said annuity was 15 years, 2 months, and 10 days, which included about 4 years of service in a third-class post office.

Original Practice Has Been Changed

At the time of that adjudication, it was the practice to credit service of that character, but that practice was later abandoned for the reason that such employment is regarded as contract service engaged for by the postmaster and paid for by him partly out of allowances allotted by the Post Office Department. Such clerks are not employees of the

Post Office Department. Their compensation and tenure are wholly subject to the control of the postmaster.

In the adjudication of annuities under section 8 of the amendatory retirement act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 904), the Department is not permitted to reduce the rate of annuity granted under the prior law. In the case of Florence E. French, decided November 9, 1926, the Department held (syllabus):

"Clerks in post offices of the third and fourth classes are employees of the postmasters of those offices, not employees of the United States, and are not, therefore, entitled to credit for such service under the retirement law."

"Where in the adjustment under section 8 of the amendatory retirement act of July 3, 1926, of an annuity granted to an employee who was retired under the pre-existing law, the computation would result in a smaller annuity than that allowed under the old act, the rate of the annuity as previously computed will be reduced."

Part of Service Not to Be Credited

In the present case it appears that the annuitant has been paid at the rate of \$395.04 per annum from July 1, 1926, which would be a proper increase under the new act if all of the service were subject to credit, but by decision of May 7, 1927, the Commissioner of Pensions ruled that the aforesaid service in a third-class post office was not subject to credit in readjudication of the claim under the new act, in harmony with current interpretation of the law, and that the old annuity should stand. He also held that the overpayment under the new law should be recovered. The claimant has appealed from that action and urges that all of the service should be credited and the increased rate of the new law applied.

The Department has had frequent occasion to consider this question, and it has become an established rule, concurred in by the Civil Service Commission and the Post Office Department, that clerks in post offices of the third or fourth-class are not employees of the Government. They are hired by the postmaster without regard to civil service rules and are paid at such rates as may be agreed upon by contract between themselves and the postmaster. The Government has no voice in the tenure of their service, their hours of labor, or their compensation.

In the administration of the retirement law, credit for service has been denied in the cases of star-route mail carriers, special delivery letter carriers, and others engaged by contractors in the

Army Orders

Infantry.

Lieut. Col. William H. Clendenin, relieved from detail with Organized Reserves of Third Corps Area, detailed to duty at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla.

Lieut. Col. Ralph H. Leavitt, orders detailing him to Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, revoked.

Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. George Lubenoff, relieved from assignment in office of Quartermaster General, ordered to Camp Perry, Ohio, for

tion, which formulates the necessary rules and regulations, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, and is ultimately responsible for the administration.

THE Bureau at Washington decides all questions and disputes which may arise in connection with the registry, enrollment, and licensing of vessels; the entry and clearance of ships at American ports; the assessment and collection of tonnage taxes; and the recording of mortgages, bills of sale, and transfer of vessel ownership. It directly supervises the admeasurement of vessels; and it receives and examines the accounts of customs officers relating to the collection of navigation fees, fines, penalties, forfeitures, and similar items. It has a special field personnel engaged in the enforcement of the motor-boat laws.

Under the law the Bureau is required to investigate and report to Congress upon the effect of the laws regarding the merchant marine. Every four years it compiles and publishes a volume called "Navigation Laws of the United States," which is a compilation of the navigation laws and the rules and regulations issued by the Department of Commerce for their administration and enforcement. Each year the Bureau collects and publishes comprehensive statistics relating to the merchant marine.

In the next article of this series, the Commissioner of Lighthouses, George R. Putnam, will tell of the work of the Lighthouse Service.

St. Louis Daily Publishing Corporation

ade promptly if they , purchasers who ad- at the product is with- mand a refund in ac- promises are sent a bich they are advised is sending two more stery. The customer store or one of these cans in a friend's car.

Ent Ask Refund.

it was stated by the respondents that 8 per cent of customers request plan of sending two stery as indicated, re-

age of those insisting per cent.

é agents sell 'Motor- oes not work satisfac- tients make refund to are clearly entitled to

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ws that when such the concern for reim- e sent a form letter in

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second test and if the of satisfied, to send his and the date the first

to his car, to the con- n then sends the cus- be filled out and when

to the concern it is take a refund. Unless

ers the form sent him agent will not receive

ill, therefore, lose the concern for the prod-

cluded in Order. be evidence about the city of the citation to

show cause in this case why a fraud order should not be issued approximately 400 pieces of mail were being received daily addressed to the M-M Laboratories, Inc., M-M Laboratories, and about 12 pieces daily for L. Forgrave, Director, and while no mail is being received for W. C. Phillips, General Manager, and M. H. Wright, Advertising Director. Therefore I have to recommend that the names of W. C. Phillips and M. H. Wright be not included in the fraud order at this time.

"The evidence shows, and I so find, that this is a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises.

"I therefore recommend that a fraud order be issued against M-M Laboratories, Inc., M-M Laboratories and L. Forgrave, Director, at Chicago, Ill."

Navy Orders

Capt. Kenneth G. Castleman, det. command U. S. S. Vestal; to Chief of Staff, to Rear Adm. Mark L. Bristol, Comdr. in Chief, Asiatic Flt.

Comdr. William A. Hall, det. aide on staff. Dest. Sqdns., Setg. Flt.; to Naval Attaché, Am. Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Lieut. Comdr. Andrew H. Addoms, det. Subm. Divs., Coco Solo, C. Z.; to Rec. Ship, San Francisco.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert O. Glover, det. Bd. Inspn. and Survey, Navy Dept.; to aide and flag secy on staff, Dest. Sqdns., Setg. Flt.

Lieut. William P. Bacon, orders April 15, 1927, modified; to ast. Inspn. of Nat. Mat'l., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieut. Malcolm F. Scheffel, det. Bu. Aero.; to Aircraft Sqdns., Setg. Flt.

Lieut. Joseph H. Severyn, det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to U. S. S. Chase.

Comdr. Clyde B. Camerer (M. C.), det. Nav. Eng'r., Mare Island, Calif.; to U. S. S. West Virginia.

Comdr. George W. Shepard (M. C.), det. U. S. S. West Virginia; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. John J. Reed (S. C.), det. Navy

in connection with executive on national matches.

First Lieut. Irwin H. Joffee, ordered, failing him for duty at Fort Hayes, Ohio, amended, he is ordered to Fort McPherson, Georgia.

Capt. Charles L. Kindler, San Francisco, ordered to report to Army retiring board, Ninth Corps Area, for examination.

Capt. Bernard J. Finan, relieved from duty at Camp Devens, Mass., detailed to duty with Organized Reserves of First Corps Area.

Artillery.

Capt. William T. Andrews, Coast Artillery Corps, orders assigning him to Fort Monroe, Va., revoked.

Maj. Robert C. Eddy, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved from duty with Organized Reserves of First Corps Area, detailed to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Other Branches.

Capt. Charles C. Gans, Medical Corps, relieved from further observation at Walter Reed General Hospital.

Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, Cavalry, relieved from duty as military attache of Mexico, assigned to First Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Texas, with temporary duty in office of Assistant Chief of Staff.

Brig. Gen. Edward L. King and Brig. Gen. George LeR. Irwin, detailed as a member of Army classification board, vice Brig. Gen. Malvern Hill Barnum and Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, who are relieved.

First Lieut. Lloyd Barnett, Air Corps, relieved from further assignment at Crissy Field, Calif., detailed as instructor of Air Corps, Alabama National Guard, with station at Birmingham, Ala.

Capt. Ann N. Duncan, Air Corps, relieved from duty as instructor, Alabama National Guard, ordered to Langley Field, Va.

Maj. Samuel Gordon Green, Ordnance Department Reserve, ordered to active duty, reporting to Assistant Secretary of War.

Maj. Theodore R. Maul, Quartermaster Corps, relieved from assignment at Fort Adams, R. I., detailed to duty with Organized Reserves of First Corps Area, with station at Springfield, Mass.

Capt. Fred E. Hagan, Quartermaster Corps, two days.

Leave of Absence.

Lieut. Col. Walter D. Smith, General Staff, one month.

Maj. Joseph J. Grace, Signal Corps, one month.

Yard, Washington, D. C.; to U. S. S. Mercy.

Comdr. Frank H. Lash (Ch. C.), det. Nav. Trng Sta., San Diego, Calif.; to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick E. Haebler (C. C.), det. Bu. C. and R.; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. Comdr. Gordon W. Nelson (C. C.), det. Office Inspn. of Nav. Mat'l., Philadelphia, Pa.; to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ch. Pay Clk. Chauncey G. Olinger, det. U. S. Arctic; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Pay Clk. Jessie A. Scott, to duty Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

A. P. C. Matthew C. Flynn, det. U. S. S. Holland; to Asiatic Station.

Established, 1927, by the Marine Corps, established rules and regulations relative to rates of compensation, hours of labor, and tenure of office.

The action appealed from is affirmed.

Marine Corps Orders

Maj. W. D. Smith, upon the reporting of his relief, about July 1, detached M. B., Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to Recruiting District of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Capt. M. H. Kingman, detached M. B., Quantico, Va., to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., and relieved from special temporary duty beyond the seas with the 2nd Brigade Marine Corps, Nicaragua.

First Lieut. T. H. Cartwright, detached M. B., N. T. S., Newport, R. I., to M. B., Washington, D. C.

First Lieut. F. C. Hall, detached M. B., Washington, D. C., to M. B., N. T. S., New- port, R. I.

Lieut. Col. E. R. Beadle, detached M. B., Parris Island, S. C., ordered to temporary duty at Hdqrs. Marine Corps, to report on June 15, and upon completion temporary duty at Headquarters Marine Corps to proceed to Corinto, Nicaragua, Special Service Squadron, and to the Commanding General, Second Brigade, Marine Corps, for duty as Chief of the Guardia Nacional of Nicaragua.

Maj. H. M. Smith, detailed as an assistant quartermaster, effective July 16.

Capt. J. H. Parker, detached M. B., Parris Island, S. C., ordered to temporary duty at Headquarters Marine Corps, and upon completion temporary duty at Hdqrs. Marine Corps to proceed to Corinto, Nicaragua, and report to the Commander, Special Service Squadron, and to the Commanding General, Second Brigade, Marine Corps, for duty with the Guardia Nacional of Nicaragua.

First Lieut. J. A. McShane, assigned to duty at M. B., Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

First Lieut. E. A. Poe, relieved from special temporary duty beyond the seas with the Third Brigade, Marine Corps, China, and ordered to return to the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. W. A. Wachtler, detached M. B., Quantico, Va., to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Second Lieut. St. J. R. Marshal, detached M. B., U. S. S. Utah, to M. B., Washington, D. C.

The Marine Detachment, U. S. S. Rochester, transferred to the U. S. S. Rochester on June 15.

Maj. S. M. Harrington, detached M. B., Quantico, Va., to the Guardia Nacional of Nicaragua, via the S. S. Venezuela, scheduled to sail from New York, N. Y., for Corinto, Nicaragua, on June 25.

Capt. W. N. Best, detached Gendarmerie d'Haïti to M. B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. O. E. Bartle, detached M. B., Parris Island, S. C., to M. B., N. A. S., Pensacola, Florida.

Win With Health

In the games of life, whether in sports or business, health determines the winners, and proper food largely determines the health.

The basis of every meal should be milk from

Chestnut Farms Dairy,

Rated Highest by the Health Department

Phone POTOMAC 4000

You are invited to inspect our plant
Pennsylvania Avenue at Twenty-Sixth Street.

Army Officers Are Graduated From General Service Schools

**Eighteen Pass With Honors and Thirty-Seven
With Distinction in Course for Command
and General Staff.**

Among the 200 graduates for the academic term 1926-27 of the Command and General Staff school of the General Service schools, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., are 18 honor graduates and 37 distinguished graduates, the Department of War has just announced.

The list of graduates of the school including those who were graduated with honor, follows:

Honor Graduates:

Major Herbert H. Acheson, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Harvey C. Allen, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Roy S. Atwood, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Edwin A. Bethel, Corps of Engineers.

Major James L. Bradley, Infantry.

Major Richard F. Cox, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Roscoe C. Crawford, Corps of Engineers.

Major Sylvester D. Downe, Jr., Field Artillery.

Captain John R. Francis, Infantry.

Major Samuel A. Gibson, Infantry.

Major Charles P. Gross, Corps of Engineers.

Captain Thomas T. Handy, Field Artillery.

Captain Dale D. Hinman, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Joseph M. Swing, Field Artillery.

Major Calvin P. Titus, Infantry.

Major Fred L. Walker, Infantry.

Major Charles W. Williams, Corps of Engineers.

Major Roscoe E. Woodruff, Infantry.

**Officers Graduated
With Distinction**

Distinguished Graduates:

Major Kenneth T. Blood, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Clifford Bluemel, Infantry.

Major Harry D. Chamberlin, Cavalry.

Major Henry B. Chapple, Infantry.

Major Thomas J. J. Christian, Field Artillery.

Major John F. Conklin, Corps of Engineers.

Major John B. Coulter, Cavalry.

Major Raymond V. Cramer, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major William C. Crane, Jr., Field Artillery.

Major John E. Creed, Infantry.

Captain James C. Crockett, Infantry.

Major William H. Cureton, Field Artillery.

Major Joseph O. Daly, Field Artillery.

Major George W. Easterday, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Hoyell M. Estes, Cavalry.

Captain Oscar J. Gruber, Field Artillery.

Major Clyde L. Eastman, Signal Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis C. Endicott, Infantry.

Major Sidney Erickson, Infantry.

Major Arthur C. Evans, Infantry.

Major d'Alary Fechet, Infantry.

Major Benjamin G. Ferris, Infantry.

Captain William Fisk, Infantry.

Captain Paul H. French, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Andrew G. Gardner, Infantry.

Major Robert C. Garrett, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major George S. Gay, Field Artillery.

Major Robert A. Gilmore, Infantry.

Major Joseph J. Grace, Signal Corps.

Major Carl Halla, Finance, Department.

Major Samuel F. Hawkins, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Charles B. Hazeltine, Cavalry.

Major Leo G. Heffernan, Air Corps.

Major Donald Henley, Infantry.

Major Paul H. Herman, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Louis E. Hibbs, Field Artillery.

Major Horace M. Hickman, Air Corps.

Major James R. Hill, Cavalry.

Major Carl E. Hocker, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Samuel R. Hopkins, Field Artillery.

Major Eustis L. Hubbard, Cavalry.

Major Dean Hudnutt, Field Artillery.

Major Thruston Hughes, Adjutant General's Department.

Captain Robert Joerg, Jr., Infantry.

Major Byron Q. Jones, Air Corps.

Major Ralph E. Jones, Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry B. Jordan, Ordnance Department.

Major Hugh B. Keen, Infantry.

Major William P. Kelleher, Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel John R. Kelly, Infantry.

Captain George C. Kenney, Air Corps.

Major Allen Kimberly, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Manning M. Kimmel, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Hugh J. Knerl, Air Corps.

Major Joseph J. Koch, Infantry.

Major George H. Koon, Veterinary Corps.

Major Oscar O. Kuentz, Corps of Engineers.

Captain Otto F. Lange, Infantry.

Major James A. Lester, Field Artillery.

Captain Elmer G. Lindroth, Infantry.

Captain Howard J. Listen, Infantry.

Major Charles B. Lyman, Infantry.

Colonel Hugh MacNeill, Irish Free State Army.

Captain Frank U. McCoskrie, Infantry.

Major James A. McGrath, Infantry.

Major Edward C. McGuire, Cavalry.

Captain T. D. McNamee, Cavalry.

Topical Survey

THIS vast organization has never been studied in detail as one piece of administrative mechanism. No comprehensive effort has been made to list its multifarious activities, or to group them in such a way as to present a clear picture of what the Government is doing.

—WILLIAM H. TAFT,
President of the United States,
1909-1913

THE people of the country are not jealous of their Government because they get a desire for the money it is being spent, but because they are being applied in a sense and manner.

—WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States,

Bureau of Navigation Governing Merchant Marine

Topic 1:

Sixth Article—

In this series of articles presenting a Topical Survey of the Government are shown the practical contacts between divisions and bureaus irrespective of their place in the administrative organization. Groups of articles have been presented explaining government activities under each of the following topics: First, Public Health; second, Foreign Relations; third, Education; fourth, Finance; fifth, Conservation; sixth, Industry; seventh, Transportation; eighth, Taxation; ninth, Social Welfare; tenth, Trade Practices; and eleventh, Science. The present group deals with Federal activities in connection with Shipping.

By D. B. Carson,
Commissioner, Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce.

THE Bureau of Navigation is responsible, in general, for the enforcement of the laws and regulations applying to the American merchant marine and to American merchant seamen. Certain special lines of work falling within these general categories are entrusted to the Public Health Service and the Steamboat Inspection Service. In view of the special facilities possessed by these agencies and to avoid duplication of effort.

The general duties of the Bureau of Navigation include: The registry, enrollment, and licensing of American vessels; the admeasurement of vessels to determine the basis for the assessment of tonnage taxes, and other Federal, State and municipal charges; the assessment and collection of tonnage taxes; the entry and clearance of vessels at American ports; and the recording of deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, and other instruments affecting the ownership of vessels.

This Bureau also supervises the enforcement of laws concerning neutrality, in so far as they relate to offenses involved in the clearance of vessels fitted out for military purposes or in the transportation by water of recruits or munitions. It also administers the laws relating to American vessels the transportation of cargoes and passengers in the domestic commerce of the United States.

Captain Oscar L. Gruhn, Field Artillery.
 Major Harry F. Haslett, Infantry.
 Major Ralph Hospital, Field Artillery.
 Major Harry C. Ingles, Signal Corps.
 Major Stafford LeR. Irwin, Field Artillery.
 Major William H. Lanagan, Corps of Engineers.
 Major John W. Lang, Infantry.
 Lieutenant Colonel Aubrey Lippincott, Cavalry.
 Major Edwin B. Lyon, Air Corps.
 Major Bruce Magruder, Infantry.
 Major Clyde H. Metcalf, U. S. Marine Corps.
 Major Sherman Miles, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Captain Lyle H. Miller, U. S. Marine Corps.
 Major William N. Porter, Chemical Warfare Service.
 Major Guy J. Rowe, Quartermaster Corps.
 Major Martin C. Shallenberger, Infantry.
 Major William E. Shedd, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Major Robert L. Spragins, Infantry.
 Major John F. Stevens, Cavalry.
 Major Charles Thomas Stahle, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Major Frank Thorp, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Major Floyd R. Waltz, Infantry.

Other Graduates of Command And General Staff School

Graduates:
 Major Clyd R. Abraham, Infantry.
 Captain Walter F. Adams, Infantry.
 Major George E. Arneman, Field Artillery.
 Major Lester D. Baker, Infantry.
 Major Alfred E. Balsam, Infantry.
 Major Everett D. Barlow, Quartermaster Corps.
 Captain James W. Barnett, Cavalry.
 Major George G. Bartlett, Infantry.
 Major James E. Baylis, Medical Corps.
 Major Lindsey D. Beach, Cavalry.
 Captain William H. Beers, Infantry.
 Major Richard C. Birmingham Infantry.
 Captain Henry P. Blanks, Infantry.
 Captain Oliver J. Bond, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Major Allan S. Boyd, Jr., Infantry.
 Captain Sereno E. Brett, Infantry.
 Lieutenant Colonel Hugh S. Brown, Infantry.
 Lieutenant Colonel Francis H. Burr, Infantry.
 Major Charles S. Caffery, Infantry.
 Captain Albert D. Chipman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Captain Joseph Church, Infantry.
 Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Clark, Quartermaster Corps.
 Major Charles E. Coates, Infantry.
 Major Fred H. Coleman, Air Corps.
 Lieutenant Colonel George B. Comly, Cavalry.
 Captain Michael Costello, Irish Free State Army.
 Major William L. Gulberson, Infantry.
 Major Joseph H. Davidson, Infantry.
 Major Michael F. Davis, Air Corps.
 Major Ernest J. Dawley, Field Artillery.
 Major Benjamin F. Delamater, Jr., Infantry.
 Major Howard Donnelly, Infantry.

Major Edward C. McGuire, Cavalry.
 Major Torrey B. Maghee, Infantry.
 Major Lloyd B. Magruder, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieutenant Colonel Herbert E. Mann, Cavalry.
 Major Harold E. Marr, Field Artillery.
 Major Thomas L. Martin, Infantry.
 Major Clifford J. Mathews, Infantry.
 Major Berkeley T. Merchant, Cavalry.
 Major Thomas DeW. Milling, Air Corps.
 Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Mitchell, Cavalry.
 Major Welton M. Modisette, Cavalry.
 Captain James G. Monahan, Cavalry.
 Major Norman P. Morrow, Field Artillery.
 Major Gunnar J. Mortenson, Infantry.
 Lieutenant Colonel Albert H. Mueller, Cavalry.
 Major Daniel E. Murphy, Cavalry.
 Major Charles K. Nulson, Infantry.
 Major Edwin O'Connor, Cavalry.
 Major Louis A. O'Donnell, Cavalry.
 Lieutenant Colonel Hans O. Olson, Infantry.
 Major John T. H. O'Rear, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Major Harold L. Parsons, U. S. Marine Corps.
 Major Joseph B. Pate, Infantry.
 Major William A. Pendleton, Field Artillery.
 Major Thomas G. Peyton, Cavalry.
 Captain Robert E. Phillips, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Lieutenant Colonel William R. Pope, Cavalry.
 Major Augustin M. Prentiss, Chemical Warfare Service.
 Major Harry H. Pritchett, Infantry.
 Major Norman F. Ramsey, Ordnance Department.
 Major Norman Randolph, Infantry.
 Major Metcalfe Reed, Infantry.
 Major George Ruhlen, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Major William O. Ryan, Field Artillery.
 Captain William P. Schwatel, Infantry.
 Major Clyde A. Selleck, Field Artillery.
 Major Bethel W. Simpson, Ordnance Department.
 Major Frank A. Sloan, Infantry.
 Major Estil V. Smith, Infantry.
 Lieutenant Colonel George R. Somerville, Cavalry.
 Major Leonard C. Sparks, Field Artillery.
 Major Stewart W. Stanley, Signal Corps.
 Captain Adelbert B. Stewart, Infantry.
 Major Henry H. Stickney, Jr., Corps of Engineers.
 Captain Nicholas Szilagyi, Infantry.
 Major Thomas A. Terry, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Major John McD. Thompson, Cavalry.
 Major Daniel H. Torrey, Adjutant General's Department.
 Captain Thomas G. Tousey, Medical Corps.
 Major William A. Turnbull, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Major James deB. Walbach, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Major Albert H. Warren, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Major Edwin M. Watson, Field Artillery.
 Major William W. West, Jr., Cavalry.
 Major Raymond A. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers.

their duty entrusted to this Bureau is to intend the enforcement of regulations governing passage of vessels through the improved waterway of St. Mary's River (connecting Lakes Huron and Superior); the regulations for the patrol of inland waters during regattas and marine parades; the general pilot laws; the laws preventing the overloading of passenger vessels; the steamboat inspection covering manning, equipment and navigation; the laws and regulations governing the shipment and discharge of seamen, their wages, scales of provisions and quarters, and the settlement of their grievances against owners and masters.

AMONG the officials through whom the Bureau carries on its activities outside of Washington are the Commissioners. These Commissioners, specially appointed by the Secretary of Commerce for the 12 most important ports of entry. At all ports, excepting those on the Great Lakes, collect customs act as Shipping Commissioners except the Commissioner of Navigation, under the direction of the Commissioner of Navigation, supervise the making of contracts between seamen and major or owners of merchant ships, and enforce the fulfillment of contracts between seamen and major owners of merchant ships, and enforce the governing the shipment, payment, and discharge of seamen.

The Commissioners or their representatives board vessels entering port to see that the seamen are properly paid off; and in some cases they actually receive money from the shipping companies and

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Use of Mails Denied M-M Laboratories

Chicago Concern Accused of Fraud in Sale of Preparation for Motors.

The M-M Laboratories of Chicago, Ill., a trade name used in the conduct of a partnership business by W. C. Phillips and L. Forgrave, has been denied the use of the mails in a fraud order issued by the Postmaster General, Harry S. New, the Solicitor of the Post Office Department, Horace J. Donnelly, has just announced. The specific charge against the firm involves alleged misrepresentations in the sale of a preparation known as "Motor-Mystery" and sold to motorists "as a marvelous discovery" for doubling the mileage in gasoline.

Solicitor Donnelly in his memorandum recommending to the Postmaster General the issuance of the fraud order, said:

"Referring to the matter of refunds which prospective customers are lead to

Major Andrew J. White, Adjutant General's Department.
 Major Glenn P. Wilhelm, Ordnance Department.
 Colonel George Williams, Cavalry.
 Major Arthur H. Wilson, Cavalry.
 Major Durward S. Wilson, Infantry.
 Major Oliver S. Wood, Infantry.
 Major Edward H. Woodbury, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Major Gordon R. Young, Corps of Engineers.
 Major Laurence W. Young, Infantry.

believe will be are not 'delightful' to the concern out value and cordance with form letter in that the company is requested to his car and on

Nine Per

"At the heat of the cent of the concern a refund but means of 'Motor-duce' the price on a refund to

"In cases where 'Motor-Mystery' and it is torily and the customers, as they do under the we agents apply to bursment they which it is stated little quickly in suggest that in slowly whenever est complaint."

structured to make customer is still name and address can was applied concern. The con-

sumer a form to that form is returned they will the customer ans by the concern the a refund and he money be paid th- uct."

Director J.

"According to time of the deliv-

The value of the grape industry to the people of the Rio Grande Valley

Colombian decree effective June 10, 1934, from 0.10 to 0.00 peso; peaches (item 36), from 0.03 peso to free list; pure lard (item 25), from 0.10 to 0.02 peso.

344,679 car owners say Buick will be *their* next car



A general and impartial survey of automobile owners recently conducted by a great organization, shows that 344,679 owners of other cars intend to change to Buick next time they buy a car.

These owners have compared their cars with Buick—in performance, in economy, in comfort, luxury and dependability. And they have decided that Buick offers greater value.

They have driven Buicks, and know the flexibility, power and efficiency of Buick's famous six-cylinder Valve-in-Head engine, which is vibrationless beyond belief at any speed.

Examine a Buick at your earliest opportunity. Find out why so many owners of other cars are changing to Buick every day.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT

BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

A-48-30



BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN.

Division of General Motors Corporation

Canadian Factories, McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, Oshawa, Ont.

Radio Station Offers To End Suit if Given Lower Frequency

Attorney Suggests Abandonment of Proceeding for Injunction.

Objection Expressed

Commission at Hearing Told Stations Now on Band Give Best Service.

(Continued from Page 1.) received \$822,655 in dividends. It was explained that this did not include what had been heard. Placing WMSG as low in the broadcast band at 1,270 kilocycles in effect amounts to a confiscation of its property, he said.

Federal Attorneys Attend.

E. M. Webster and Porter R. Chandler, special assistants to the Attorney General, assigned by the Department of Justice as attorneys for the Radio Commission, appeared at the hearing before the Commission. Mr. Webster in a statement said that the Commission was within its rights in making the June 15 allocation to WMSG without a preliminary hearing and that the Commission at no time exceeded its rights and authority.

James Lundy, general manager and studio director of WMSG, testified that the station's relegation to a low wave had resulted in depriving it of the reports of prize fights at Madison Square Garden, which it formerly broadcast. Mr. Webster asserted that Tex Rickard, the promoter, announced publicly that the broadcasts of the prize fights were turned over to Station WEAF and others because they furnished better service.

Satisfaction on the part of local area broadcasting stations, with heterodyning still evident in long distance reception but in reduced amount, was reported by Commissioner H. A. Bellows in an oral statement June 21. Mr. Bellows said that the results of the June 15 allocations in general have been gratifying to the Federal Radio Commission.

The Commissioner from Minneapolis declared that it is the Commission's belief that it can clear up a large amount of the DX (or outside) reception heterodyning through the hearings to be held after July 15 for stations which complain that certain other stations are interfering with their programs. These hearings will lead to readjustments which the Commission hopes ultimately will bring about complete order in the ether, he said.

Only One Suit Filed.

Complaints have been heard on the part of some broadcasters because they have been placed too far down in the broadcast band, but only one suit has been filed against the Commission, said Mr. Bellows. This the Commission is prepared to contest vigorously, he added.

Stations which have broadcast appeals

Representative Bloom to Introduce Bill For Unifying Air Service of Government

Favors Creating Department of Air, With Secretary as Member of President's Cabinet.

Representative Bloom (Dem.), of New York City, in a written statement on June 21, announced that he will introduce a bill, when Congress convenes, to create a Department of Air, uniting the air services of the Government, with its head a Secretary of Air with the rank and pay of other members of the Cabinet.

The statement, in part, follows:

"The American people are beginning to realize that this country's prestige is at stake in the delay in recognizing the importance of air service as a powerful factor in unified control in national defense comparable to the Army and the Navy. America is already superior to foreign countries in its air mails; it is lagging far behind Europe in airports and air passenger service, as emphasized recently by Lindbergh in comparing air facilities at home and abroad. Here in America we are splitting hairs and wasting time and money in overlapping Army, Navy and other air services, while several European countries have unified their air services and, in commercial aviation, have established a network of passenger planes.

Coordinated Air Power Favored by Mr. Bloom

"A department of air at Washington would coordinate the airpower of America. It would bring about the use of air to its great advantage both governmentally and commercially. It would eliminate the present duplication of services of the existing Federal agencies. It would provide an orderly, coherent, economical administration on the part of the Government, encouraging the development of aviation as a whole without jurisdictional friction or delays in cooperation or duplication of effort and scope of activities.

"You remember that Brigadier General William Mitchell in his testimony during the early days of the last Congress earnestly urged unification. He, like others who have joined in this demand, has had the knowledge and experience of aviation as lawyers know law and doctors know medicine. He commanded the First Army Corps' air service in the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War and he became Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service. He told Congress that the Army and the Navy and the civil air services are more or less bound up in the general scheme of possibilities in this country. He said that the Navy was not coordinated with the Army in air service in operations, tactics, command, communications and supply. He told how the Army air service mission is conceived to be protection of coastal sea communications 30 miles or more out to sea, up and down along the coast, and at the same time the Naval air service conceives its mission to be reconnaissance and patrol of sea areas, attack of hostile craft, sea craft and convoys.

Creation of Air Mail

Is Declared Successful

"And now we are operating air mails across and criss-cross the continent;

hop from Newfoundland to Ireland and in 1927 by Lindbergh and by Chamberlin; Commander Byrd has negotiated the North Pole from the air; other flights are in the offing on both the Atlantic and the Pacific. Sleeping car facilities and commercial transit by air to Europe and Asia and South America are no stranger dreams of today than were the airplane to those who scoffed at Trowbridge's 'Darius Green and his Flyin' Machine' some decades ago or the submarine pictured in imagination in Jules Verne's '20,000 Leagues Under the Sea' that thrilled the imagination in our youthful days.

"I shall have a bill formulated in time for presentation when Congress meets. The Department of Air would take over and perform all the air duties now assigned to the Departments of War, Navy, Post Office, Commerce and any other federal agencies, as well as supersede the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

"The functions of the Department would be to promote constructive development of aeronautics by researches, fact-gathering and fact-distributing and fact-using, to regulate procurement and maintenance of all necessary aircraft, aircraft parts and aircraft accessories and equipment, to have administrative charge of all the Government's air personnel and to coordinate with other Federal agencies, and cooperate with civilian and commercial enterprises in the upbuilding of the industry and the maintenance of a high grade efficiency.

"Coordinating with all other services in national defense as may become necessary, it would prepare aerial photographs, control operations and operators of the air, by means of licenses, rules and regulations, would establish such airfields and landing facilities as the Federal Government might properly acquire and exercise over airports and traffic in and out of them that is of an interstate character an authority comparable to the authority vested by Congress in the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroads. It would obtain and send flyers with weather warnings in cooperation with the Weather Bureau. It would furnish personnel and equipment for aerial activities needed by other Federal agencies and supply personnel, instruction, training and equipment as occasion may require in other governmental fields of activity. It would advise Congress, with estimates and other information, regarding the establishment of one or more air schools or academies comparable to the aims and scope and potential achievements of the military school at West Point and the naval academy at Annapolis. It would detach some of its units, by approval of the President, for any service with the Army and Navy or for any national defense operations.

"This organization of scope is, of course, tentative pending consultation with others on details of the bill, which also would have embody specific details with respect to personnel, equipment, licenses, serial routes, reserve air forces and other subjects. I have sketched briefly what I have in mind, for formulation

Mandate for Organization of Government

Department of Te

Cabinet Is

Chang Tso Liu
as Generalis
Appointe

Mandates of Jui
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June 21 upon recd
from the American
John Van A. MacM

Following is the
partment's stateme

Minister MacMuri
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upon assuming off
issued a mandate in
"organizing the mil
Chinese Republic."
ing is a summary:

Article I. Genera
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naval forces of the

Article II. Durin
military administr
shall represent the
carrying out govern
shall protect all rig
enjoyed by the peop
der the law.

Article III. They
shall establish cabin
generalissimo in ce
mental affairs.

Article IV. Num
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Military Affairs, Mi
terior, Minister of
Education, Minister
ter of Agriculture

Article V. Mand
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Article VII. Such
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adopted. Pan Fu
pointed Premier.

Minister MacMuri
that on the 20th of
issued and counter

have been placed too far down in the broadcast band, but only one suit has been filed against the Commission, said Mr. Bellows. This the Commission is prepared to contest vigorously, he added.

Stations which have broadcast appeals to their listeners to send letters to Washington designed to impress the Commission with the utility and favor of that station have brought about an influx of letters to Commission headquarters, according to Mr. Bellows. At least 80 per cent of such letters have been unfavorable to the stations, he asserted.

Radio Inspectors of the Department of Commerce, under orders from the Commission to watch for violations of the June 15 license conditions, have reported generally that all stations are trying their utmost to keep on their frequencies, but that some have not yet been able to make the necessary changes, such as the installation of crystal controls, etc. The Commission has issued an order stating that no station may deviate more than 500 cycles, or one-half kilocycle, from its assigned frequency during its broadcasts.

General Wood Asked To Visit President

Mr. Coolidge Hopes Governor General of Philippines Will Go to Black Hills.

Executive Offices, Rapid City, S. D., June 21.—President Coolidge is hopeful that, health permitting, the Governor General of the Philippines, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, will be able to visit him at his summer home in the Black Hills. It was announced orally today at the temporary executive offices here.

Mr. Coolidge has taken up the possibility of a visit from General Wood with the Secretary of War, Dwight F. Davis, it was stated, and has personally invited the Governor General to come here.

The President also has been advised from Washington, it was announced, that the American Ambassador to Mexico, James R. Sheffield, will be able to come here after June 30, and he and Mrs. Sheffield have been invited to visit the Black Hills.

The President's Day

At the Executive Offices
June 21, 1927.

Rapid City, S. D.

Executive Offices,
9:15 A. M.: Ben B. Lawshe, Secretary of the Sioux Falls Chamber of Commerce, called to pay his respects and to talk about general conditions in South Dakota.

9:30 A. M.: Representative Williamson, Mayor McCutcheon of Belle Fourche, and others, called to invite the President to attend the Belle Fourche round-up on July Fourth.

10 A. M.: Reviewed the South Dakota National Guard.

Remainder of Working Day: Engaged with senatorial staff in answering mail correspondence.

Creation of Air Mail Is Declared Successful

"And now we are operating air mail across and criss-cross the continent; transoceanic non-stop air flight has been achieved, first in 1919 by Alcock in his

others on details of the bill, which also would have embodied specific details with respect to personnel, equipment, licenses, aerial routes, reserve air forces and other subjects. I have sketched briefly what I have in mind, for formulation between now and the next session, as a proposed authorization program."

Hearing Scheduled In Fluorspar Inquiry

Tariff Commission Gathers Information on Cost of Production.

The United States Tariff Commission announced orally June 21, that July 22 has been designated to hear interested parties at a public hearing in the fluorspar cost of production investigation.

This investigation was ordered by the Commission on January 8, 1926, upon application of James A. Green, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Lundgren Stevens Company, of Chicago, Ill.

Cost data and other information covering about 90 per cent of the domestic output in 1925, were obtained in 1926 by the Commission.

Data regarding methods of operation, and prices in England and Germany were also obtained, the Commission announced.

As an evidence of foreign cost, values at foreign plants were determined by an analysis of all invoices of fluorspar imported in 1925, and the costs of shipment to the United States ports were also ascertained by the Commission, it was declared.

Fluorspar is a crystalline mineral, and used principally in the steel industry.

A summary of the Commission's findings in this investigation will be carried in an early issue of *The United States Daily*.

Indian Firm to Make Paper From Grass

Large Areas of Plant Declared Be Available as Source.

The production of paper from grass is planned by a concern in Punjab, India, the American Consul at Karachi, E. Verne Richardson, has reported to the Department of Commerce, according to a statement made public on June 21 by the Department. The statement, in full text, follows:

A company in Punjab, India, has been formed to manufacture paper from sabai (babbar) grass.

India possesses enormous areas of possible paper pulp-yielding grasses, states the Director of Industries in Punjab. With economic cropping and intensive cultivation it is believed in India that paper mills can receive a continuous supply of raw material, as grass matures in a short time.

President Favors Municipal Airport

Believes Their Establishment Matter for Local and Not Federal Administration.

Executive Offices, Rapid City, S. D., June 21.—President Coolidge believes that the establishment of airports is a matter for local administration, and not for the Federal Government, according to views expressed here today. This is a matter that should be taken up by the various municipal authorities.

In this connection it was indicated that the President will approve a plan to build a municipal airport at the old Benning race track, Washington, D. C., providing the District of Columbia Commissioners feel such a project is essential.

It was announced orally at the executive offices that the President feels that the Army and Navy fields at Bolling Field and Anacostia could be utilized, but in this also he would prefer to have the advice of the city Commissioners. If they desire an appropriation from Congress he will recommend it.

Subterranean Waters Of Algeria Protected

Law Classifies Those in Cases as the Property of State.

Protection of the subterranean waters of the Algerian Sahara is provided under a new law enacted by Algeria, according to the American Vice Consul at Algiers, George Tait, in a statement made public on June 21 by the Department of Commerce. The full text of the statement follows:

Algeria recently passed a law to protect subterranean waters of the Algerian Sahara. The law classifies these waters with lakes, springs and running water, as State property.

The law is reported necessary in order to protect existing cases against exploitation of underground waters, and, in particular, of gushing or artesian waters. These waters are reported in Sahara rapidly becoming exhausted.

The principal artesian districts in the Algerian Sahara extend over an area 248 miles wide and 559 miles long lying between the parallel of Biskra and In-Salah. From north to south, it includes the Ziban, with Biskra, the Bir District with Touggourt its capital, the Ourgla Oases, the El-Gele Oases, Tiddikelt and In-Salah.

adopted. Pan Fu appointed Premier.

Minister MacMun that on the 20th of issued and counter Premier making the appointments:

Wang Yin Tai, Affairs; Ho Feng Li tary Affairs; Shen the Interior; Yen Te-nan; Yao Chen, Liu Che, Minister Ching Hui, Minister Shang Ching, Mini and Labor; Pan Fu, ter of Communicat Cabinet.

Minister MacMun other mandate of th Hsia Jen Hu as Ch Cabinet.

Exhibit to In Germany

Forty-Nine Countries Join in Exhibit

19

Cologne, Germany, year the first internation, the American J. K. Biddle, has in ment of Commerce, ment issued June 21. The statement follows:

The first international exhibition will be held at from May to October countries have exhibited.

The City of Cologne the financing of the been promised the large publishing an Germany. The port the state railways, and news agencies in the exhibition.

The idea of the present the press in of intellectual, tech processes. All tech trivances which are stages of press manufacture of the finished product on will be displayed.

The exhibit will main divisions. This deals with the daily tively treating the bi of the daily paper, modern newspaper agencies.

Other divisions respectively to the printing art, technical series, the organization German press in for and traffic, press advertising, newspaper manufacture, and techniq

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

June 25, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DODGE

I am transmitting attached hereto copy of communication, together with enclosure, received from Mr. C. G. Marshall, Chief of News Staff, The United States Daily, under date of June 22.

It will be noted that this communication requests either the preparation of an article with reference to the functions of this Bureau, or my submission to an interview.

Will you please advise me as to your views and wishes in the premises, that is as to whether or not an article should be prepared, or whether it would be preferable to permit the newspaper representative to conduct an interview.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. 30134

C. G. Marshall
C. G. Marshall
7/1/27
J. E. Hoover

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice has been organised as a functioning investigative division of the Department of Justice since 1908. It is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

As a matter/practical policy, the Bureau of Investigation conducts investigative inquiries into such violations, or alleged, violations of Federal Laws or Statutes as are not specifically assigned, by legislative action or otherwise, to other Governmental investigative agencies.

Among the classes of cases investigated by the Bureau may be listed the following: Bribery of Federal Officials, Civil Rights and Domestic Violence, Contempt of Court, Copyrights, Crimes on the High Seas, Crimes on Indian and Government Reservations, Impersonation of Government Officials, Intimidation of Witnesses in Federal Cases, Neutrality Violations, Questions Relative to Pardon and Parole Cases Involving Federal Prisoners, Passports, Patents, Peonage Cases, Perjury in Federal Courts, Violations of the Red Cross Act, National Bank Act, National Bankruptcy Act, Thefts From Interstate Shipments, Violations, or Alleged Violations of the Anti-Trust Laws, White Slave Traffic Act, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, Illegal Use of Interstate Railway Passes, Thefts, Embezzlement and Illegal Possession of Government Property, War Risk Insurance Act, Frauds Against The Government, etc.

Field Offices of the Bureau of Investigation are situated in the larger cities of the United States. The investigative work of the Bureau is carried on by so-called Special Agents. There is also a division covering the work of expert accountants required in the investigation of various cases involving violations of the National Bank Act, National Bankruptcy Act, Postal Frauds, Farm Loan Act, etc., etc.

As an indication of the work of the Bureau of Investigation there is submitted the following table showing sentences, fines and recoveries imposed and secured by the work of the Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926:

	SENTENCES Life, yrs., mos. Das.	LINES	RECOVERIES
Adjusted Compensation 1924		\$ 5.00	
Anti-Trust		2,000,001.00	
Alaskan Matters	5 11 20	101.00	\$ 22.25
Bankruptcy	210	70,100.00	922,898.52
Bondsmen and Sureties	2 6 10	5,440.89	16,960.98
Bribery	49	15,497.00	50.00
Contempt of Court	3 10	4,410.00	3,082.95
Counterfeiting	9 7	330.00	6,979.60
Court of Claims			804,433.18
Crimes on Government and Indian Reservations	2 77 9 4	1,175.00	4,928.26
Crimes on High Seas	3 11 10	1,200.00	354.00
Customs, Laws and Smuggling	7 4 1	3,250.00	3,000.25
Explosives		100.00	
Frauds against Government	18 3	5,119.91	1,310.54
Illegal wearing of Uniforms	7 10 18	460.00	274.00
Immigration	8 1 6	1,850.00	3,060.00
Impersonation	207 11 14	9,475.00	720.50
Income Tax			
Interstate Commerce Except Thefts	19 5 1	5,980.00	243.00
Intimidating Witnesses	18 11 1	15,300.00	1,000.00
Jury Investigations	7 5 2	600.00	
Mexican Matters	1 2	200.00	420.00
Miscellaneous Matters	115 3 24	142,155.00	1,524,377.54
Miscellaneous (By Accountants)	68 5 1	1.00	1,999,000.00
Narcotic			772.50
National Banking Act	515	163,200.00	163,574.19

	NETWORK Life, Yrs., Mo., Das.	FINES	RECOVERIES
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act	2083	5 16	72,550.79
Naturalisation	1	5 1	360.00
Passports and Visas	8	10	250.00
Peonage	8	3	2,500.00
Perjury	30	11 3	526.00
Postal violations except Postal Frauds	45	9 1	250.00
Prohibition Act	102	6 15	120,661.00
Radical Matters	41		
Selective Service	8		
Thefts, Embezzlement and Illegal Possession of Govt. Property.	109		11,200.00
Thefts from Interstate Shipments	367		39,175.00
Using Mails to Defraud	40		11,950.00
War Risk Insurance	16	5 1	3,443.00
White Slave Traffic Act	688	9 27	56,458.83
	\$ 4,494	5 16	\$1038,856.42
			\$6,652,819.59

Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation are selected

with the utmost care and after the most rigid tests have been applied. Appointments are confined to those possessing LL. B. or L. L. M. degrees from recognized law schools or colleges. It has been found that a comprehensive knowledge of law is practically an indispensable requirement in the intellectual equipment of a modern investigator. It is recognized, also, that the moral equipment of a high-class investigator is of positive importance. No Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation is appointed who has not first been thoroughly investigated and whose entire career has not been subjected to the closest scrutiny. All Agents appointed must have spotless records and must not have been guilty of any offense, either civil or criminal, at any time. The age limit has been set between the years of twenty-five and forty.

4.

Agents of the Bureau perform every investigative activity in cases involving violations of Federal Statutes up to the point at which a case is presented in Court for actual trial. All Agents performe are well grounded in the laws of evidence and not only possess the theoretical training which a legal course affords, but develop, through experience in performing investigative work in intricate cases, and sitting at the counsel table with United States Attorneys in Court during the trial of these cases, a practical knowledge of legal procedure which enables them to exercise the requisite investigative skill and judgment in the performance of their duties.

Accountants working under the jurisdiction of the Bureau must be expert in all lines of investigations covering violations of the National Banking Act, National Bankruptcy Act, Postal Frauds, cases involving embezzlements and similar violations, and are required to have both the commercial and technical experience, as well as the academic training which will render them capable of performing the requisite work in the various spheres outlined.

The work of the Bureau is growing rapidly, although there has been no increase (in fact, there has been a substantial decrease in the past five or six years) in the investigative personnel. Among the classes of cases showing a substantial increase from year to year

may be noted those involving violations of the National Bankruptcy Act and the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Violations of the latter are particularly numerous and are increasing rapidly.

In addition to the investigative work under the jurisdiction of the Bureau, it should be noted that the Director of the Bureau is vested with the immediate supervision and direction of the National Division of Identification. This institution was created by an Act of Congress and its official statutory existence was initiated on July 1, 1924. It commenced to function under the provisions of an Appropriation Act covering the general expenses of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. This act carried a special provision authorizing and providing funds for the acquisition, maintenance and exchange of criminal identification records with the officials of the Government and states. The Identification Division is located in the Harley-Wright Building, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. It is manned by an expert personnel of fingerprint classifiers and searchers, together with the necessary clerical staff. There are, at the present time, in the possession of the National Division of Identification 1,215,812 fingerprint records of criminals both of national and international importance and of current actual interest and value. This Division is supported by, and operates in close daily contact with, law enforcement officials throughout the country, more particularly with the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The Division receives an average of 600 fingerprint cards daily from law enforcement officials throughout this country and abroad. These records are, immediately upon

receipt, classified and searched and in the event any previous criminal record is found in the archives of the Division, a complete notice covering the details thereof is immediately transmitted to the law enforcement officials, penal institutions, etc., transmitting said prints to the Bureau. The value of this service, which is, of course, without cost to all legally constituted local, state and Government law enforcement officials, may equally be inferred. Bureau requirements provide that every fingerprint inquiry must be answered within not more than forty-eight hours from the time of receipt thereof. In addition thereto, telegraphic inquiries are sent whenever requested by the Bureau's correspondents. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, there were 166,923 fingerprint inquiries received by the Bureau, of the prints received, a total of 62,223 identifications were accomplished, showing past criminal records of minor or major importance. The value of this service and its importance in connection with the work of law enforcement officials everywhere in conjunction with the investigative work of the Bureau is increasing from year to year.

JEE MC 78

July 20, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DODGE.

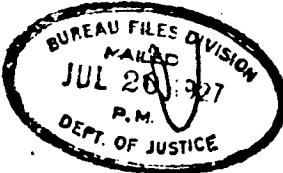
C. B. T.
I am attaching hereto, for your information, a draft of an article proposed to be sent to the United States Daily. You will recall that some days ago, I took up with you the question of preparing this article and have prepared the enclosed. I would appreciate it if you would go over the same and indicate to me informally any suggestions which you think should be incorporated in it, or any materialy which should be left out of it.

If this could be given your immediate attention it would be appreciated as I am desirous of making some sort of reply as soon as possible to the U. S. Daily.

Very truly yours,

Encl.

Director.



62-12831-4
RECORDED

62-12831-4	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 21 1927	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	FILE

L. W. J.

The United States Daily

Washington

THE ONLY COMPLETE DAILY RECORD
OF THE GOVERNMENT
ESTABLISHED MARCH 4, 1926

DAVID LAWRENCE, PRESIDENT;
JAY JEROME WILLIAMS, PUBLISHER
JOHN E. RICE, GENERAL MANAGER
VICTOR WHITLOCK, DIRECTOR OF ADVERTISEMENTS

August 1, 1927

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you would be interested in seeing a copy of The United States Daily in which your article appears. Accordingly, I have asked our Circulation Department to send you, under separate cover, a copy of the paper.

Perhaps you would like to have us send copies of this particular issue to either friends or persons whose activities are affected by the particular work of the government you have explained. If you will send me their names and addresses we will be glad to send them copies without charge.

I want to take this occasion to thank you for the cooperation you have extended us.

Sincerely yours,

AUG 23 1927

62-2472-X6 62-12831-6

PUBLISHER		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
		AUG 23 1927	
		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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RECORDED
J.W.H.

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RE: DCS

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August 14, 1928.

F.B.I.

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RECORDED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 20 1928

FILE

I have carefully reviewed Personnel Classification Board Circular Number 26, containing a request for field organization charts and statements as to the functions of field service offices or stations.

With specific reference to paragraph two of said communication, I beg to state that the Bureau does not possess any chart showing the organization and functions of its field service. However, the service may be simply and briefly described in such a manner as, I believe, to be fully comprehensive without the assistance of a chart.

The Bureau has under its jurisdiction thirty field offices under the jurisdiction of an Agent in Charge attached to each office. These are known as field zones. The Bureau also has six accounting zones under the immediate supervision of Supervising Accountants. The function of the Supervising Accountants is to supervise and direct the technical work of the Bureau's Special Accountants. The function of the Agents in Charge is to supervise and direct the work of the Bureau's Special Agents, and, in addition, perform the administrative work incumbent upon the supervision of the Special Accountants. In addition thereto, the organization of the Bureau provides for a Bureau inspection system by Inspectors who are almost constantly in a travel status and whose duty it is to inspect the work of the various field and accounting offices of the Bureau, checking the condition of cases and the administrative work in each office, and reporting individually on the qualifications of the Special Agents, Special Accountants, Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants attached thereto. Further, two of the Bureau's offices, or field zones, are designated as probational or trial field offices or zones, i.e., Washington and New York. To these two field zones or offices are sent all appointees, both Special Agents and Special Accountants, for three months' probationary period and reports are received from the Agents in Charge having jurisdiction as to their qualifications for permanent appointment.

Tel. Harrison 8968

Cable Address "The"

THE DETECTIVE

PUBLISHING COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1885

AL. DUNLAP
President and Editor

THE DETECTIVE
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF:

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE

OHIO STATE ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE

TRI-STATE ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE

INTER STATE ASSOCIATION OF
SHERIFFS

INTERNATIONAL SECRET SERVICE
ASSOCIATION

RAILWAY SPECIAL AGENTS OF
UNITED STATES AND CANADA

NATIONAL BUREAU OF CRIMINAL
IDENTIFICATION

ARIZONA PEACE OFFICERS
ASSOCIATION

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE
chiefs ASSOCIATION

COOK COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION
FOR IDENTIFICATION

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF
DETECTIVES

ALSO A LARGE NUMBER OF
STATE ASSOCIATIONS OF POLICE
SHERIFFS, DETECTIVES AND
PEACE OFFICERS CREATED FOR
THE PURPOSE OF ADVANCING
THE WELFARE OF CRIMINAL
CONTROL.

January 23, 1929

1029 So. Wabash Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

O F B I .

I have been giving considerable thought to the subject matter of our recent conversation in your office in Washington, namely, the bringing to the attention of the various Peace Officers throughout the United States of the work performed by your agents and also the service rendered by your Bureau of Identification.

I have gone into this matter very fully with Mr. Dunlap and he agrees with me that an article by you for one of our early issues on this matter would be a very interesting and educational one for our readers.

I note that only the Washington office is a subscriber to our publication, and believe that every office of the Bureau should receive a copy of the Detective every month.

We anticipate in the near future to establish a section for the dissemination of news and activities of the various Federal Agencies doing investigating and police work throughout the United States.

Please accept the writer's thanks for courtesies in the past, and looking forward to receipt of the article requested, I remain

Dir. One



62-2472-X8
Very truly yours,
RECORDED
DETECTIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY
FEB 4 1929
By *Alfred W. Wood* FEB 4 1929
General Manager

62-24172-X8 January 31, 1929.
~~62-24172-X8~~

RECORDED & INDEXED
FEB 4 1929

Mr. Walter H. Wood,
General Manager,
The Detective Publishing Co.,
1029 So. Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

62-12831

Dear Mr. Wood:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of January 23rd., which has not been sooner acknowledged owing to my absence from the office.

I am transmitting, attached hereto, copy of an article which I trust is along the lines you desire.

With expressions of my best wishes, I am
very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. 115085.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED

FEB 8 1929

P. M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ME: DCG

1-31-29

PRESENT DAY ACTIVITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OF THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The actual current functioning of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice is not as comprehensively known throughout the country as is desirable, both from the standpoint of the law enforcement officials themselves and of the Bureau of Investigation.

The Bureau of Investigation has primary investigative jurisdiction in a large number of violations of Federal laws or Statutes. It is at all times ready and willing to cooperate to the fullest extent with law enforcement officials everywhere. There are thirty field offices of the Bureau of Investigation scattered throughout the country, located at the following places:

Mr. J. V. Blake, P. O. Box 1000, Federal Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. L. C. Duke, P. O. Box 839, Federal Building, Boston, Mass.
Mr. M. J. Blackmon, P. O. Drawer 56, Federal Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. D. H. Dickason, P. O. Box 1583, Federal Building, Butte, Mont.
Mr. J. L. Craven, 515 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. E. J. Connally, P. O. Box 1403, Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. L. G. Schilder, P. O. Box 493, Federal Building, Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. R. H. Colvin, P. O. Box 1527, Dallas Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
Mr. S. J. McFee, P. O. Box 504, Post Office Building, Denver, Colo.
Mr. T. C. Wilcox, P. O. Box 831, Post Office Building, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Louis DeNette, P. O. Box 771, Federal Building, El Paso, Texas.
Mr. Frank Cole, P. O. Box 434, Federal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mr. G. A. Campana, P. O. Box 33, Atlantic Nat'l. Bank Annex, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mr. R. E. Vettorli, 908 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. E. J. Geelan, P. O. Box 536, Federal Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. J. M. Towler, P. O. Box 1071, First Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.
Mr. Werner Hamm, Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. F. J. Blake, P. O. Box 696, Federal Building, New Orleans, La.
Mr. C. D. McKean, P. O. Box 70, Wall Street Station, Sub-Treasury Building, NY
Mr. C. E. Breniman, P. O. Box 1535, Federal Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mr. B. G. Hancock, P. O. Box 1044, Federal Building, Omaha, Nebraska.
Mr. S. Busha, P. O. Box 451, Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. C. L. Keay, P. O. Box 987, Standard Life Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. J. A. Dowd, P. O. Box 722, Old Post Office Bldg., Portland, Oregon.
Mr. E. S. Kimball, P. O. Box 795, Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mr. Gus T. Jones, P. O. Box 906, Federal Building, San Antonio, Texas.

COPIES DESTROYED

107 JUL 27 1964

62-34172-18
62-3831-7

for Detective Magazine
Feb. issue 1929

Mr. J. E. P. Dunn, P. O. Box 574, Post Office Building, San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. T. L. Tracy, P. O. Box 163, Douglas Building, Seattle, Wash.
Mr. E. E. Conroy, P. O. Drawer 1457, Customs Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. T. F. Callan, Harley-Wright Building, Washington, D. C.

At any hour of the day and night the Agent in Charge of the Bureau at a field office would be glad to receive any information possessed by any law enforcement official relative to a violation or possible violation of a Federal Statute. The telephone may be used charging the Bureau with the cost of the telephonic messages in question, or a telegraphic communication may be made under the same circumstances. Where it is simply a matter of inquiry and no urgent haste is desired a letter addressed to any one of these field offices will receive prompt and effective action.

Probably the largest class of Federal violations handled by the Bureau of Investigation in the field, which come under the immediate jurisdiction of local law enforcement officials, is that involving violations of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. It is a violation of Federal Law to transport a stolen car from one state to another, knowing said car to have been stolen, or to receive a car which has been transported interstate, knowing said car to have been stolen.

The Bureau of Investigation also functions widely in violations of the White Slave Traffic Act, which prohibits the interstate transportation of a woman or girl for an immoral purpose.

The Bureau of Investigation also handles violations of the National Bankruptcy Act, and this class of investigation has been growing in size and importance every year.

It investigates the bribery of Federal officials, as well as those implicated in violations of Federal Laws, Crimes on the High Seas, Theft, Almoralement and Illegal Possession of Government Property anywhere, all Crimes on Government Reservations, Impersonations of Federal officials, where something of value is secured thereby, Theft from Interstate Railroad and Express Shipments, Peonage violations and an extremely long list of other more or less major violations of Federal Statutes.

When in doubt as to the action to be taken at any time in any matter which may appear directly or indirectly to violate Federal Statutes, it would be advisable for law enforcement officials anywhere to inquire of the nearest office of the Bureau of Investigation as to whether or not said office has primary jurisdiction in the matter. In any event the Agent in Charge of said office will always be found ready and willing to advise and cooperate to the fullest possible extent in the particular case in question. Any failure to cooperate effectively should, of course, be immediately reported to the Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice at Washington.

The work of the Bureau of Investigation has grown materially in the past five years. As an instance, the following statistics are quoted showing the results procured through the efforts of the Agents of the Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928:

Indictments.....	8,228
Convictions.....	4,211
Sentences.....	8 Life; 2 Death; 5,347 Years; 8 Months; 20 Days and Fines \$428,851.51.
Recoveries.....	\$3,589,467.77.
State Sentences.....	8 Life; 2,347 Years; 4 Months; 18 Days; Fines \$9,536.00.

It is expected that the figures for the current fiscal year will show a proportionate material increase. This consummation has been effected in spite of the fact that the Bureau of Investigation has been operated on a consistently decreasing proportionate scale of expenditures for the past five years.

As an integral part of the Bureau of Investigation may be mentioned the National Division of Identification and Information, which performs that portion of the Bureau's work coming in closest daily contact with law enforcement officials everywhere. The National Division of Identification and Information possesses, it is believed, the largest collection of fingerprints of criminals of current actual value existing anywhere in the world. It numbers, at the present time, 1,576,383 current fingerprints of this nature. Every effort is made to eliminate from this collection the prints of all those who have died or who have passed the age where their criminal propensities need any longer be feared.

The service rendered by the National Division of Identification and Information to law enforcement officials is absolutely free of cost. Replies to all inquiries are consistently made within forty-eight hours of receipt thereof, or sooner in the event of a telegraphic reply having been requested in emergency cases.

As an evidence of the scope of the work being performed by this Division of the Bureau of Investigation, it may be noted that the Division is receiving an average of 950 fingerprint records and inquiries based thereon daily from all parts of this country, Canada and abroad.

The National Division of Identification and Information works in closest cooperation with the officials of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In fact the Division was originally sponsored by the Internafignal Association and has received guidance, advice and assistance from the officials of said Association ever since its initiation on July 1, 1924.

An important part of the work performed by the Bureau is the apprehension of fugitives who have violated Federal laws and have disappeared, either forfeiting bond or otherwise. Hardly a day passes without some fugitive having been reported by law enforcement officials

to the Bureau's field offices or to the National Division of Identification and Information at Washington. It is the latter Division, however, that functions most effectively in informing law enforcement officials of the actual identity of numerous apparently unimportant potential criminals or fugitives picked up by said officials.

The Bureau desires to impress upon all of its friends and supporters throughout the country the desirability, in fact the necessity, of fingerprinting wherever and whenever possible all persons taken into custody by said officials. Manifestly a vagrant or a petty malefactor arrested in a small country town may be wanted for serious crimes elsewhere. Regardless of how apparently unimportant may appear the identity of the criminal in question, no law enforcement official is entitled to judge as to whether he may not be a criminal for whom the entire country is searching.

The Bureau is pleased to note that an increasing number of law enforcement officials are availing themselves of this particular service rendered by the National Division of Identification and Information of this Bureau.

As an evidence of the effective work of the Division in question it may be mentioned that during the past fiscal year 51% of all inquiries received from law enforcement officials were identified as those possessing criminal records on file in the archives of the Bureau.

In addition to the number of fingerprint cards on file in the National Division of Identification and Information, the following possibly interesting statistics may be set forth:

From June 30, 1927 to July 1, 1928, there were registered 223,513 prints. There were classified during this period 203,411 prints. There were searched during this period 220,996 prints. The extremely gratifying figure of 42,507 identifications made was achieved during this period. This constitutes a percentage of identifications of over 51%. During the same period 216,930 prints were filed; 220,173 index cards were searched; 245,2457 ledger cards were made and 221,173 fingerprint inquiries were answered. A record was kept from January 1, 1928 to June 1, 1928, of the number of fugitives apprehended through the work of the National Division of Identification and Information, i. e., the number of individuals identified as fugitives from justice by a search of the records of the Division and notification thereafter to the individual holding said fugitives as to their identity and previous criminal records. These apprehensions of fugitives totaled 129.

The National Division of Identification and Information of the Bureau also endeavors to furnish every correspondent with information covering the complete subsequent criminal history of each and every subject upon whom they have sent identification data to the Bureau in the past. This renders it possible for law enforcement officials to maintain complete records upon subjects who have previously been in their custody.

As previously stated, each and every service rendered by the Bureau of Investigation is without cost to law enforcement officials everywhere. The National Division of Identification and Information of the Bureau furnishes not only franked envelopes for communications, inquiries and replies, but also fingerprint cards upon which to record the fingerprints of the malefactors taken into custody for transmission to the Bureau.

The Bureau also issues a booklet entitled "How To Take Fingerprints" which has been of assistance in this particular phase of law enforcement work.

The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice invites each and every law enforcement official everywhere to extend to the Bureau their fullest cooperation, assuring them that the Bureau will at all times render every possible assistance in all cases, no matter how minor in importance may appear their scope.

Director.

Tel. Harrison 8968

Cable Address "Thedick"

THE DETECTIVE

PUBLISHING COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1885

AL. DUNLAP
President and Editor

February 7, 1929.

1029 So. Wabash Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

THE DETECTIVE
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF:

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

OHIO STATE ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE

TRI-STATE ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE

INTER STATE ASSOCIATION OF
SHERIFFS

INTERNATIONAL SECRET SERVICE
ASSOCIATION

RAILWAY SPECIAL AGENTS OF
UNITED STATES AND CANADA

NATIONAL BUREAU OF CRIMINAL
IDENTIFICATION

ARIZONA PEACE OFFICERS
ASSOCIATION

CUYAHOGA COUNTY POLICE
CHIEFS ASSOCIATION

COOK COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION
FOR IDENTIFICATION

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF
DETECTIVES

ALSO A LARGE NUMBER OF
STATE ASSOCIATIONS OF POLICE
SHERIFFS, DETECTIVES AND
PEACE OFFICERS, CREATED FOR
THE PURPOSE OF ADVANCING
THE WELFARE OF CRIMINAL
CONTROL.

O F B I

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

Your letter dated January 31, with enclosure
received. Thanks very much.

Your article will appear in our February 1929
issue, which is now on the presses, copy of which will be sent
you.

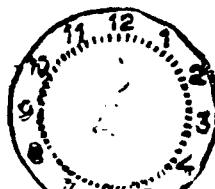
With kindest regards, I am

Cordially,

Walter Wood

Manager
The Detective Publishing Co.

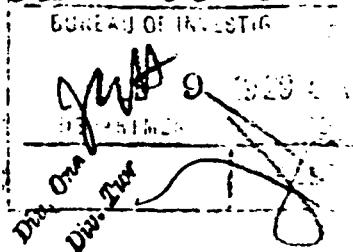
Walter Wood-MB



FEB 9 1929

RECORDED

FEB 11 1929



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

To

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Attorney General

General Donovan

General Luhring

General Willebrandt

General Marshall

Mr. Chase Please note duplications in original

Mr. Carusi list of matters

Mr. Baldwin handled by

Mr. Stewart Bureau. This

Assistant Director should have been

Inspector checked carefully

Chief, Division 3 before listing.

Chief, Division 5

Chief, Division 6

Chief, Division 7 31

Miss Gandy 19 JUN 29

Personnel Filing Section 29

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5/18/69.

The Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice was established in 1908. Its investigative authority is broad in that it "is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest". As a matter of policy, however, the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau is restricted to violations of Federal Laws and matters not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment or otherwise to other Federal investigative agencies. Practically the Bureau of Investigation conducts investigations of violations of all of the Federal criminal laws with the exception of violations of those laws pertaining to Prohibition, Narcotics, Customs, and Counterfeiting, there being specific agencies in the Treasury Department assigned to make investigations of these violations of law.

The major violations of law in which the Bureau assumes primary investigative jurisdiction are the following matters.

Administrative and confidential investigations of various Departmental personnel including those considered for appointment, executive and otherwise, under the authorization of the Attorney General.

Admiralty and Maritime matters.

Alaskan matters

Anti-trust laws, violations of
Applicants, Prohibition.

Bankruptcy,

Bondsmen and Sureties,

Bonus, Soldiers overpayment,

Bribery,

Civil rights and Domestic Violence,

Civil Service Act,

Condemnation of Land,

Contempt of Court,

Copyrights,

Corrupt Practices Act,

Crimes on the High Seas,

Crimes on Government Reservations,

Desertions,

Election Frauds,

Embezzlement and Illegal Possession of Government Property,

Escaped Federal Prisoners,

Explosives Act,

Extortion,

Extradition,

Farm Loan Act (at request of Treasury Department)

Films, Prize Fight, Transportation of,

Food and Drug Act.

Forgery,

Frauds against the Government,

At request of the
attorney general

62-24172-110
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Illegal use of Government transportation requests,
Impersonation,
Indian and Government Reservation matters,
International Border Matters,
Interstate Commerce Act,
Interstate Commerce, Thefts from, freight and express shipments,
Intimidating Witnesses,
Lottery tickets, Interstate Transportation of,
Mail Frauds (Accounting work)
Migratory Bird Act,
National Banking Act,
National Defense Act,
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.
Neutrality Matters,
Obscene Matters by Interstate Transportation,
Official Corruption,
Pardons and Paroles, Investigations of matters connected therewith,
Patents,
Parole Violators,
Passports and Visas, Investigations of matters connected therewith,
Peonage,
Perjury,
Probation Matters,
Red Cross Matters,
Selective Service Act,
Treason,
Uniform, Illegal Wearing of,
Veterans Bureau Matters,
War Risk Insurance
White Slave Traffic Act,
World War Adjusted Compensation Act.

The Bureau of Investigation, upon specific request, assigns investigators to Committees of Congress, principally to the Judiciary Committee in cases involving impeachment of Federal Judges.

The Bureau of Investigation is composed of a Director, an Assistant Director, 10 Bureau Administrative Assistants, 2 Inspectors, 30 Special Agents in Charge, 6 Principal Accountants, 264 Special Agents, 67 Special Accountants, 105 Clerical employees in field duty, and 126 clerical employees at the Seat of Government, of which 75 are assigned to the Division of Identification and Information.

There are thirty field offices of the Bureau of Investigation throughout the country located in the principal cities. These offices are under the supervision of a Special Agent in Charge. The assignment of territory to these individual offices is based upon transportation facilities and the lines of judicial districts.

The Bureau of Investigation also has under its jurisdiction the National Division of Identification and Information which collects and exchanges with law

enforcement officials criminal information data. There are now in the archives of this Division of the Bureau 1,630,366 current fingerprint records and it receives an average of 1,480 inquiries daily from Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, and other law enforcement officials. The fingerprints of any person arrested for a felony within the United States by any law enforcement officer are forwarded to this Bureau at Washington. The average of identifications made is 83 1/3%. Upon the receipt of fingerprints of a person arrested for a felony immediate search is made in the Division of Identification and Information and report thereof either wired or sent by letter to the police official interested within forty-eight hours after its receipt by the Bureau. Within the past year direct exchange of criminal information data has been effected between the Bureau of Investigation and Scotland Yard of Great Britain, which corresponds with the Bureau of Investigation of the United States. Negotiations are now in progress for establishing the exchange of similar information with the Surete Generale at Paris. Exchange relations on this type of data exist at the present time with Canada, Cuba, Australia, the British territories in South Africa, and Mexico.

Appointees as Special Agents of the Bureau are required to have legal training and preference is given to those who possess an L.L.B. degree from some recognized law school or college. Appointees as Special Accountants of the Bureau must possess accepted academic training in accountancy as well as practical accountancy experience. The Agents and Accountants of the Bureau have no power of arrest, but they perform every investigative activity in cases involving violations of the Federal Statutes up to the point at which the case is presented in court for actual trial.

The Bureau of Investigation maintains a Training School at Washington, D. C., for all new appointees to its service. The course of training consists of instructions as to the Manual of Rules and Regulations of the Bureau of Investigation and the Manual of Instructions for investigative action and lectures are delivered to the new appointees by experts of the Bureau in certain specialised subjects, such as bankruptcy, anti-trust work, etc.

The Agents of the Bureau of Investigation must be well grounded in the law of evidence and not only possess the theoretical training which the legal course affords, but develop, through experience in performing investigative work in intricate cases, and sitting at the counsel tables with the United States Attorneys during the trial of these cases, a practical knowledge of legal procedure which enables them to exercise the requisite investigative skill and judgment in the performance of that duty.

It is impressed upon the Agents and Accountants of the Bureau of Investigation that their function is that of a Fact Finding Agency and that their attitude must be entirely judicial and without prejudice manifested in the handling of any of their work.

The Bureau has issued two Manuals to its personnel, one a Manual of Rules and Regulations dealing with the preparation of its reports, administrative matters and rules of conduct, and the other a Manual of instructions for investigative action containing detailed instructions and suggestions for the preparation of cases under the various violations of the laws in which the Bureau conducts investigations. Twice a year examinations are conducted of the entire investigative personnel of the Bureau upon the contents of these two Manuals and the result of these examinations is one of the elements considered in rating the efficiency of the field employees.

The field offices of the Bureau of Investigation act as the investigative arm of the United States Attorneys in the various jurisdictions performing all of the investigative work required by said United States Attorneys requisite for prosecution of cases coming under the classifications specified above.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Investigation

The investigative authority of Special Agents and Special Accountants of the Bureau of Investigation is broad. This is covered in the wording of credentials issued to Special Agents of the Bureau, reading as follows:

"To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the bearer whose signature appears upon the margin hereof, is a regularly appointed Special Agent of the Department, and as such is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in which the United States is or may be a party in interest".

As a matter of policy, however, the Bureau of Investigation accepts investigative jurisdiction in such violations, or alleged violations of Federal Laws as are not specifically placed under the investigative jurisdiction of other investigative agencies by Congressional enactment. The Bureau assumes primary investigative jurisdiction in the following matters:

Administrative and confidential investigations of various Departmental personnel, including those considered for appointment, executive and otherwise, - upon the authorization of the Attorney General.

Admiralty and Maritime Matters
Alaskan Matters
Applicants, Prohibition
Bankruptcy
Bondsmen and Sureties
Bonus, Soldiers Overpayment
Bribery
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence
Civil Service Act
Condemnation of Land
Contempt of Court
Copyrights
Corrupt Practices Act
Crimes on the High Seas
Crimes on Government Reservations
Desertions
Election Frauds
Embezzlement and Illegal Possession of Government Property
Escaped Federal Prisoners
Explosives Act
Extortion
Extradition

Farm Loan Act (*At request of Farming Dept*)
Films, Prize-Fight, Transportation of
Food and Drug Act
Forgery
Frauds against the Government
Government Reservations, Crimes on
Illegal Use of Government Transportation Requests
Impersonation
Indian and Government Reservation Matters
International Border Matters
Interstate Commerce Act
Interstate Commerce, Thefts from Express and Freight Shipments
Intimidating Witnesses
Lottery Tickets, Interstate Transportation of *(Accountable)*
Mail Frauds, Except *Interstate Transportation of*
Migratory Bird Act
Motor Vehicle Theft Act
National Banking Act
National Defense Act
Neutrality Matters
Obscene Matters by Interstate Transportation
Official Corruption
Pardons and Paroles
Parole Violators
Passports and Visas
Patents
Peonage
Perjury
~~Prisoners, Allowing escape of~~
~~Prisoners, Federal, escape of~~
Probation Matters
Red Cross Matters
Selective Service Act
Thefts, Embezzlement and Illegal Possession of Government Property
Treason
~~Trusts.~~
Uniform, Illegal Wearing of
Veterans Bureau Matters
War Risk Insurance
White Slave Traffic Act
World War Adjusted Compensation Act

There are thirty field offices of the Bureau of Investigation throughout the country, located at the following places:

Atlanta, Georgia.
Boston, Massachusetts.
Buffalo, New York.
Butte, Montana.
Charlotte, North Carolina.
Chicago, Illinois.
Columbus, Ohio.
Dallas, Texas.
Denver, Colorado.

Detroit, Michigan.
El Paso, Texas.
Indianapolis, Indiana.
Jacksonville, Florida.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Los Angeles, California.
Memphis, Tennessee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota.
New Orleans, Louisiana.
New York, New York.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Omaha, Nebraska.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Portland, Oregon.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Texas.
San Francisco, California.
Seattle, Washington,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Washington, D.C.

The Bureau of Investigation also has under its jurisdiction what is known as the National Division of Identification and Information. This is a Division for the collection and exchange with law enforcement officials everywhere of criminal information data. There are now in the archives of this Bureau 1,630,366 current fingerprint records and it receives an average of 1,460 inquiries daily from Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, and other law enforcement officials. A criminal, or suspected criminal, apprehended in any part of this country or abroad, may have his fingerprint impressions taken by those responsible therefor. This fingerprint record is thereupon sent to the Division of Identification and Information of the Bureau at Washington where a search is made of the fingerprint records already on file here, together with a vast number of index cards. The law enforcement official transmitting the print is then notified within forty-eight hours of its receipt as to whether or not a record is on file here and the detailed nature of said record.

Appointees as Special Agents of the Bureau must possess LL.B. Degrees from some recognized law school or college. Appointees as Special Accountants under the jurisdiction of the Bureau must possess accepted academic training in accounting, as well as practical accounting experience, rendering them capable of accounting work of a high order. Agents of the Bureau perform every investigative activity in cases involving violations of the Federal Statutes up to the point at which a case is presented in court for actual trial.

All Agents performe are well grounded in the laws of evidence and not only possess the theoretical training which a legal course affords, but develop, through experience in performing investigative work in intricate cases, and sitting at the counsel table with United States Attorneys in court during the trial of these cases, a practical knowledge of legal procedure which enables them to exercise the requisite investigative skill and judgment in the performance of their duties.

Accountants under the jurisdiction of the Bureau must be expert in all lines of investigations covering violations of the National Banking Act and National Bankruptcy Act, as well as Postal Frauds, and cases involving embezzlements and similar violations.

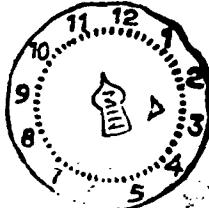
The field offices of the Bureau of Investigation act as the investigative arm of the United States Attorneys in the various jurisdictions, performing all of the investigative work required by said United States Attorneys requisite for the prosecution of cases coming under the classifications specified above.

²⁹⁹
The Bureau's personnel consists of 267 Special Agents, 73 Special Accountants, 75 employees of the Division of Identification and Information, technical and clerical, etc., 63 employees at the seat of Government, Washington, D. C., and 105 clerical employees in the field.

From
The Attorney General
to
Official indicated below by check mark

Solicitor General Mitchell
Assistant to the Atty. Gen., Donovan
Assistant Attorney General Willebrandt
Assistant Attorney General Parmenter
Assistant Attorney General Marshall
Assistant Attorney General Farnum
Assistant Attorney General Galloway
Assistant Attorney General Luhring
Assistant Attorney General Lawrence
Mr. Mawhinney, Solicitor of the Treasury
Mr. Morgan, Solicitor of Commerce
Mr. Risley, Solicitor of Labor
Mr. Hoover, Dir. Bureau of Investigation
Mr. Conner, Superintendent of Prisons
Mr. Baldwin, Chief Clerk
Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney
Mr. Sornborger, Appointment Clerk
Mr. Robb, Mail and Files
Mr. Dodge
[REDACTED]
Mr. Gardner
Mr. Horan
Mr. Chase
Mr. Carusi
[REDACTED]

MEMORANDUM



MAR 16 1929

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b7c

L. M. Hoodin

gms

Please get me up a
brief statement of
Scope & activities of Bureau
of Pro. the smallest it
belongs to etc &
explained to me 62-12831

ccdee

C. P. B. I.

RECORDED
MAR 18 1929

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 18 1929
FBI
Div. One | FILE

Copy furnished Attorney General

3/18/29 J. E. W.

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M. M. J. M.

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PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION BOARD

FIELD SURVEY DIVISION

Washington

Circular No. 26.

August 9, 1928.

Subject: Request for field organization charts and statements of the functions of field services, offices, or stations,

To Heads of Departments and Independent Establishments having field services:

1. The plans for collecting data and information concerning positions within the scope of the survey of positions in the field services, now being conducted by the Board under Section 2 of the Act of May 28, 1928, include the execution of individual questionnaires (P.C.B. Form No. 14) in accordance with the instructions contained in P.C.B. Forms Nos. 15 and 16. Certain other types of informative material (described below) are requested.

2. Many departments and establishments have prepared, either for publication or for administrative purposes, informative material respecting the organization and functions of their field services, offices, or stations. It is requested that any material of this sort, which may be already in existence or which can be prepared without too much delay or difficulty, be submitted to the Board for the purpose of amplifying the information collected through the individual questionnaires.

3. The two principal types of material which will prove of special value to the Board's staff are (a) organization charts, and (b) statements of functions of field services, offices, or stations.

(a) Organization Charts of Field Organizations. No special form of organization chart is prescribed; but it will perhaps be of assistance to indicate the type of chart that is most informative. The charts should be such as to show the principal subdivisions and sections and lines of supervisory responsibility and authority. They should be sufficiently detailed to give a graphic picture of the place of each kind of position in the field organization unit and the extent of supervisory responsibility and authority it involves. For a large field organization with many subdivisions, there should be submitted a master chart showing the relationship of the various subdivisions to the organization as a whole. Likewise there should be submitted a detailed chart for each subdivision showing the relationship of sections, groups, and individual positions to the subdivision as a whole. These subdivision charts should indicate the kinds of positions and the number of each kind.

Memo to Mr Caldwell
8/14/28

For a smaller organization one chart will suffice. The organization arrangement shown must be the actual present form, not a desired or ideal form, and the titles of the various subdivisions should correspond with the organization titles used in preparing the questionnaires, so that the section in which an employee works may be readily located on the chart.

(b) Statements of Functions of Field Organization Units. The type of statement or report that will be of most value to the Board is one that shows the duties of each field organization (service, station, office, and especially subdivision) as such, irrespective of the work of any individual employed therein. The description of the work performed by the field organization as a unit should be so arranged as to proceed from the general to the particular with increasing detail as each successively smaller subdivision is considered.

4. So far as practicable this material should be prepared and collected during the period required to prepare and collect the questionnaires; but in case a choice has to be made, the preparation and submission of the questionnaires should be given priority.

Respectfully,



Wm. H. McReynolds,
Director of Field Survey.

JWG-L



Department of Justice
OFFICE OF
The General Agent
Washington

Golson G

FBI

May 1, 1929.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

The Department of Justice has been requested by the Personnel Classification Board, to furnish an organization chart of the Department together with a brief resume of the functions of the various divisions.

In order to comply with the above mentioned request it is desired that the undersigned be furnished with an organization chart of the Bureau of Investigation together with a brief outline of the functions of each division thereunder.

Respectfully,

J.W. Gardner

J. W. Gardner,
General Agent.

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RECORDED *[initials]*

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 9 1929 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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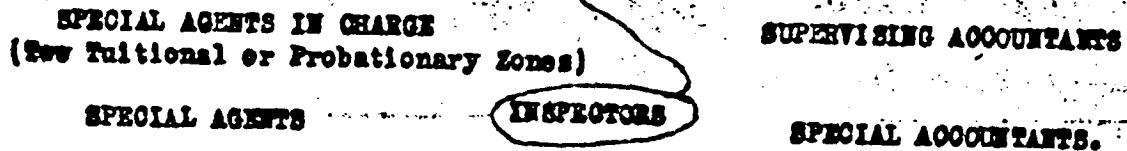
Aus
5-6-29 MAY 9 1929

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The foregoing, it is believed, is a complete statement of the existing field service of the Bureau.

The Special Agents and Special Accountants of the Bureau are, individually, all upon the same status. That is, they all perform investigative work covering violations of Federal Laws and Statutes and are all responsible in the field to the Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants, as the case may be. The Bureau, of course, selects a Special Agent or Special Accountant to act as Special Agent in Charge or Supervising Accountant in the absence of the latter officials. Other than this, however, there is no difference in the status of the Bureau's Special Agents or Special Accountants, as indicated above.

With regard to paragraph three, a chart of the Bureau's field organization would be as follows:



All Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants are supervised by Administrative Assistants at Washington under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Bureau.

The functions of the Bureau's field organization units, as set forth in the foregoing, is to investigate violations of the laws of the United States and collect evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest. The work proceeds along general investigative lines in the cases in the Bureau's field offices under the jurisdiction of Agents in Charge and along specific accounting lines in the Bureau's field accounting zones. The Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants have charge, in their respective jurisdictions, of all alleged offenses against the laws of the United States except those arising under National Prohibition and Counterfeiting Laws.

At this time I desire to call your attention to the apparent impracticability, in fact the impossibility, of applying specific personnel classifications, rules and grades to the Bureau's field service. The lack of feasibility along these lines may be indicated by the fact that the Bureau's investigative staff is the only one in the Governmental service which has not been placed under the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission, the latter body having found it impossible hitherto to prepare examination tests which would meet the situation.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that, as indicated in the foregoing statements and chart, there are no differences in the individual functions of the Bureau's Special Agents and Special Accountants, nor in the individual functions of the Bureau's Special Agents in Charge or Supervising Accountants. Individually they handle the same problems and the same cases. The differences arising are based solely upon qualifications and skill gained through experience and cannot be graded in accordance with the class of work performed. The qualifications and skill gained by experience will, of course, vary materially in the greater number of individual instances. The Bureau judges these differences, not through any mechanical or set system or form of grading but by

1. Results of investigation by Agents of the Bureau into qualifications of applicants prior to appointment.
2. Reports of Agents in Charge during and upon the completion of probationary tuition period.
3. Reports of Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants based upon personal observation of the work of individual Special Agents and Special Accountants at the end of a thirty day period.
4. Semi-annual reports of Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants transmitted with efficiency ratings on April 31st. and October 30th. of each year.
5. Special personnel reports as exigencies require and as called for by the Bureau.
6. Review of reports of Special Agents and Special Accountants and of Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants by Bureau Administrative Assistants designated to review such reports by the Bureau.
7. Reports of the Bureau's Inspectors upon the work performed by Special Agents and Special Accountants, and Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants.
8. The personal judgment afforded by personal contact at frequent intervals of the Director of the Bureau relative to the efficiency and qualifications of the Bureau's Special Agents, Special Accountants, Special Agents in Charge and Supervising Accountants.

I am, as indicated, very strongly of the opinion therefore
that it would be utterly impossible to grade the Bureau's field
forces in classes according to the work performed.

Very truly yours,

Director.

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62-24172-XI

May 6, 1929.

STACCS

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RECORDED & INDEXED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GARDNER.

MAY 8, 1929

Reference is made to your memorandum of May 1, 1929, in which you request a brief outline of the functional organization of the Bureau of Investigation for use in preparing an organization chart of the Department for transmission to the Personnel Classification Board. The following shows the active divisions of the Bureau and gives a brief statement concerning the function of each division:

DIVISION ONE.
Office of the Director.

This Division handles administrative and confidential investigations; assignment of the Bureau's field force; personnel matters; and unclassified mail.

DIVISION TWO.
Office of the Assistant Director.

Division Two supervises the conduct of various classes of investigations, including those relating to violations of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, Impersonation, Bribery, Contempt of Court, Indian and Government Reservation matters, Perjury, Special assignments, et al.

DIVISION THREE.

This Division supervises the conduct of all investigations relating to violations of the National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts, Anti-trust laws, Mail frauds, and also handles all matters relating to the Bureau's Special Accountants.

DIVISION FOUR.

Division Four is charged with the supervision of the conduct of all investigations throughout the United States relating to fugitives from justice, and violations of the White Slave Traffic Act, Theft, embezzlement, or illegal possession of Government property, Pardon, parole, and probation matters, Election laws, Espionage, Bondsmen and Sureties, et al.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED

MAY 6 1929

P. M.
FBI - NEW YORK

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107 JUL 27 1964

DIVISION SIX.
NATIONAL DIVISION OF IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION.

The function of this Division is the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of criminal identification records and their exchange with the officials of States, cities, and institutions.

DIVISION SEVEN.

This Division handles all administrative matters, such as accounts, administrative reports, arrivals and departures, equipment and credentials, expense vouchers, Identification and Apprehension Orders, investigations of applicants, leaves of absence, payroll, telegrams, transportation requests, and supplies.

DIVISION EIGHT.

Division Eight handles all matters connected with the records and files of the Bureau, including both administrative and personnel matters.

If you desire any additional information from the Bureau in this connection, I shall be glad to furnish the same upon your further request.

Very truly yours;

Director.

W. B. OLIVER
5TH DIST. ALABAMA

HOME ADDRESS:
TUSCALOOSA

RUTH B. FOSQUE
SECRETARY

COMMITTEE ON
APPROPRIATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

June 25, 1929.

Hon. John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of the 24th, enclosing copy of the report of the Bureau presented to the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police held in Atlanta on June 4th, and booklet concerning the work of the Bureau of Investigation, has just been received. I wish to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me these publications, - both of which contain much interesting information.

I may perhaps wish to discuss, during the Summer, before some of the civic organizations in my State the work of your Bureau, and if you can give me rather concretely the results of the efforts of your Bureau in the carrying out of your larger activities I shall greatly appreciate it.

For instance, you might give an approximate estimate of the number of convictions and the amount of fines imposed resulting from arrests effected through your Bureau. Then, the number of motor vehicles recovered from some date which you may select, and I should also like a short statement showing the number of escaped prisoners who had been fugitives for a long while, and who had been intercepted by agents of your Bureau after the issuance of the Identification Order, - mention of which appears on page 4 of the booklet.

Also give the number of finger print records you now have, and the average increase in the number per month.

In conclusion, let me say that I have been greatly interested in the work of your Bureau, as you know, and wish to again commend you for the very efficient way in which you have organized it and the fine results obtained.

With renewed assurances of my esteem and regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

M. B. Oliver

WBO-rbf

1929

Frank May

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 15 1929 A. M.
DEPART:
DIV. TWO

RECORDED JUL 15 1929 FILED 7/13/29

During the fiscal year 1928 there were 4211 convictions obtained in cases under investigation by this Bureau, the total fines imposed in these cases - \$482,851.31.

During the first 10 months of the current fiscal year 3162 convictions have been obtained in cases under investigation, the total fines for the same period being \$480,044.48.

Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act October, 1919 to April 30, 1929, there have been 20,863 cars recovered in cases which have been investigated by this Bureau. The value of these cars totals \$17,759,460.58.

During the first 10 months of the fiscal year 1929 there were 1073 fugitives located by this Bureau.

Ninety-nine Fugitives on whom Identification Orders were issued have been apprehended. There are 915 Identification Orders outstanding at the present time.

Mr. MacFarland suggests as a matter of interest to civic organizations that this Bureau gives special attention to aggravated violations of the White Slave Traffic Act, wherein the transportation involves minor girls and that most of these victims are waitresses in cafes or restaurants. Usually the victim is transported under a promise of marriage by the subject. During the first 10 months of the fiscal year there have been 362 convictions in this class of cases and sentences imposed total 407 years and 9 months.

The total number of fingerprints on file in the Division of Identification and Information on June 1, 1929 - 1,716,461.

Fingerprints are received on an average of 1000 each day. Identifications are made on 34% of the prints received.

June 26, 1929.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

A BOOKLET CONCERNING THE WORK
OF THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PUBLISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF
PEACE OFFICERS AND LAW-ENFORCEMENT
OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

62-12831-10

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

A BOOKLET CONCERNING THE WORK
OF THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PUBLISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF
PEACE OFFICERS AND LAW-ENFORCEMENT
OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This booklet has been prepared to acquaint peace officers and law-enforcement officials with the work of the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice in its investigation of alleged violations of laws in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

At the head of the Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., is Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director. Under his jurisdiction there are 30 field offices, including 6 accounting zones, located throughout the United States. Each field office is under the immediate supervision of a special agent in charge, who has jurisdiction in his respective district of the investigation of all reported offenses against the laws of the United States which are handled by the bureau.

The Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction over all violations of Federal laws and matters not specifically assigned by congressional enactment, or otherwise, to other Federal agencies. It does *not* have investigative jurisdiction over violations of the national prohibition, counterfeiting, narcotic, customs and smuggling, postal, or immigration laws.

Any information concerning a violation of a Federal law, other than those listed above, which comes to the attention of a law-enforcement official or peace officer, should be sent by letter or, if the matter seems to be urgent, by telegram marked "Government rate collect" to the special agent in charge of the district in which such officer is located.

The address of the Bureau of Investigation field office having jurisdiction over the district in which you are located is as follows:

The following general information shows some of the major violations of Federal laws over which the Bureau of Investigation has jurisdiction, together with an indication of the kind of information the bureau desires to receive from interested State and local officials in order that an appropriate investigation may be made and the facts submitted to the United States Attorney for prosecution in the courts of the United States:

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

Persons who transport a stolen motor vehicle from one State to another State, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted in the United States courts for the transportation of the stolen vehicle. Also, persons who receive, conceal, store, barter, sell or dispose of any motor vehicle moving as, or which is a part of, or which constitutes interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted in the United States courts under this act, which is also known as the Dyer Act.

When an individual is found in possession of an automobile and there is reason to believe that his possession of the motor vehicle is not lawful and that the said motor vehicle has been stolen in another State and transported in interstate or foreign commerce, if the facts in the matter are called to the attention of the Bureau of Investigation an investigation will be made to establish a possible violation of the national motor vehicle theft act.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

The white slave traffic act is frequently referred to as the Mann Act. This act declares that any person who shall knowingly transport, or cause to be transported, or aid or assist in obtaining transportation for, or in transporting in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory, or in the District of Columbia, any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or to engage in other immoral practices, shall be deemed guilty of a felony. The Bureau of Investigation is desirous of receiving any information which comes to your attention indicating a violation of this act.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

It is the duty of the Bureau of Investigation to investigate alleged violations of the national bankruptcy act. Violations of this act are usually reported to the bureau by referees in bankruptcy, trustees, credit associations, or creditors. However, when bankruptcy proceedings involve local individuals the bureau will appreciate receiving any information which you may obtain relative to the concealment of physical assets prior to the bankruptcy.

Information that shipments were made from the bankrupt store late at night or in a covert manner, that foreign vans or trucks were loaded at the bankrupt's premises, that the bankrupt hastily liquidated his affairs immediately prior to closing by sacrifice or below-cost sales, all are significant of irregularities and are a material aid to the progress of the investigation. Attempts on the part of the bankrupt to collect old accounts after proceedings have been instituted also are evidence of violations.

In bankruptcy cases particularly, local peace officers can obtain valuable information in the form of rumors and local undercurrent reports which are not available to an outside investigator.

IMPERSONATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Whenever information is received by a peace officer or law-enforcement official which indicates that an individual falsely claims or did falsely claim to be an officer of the United States, or that such individual fraudulently acted as if he were a Federal officer for the purpose of obtaining or demanding anything of value, such as loans, credits, money, documents, or the cashing of checks, such information should be transmitted to the Bureau of Investigation, which will begin an immediate inquiry to determine whether or not a Federal law has been violated.

LARCENY OF GOODS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Any facts which indicate that any person or persons did steal anything being shipped from one State to another State, from any freight or express shipment, or that any person received anything which was stolen from such shipments, should be reported to the Bureau of Investigation.

THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, OR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

It is a violation of a Federal law to embezzle, purloin, or steal any property of the United States, or to receive such property knowing the same to have been stolen. The Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction over offenses of this nature.

CRIMES ON GOVERNMENT RESERVATIONS

The investigation of crimes committed on Government reservations, including Indian reservations, or in any Government building, or on Government property, is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Investigation and any information concerning such crimes should be forwarded to the nearest bureau office.

In addition to the violations listed above, the Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction over violations of the national bank and Federal reserve acts, antitrust laws, neutrality laws and related matters, the corrupt practices act, perjury, bribery, crimes on the high seas, interstate transportation of lottery tickets and prize-fight films, peonage matters, illegal use of Government transportation requests, and other miscellaneous Federal statutes.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE

The Bureau of Investigation conducts investigations for the purpose of locating and causing the arrest of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal laws over which the bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators. The bureau also seeks to bring about the apprehension of other Federal fugitives from justice when the efforts of the United States marshal and the Federal investigative agency having primary jurisdiction have failed to locate such persons.

When the arrest of a Federal fugitive from justice is not brought about within a reasonable time, the bureau issues what is known as an identification order, which is distributed to peace officers in all parts of the country. These identification orders contain the name, photograph, fingerprints, and description of the fugitive, together with all available information which might prove helpful in bringing about his arrest. When the fugitive is apprehended, an apprehension order is issued so that all efforts to locate the individual may be discontinued. If you do not already receive these orders, the bureau will be pleased to place your name on the mailing list.

It is of the utmost importance in investigations relating to fugitives that any information secured be sent to the nearest bureau office without delay.

NATIONAL DIVISION OF IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION

In addition to its force of trained investigators, the Bureau of Investigation has under its jurisdiction the National Division of Identification and Information, located at Washington, D. C., which was created as a central clearing house of information pertaining to criminals.

The National Division of Identification and Information possesses what is believed to be the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This collection, consisting of over one and one-half million fingerprint records and of more than two and one-half million card-index records, has been made possible by the splendid cooperation of approximately 1,600 law-enforcement officials and agencies

throughout the United States and foreign countries and is being extended at the rate of over 1,000 fingerprint records each day.

The Bureau of Investigation invites each and every peace officer in the United States to avail himself of the information contained in its fingerprint records. This service is rendered to all legally constituted law-enforcement officers free of any cost whatever. Fingerprint cards and franked envelopes for the transmission of records to the division are also supplied without cost to correspondents. The extent to which this service is utilized by peace officers can be appreciated by the fact that the Division of Identification and Information responds to almost 30,000 inquiries each month, each inquiry being answered by letter within 48 hours after it is received.

The records of the identification division are based primarily on fingerprints and it is difficult to make positive identification unless fingerprints are furnished. However, a card-index system is maintained through which on numerous occasions an accurate identification is made possible by the name or alias of an individual coupled with some descriptive data.

The National Division of Identification and Information is, of course, a cooperative agency. The only information which can be supplied to inquirers consists of data which have been previously transmitted to the division by law-enforcement officers and penal institutions.

The cooperation between police officials, sheriffs, and wardens throughout the United States and the division of identification has been splendid. In spite of the gratifying progress which has been made in the bureau's fingerprint work, however, there is still room for improvement. The division of identification is not receiving all of the fingerprint records which should be forwarded to it by the law enforcement officials of the country. The more complete and extensive the records of the division become the more effective will be the service it can render. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

A pamphlet has been prepared by the Bureau of Investigation known as How to Take Fingerprints, which contains instructions concerning a simple and standardized method of taking fingerprints. Any law-enforcement officer who is now, or who may desire to become, a contributor to the records of the National Division of Identification and Information will be supplied with a copy of this booklet upon request.

Any inquiries concerning identification matters should be addressed as follows:

Director, Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

EX:DGS

July 13, 1929.

62-24172-X12
62-2831-70

JUL 15 1929

Honorable W. B. Oliver,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

62-3283

My dear Congressman:

I am in receipt of your communication of June 25th., and have read the contents thereof with much interest. I was extremely pleased, as always, to note your commendatory references and I desire to assure you that both personally and officially I will endeavor to merit the continuance of your esteem. I value your good opinion highly.

It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request and to advise you as to the work of the Bureau of Investigation in the following general terms:

During the fiscal year 1928 4,211 convictions were obtained in cases which were under investigation by the representatives of this Bureau. The total fines imposed in these cases amounted to \$482,851.51.

During the first ten months of the current fiscal year 3,162 convictions have been obtained in cases under investigation by representatives of this Bureau and the total of fines for the same period amounted to \$400,044.49.

Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, investigations of the violations of the provisions of which have been entrusted to this Bureau, there have been recovered in cases which have been investigated by representatives of this Bureau 20,863 automobiles. This covers the period from October, 1919, to April 30, 1929. The value of these recovered cars totals \$17,759,460.58.

During the first ten months of the current fiscal year, i. e., that ending June 30, 1929, 1,073 fugitives from justice were located by representatives of this Bureau. On about ten percent of these fugitives regular Bureau Identification Orders had been issued. The others were located so expeditiously as to make

FUGITIVE FILES DIVISION
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The issuance of Identification Orders unnecessary. These include violators of practically every Federal Statute. They also include escaped Federal prisoners, parole violators and deserters from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. A number of these fugitives have been sought for considerable periods of time. Many of them have been fugitives for approximately five years. As an instance of the work of the Bureau in matters of this kind, I might state that the Bureau has just located an escaped Federal prisoner who broke jail in 1899, approximately thirty years ago.

In the handling of fugitive cases, the representatives of the Bureau have specific instructions that these cases are not to be closed without authorization or until the fugitive is located, no matter how long the search may continue. There are 915 Bureau Identification Orders outstanding at the present time.

It might interest you to know that considerable success has been effected in the past year by representatives of this Bureau in investigations of aggravated violations of the White Slave Traffic Act. In many cases immature girls were transported from one state to another for immoral purposes, largely under promises of marriage. During the first ten months of the current fiscal year there have been 362 convictions in this class of cases and the sentences imposed total 407 years and 9 months.

The total number of fingerprint records on file in the Division of Identification and Information of the Bureau of Investigation on June 1, 1929, amounted to 1,716,461. The total number of alphabetical index cards, that is, cards covering both the correct names and aliases of those persons for whom fingerprint records are on file, amounted to 2,602,000.

The receipt of fingerprint records from all sections of this and other countries is increasing daily. Criminal fingerprint information data is being exchanged with practically every civilized country. During the past week, the Bureau has corresponded with both Scotland Yard and the Central Police Bureau of Austria, with reference to their inquiries for criminal identification data in the archives of the Bureau.

It may interest you to know that actual identifications are made at the present moment on 34% of the fingerprint inquiries received. Fingerprint records and inquiries are now being received on an average of 1,000 for each and every day.

In order to show the character of the work performed by the Division of Identification and Information I might cite the following as a few of the more interesting cases handled during the course of a day:

In the Division of Identification in the Department, the following cases of identification by fingerprint process were recorded:

The fingerprints of Frank Theodore Van Horn were received from the Police Authorities at Los Angeles, California. The records show this person to be Frank Van Horn, an escapee from the State Hospital at Phoenix, Arizona.

From the police authorities at Mineola, New York, were received the fingerprints of Ross Browne, charged with forgery and grand larceny. The records proved this person to be Charles L. Norton, wanted for circulation of bad checks by the Chief of Police at Memphis, Tenn.

From the Chief of Police at Scottsbluff, Nebraska, were received the fingerprints of Ricardo Garcia. The records proved this person to be Macio Montoya, an escape from the State Reformatory at Buena Vista, Colorado.

The fingerprints of Charles P. Strausser, charged with burglary, were received from the State Police at Reading, Pa. The records show this person to be Charles Perry Strausser, wanted for murder by the Inspector of Detectives, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Chief of Police at Ponca City, Oklahoma, sent in the fingerprints of W. H. Randolph, held there for investigation. The records proved this person to be L. C. Edwards, a parole violator wanted by the State Reformatory at Lansing, Michigan.

The investigative authority of the Bureau of Investigation is extremely broad, inasmuch as it, in accordance with Congressional Enactment, "is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest". As a matter of policy, however, the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau is restricted to violations of Federal Laws and matters not specifically assigned, by Congressional Enactment or otherwise, to other Federal investigative agencies. Practically the Bureau of Investigation conducts investigations of violations of all of the Federal criminal laws with the exception of violations of those laws pertaining to Prohibition, Narcotics, Customs and Counterfeiting. The

major violations of laws in which the Tax Bureau assumes primary investigation and jurisdiction are the following:

Administrative and confidential investigations of various Departmental personnel including those considered for appointment, executive and otherwise, under the authorization of the Attorney General.

Admiralty and Maritime matters.

Alaskan matters.

Anti-trust Laws, violations of

Applicants, Prohibition.

Bankruptcy.

Bondsmen and Sureties.

Bonus, Soldiers overpayment.

Bribery.

Civil Rights and Domestic Violence.

Civil Service Act.

Condemnation of land.

Contempt of Court.

Copyrights.

Corrupt Practices Act.

Crimes on the High Seas.

Crimes on Government Reservations.

Desertions.

Election Frauds.

Embezzlement and Illegal Possession of Government Property.

Escaped Federal Prisoners.

Explosives Act.

Extortion.

Extradition.

Farm Loan Act (at request of Treasury Department).

Films, Prize Fight, Transportation of.

Food and Drug Act.

Forgery.

Frauds against the Government.

Illegal use of Government transportation requests.

Impersonation.

Indian and Government Reservation matters.

International Border Matters.

Interstate Commerce Act.

Interstate Commerce, Thiefs from freight and express shipments.

Intimidating Witnesses.

Lottery tickets, interstate transportation of.

Mail Frauds (accounting work).

Migratory Bird Act.

National Bank Ing Act.

National Defense Act.

National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

Neutrality Matters.

5.

Obscene Matters by Interstate Transportation.
Official Corruption.
Pardons and Paroles, Investigations of matters connected therewith.
Patents.
Parole Violators.
Passports and Visas, Investigations of matters connected therewith.
Perjury.
Probation Matters.
Red Cross Matters.
Selective Service Act.
Treason.
Uniform, Illegal Wearing of.
Veterans Bureau Matters.
War Risk Insurance.
White Slave Traffic Act.
World War Adjusted Compensation Act.

The Bureau of Investigation, upon specific request, assigns investigators to Committees of Congress, principally to the Judiciary Committee in cases involving impeachment of Federal Judges.

Appointees as Special Agents of the Bureau are required to possess LL. B. degrees from some recognized law school or college. Appointees as Special Accountants of the Bureau must possess accepted academic training in accountancy, as well as practical accountancy experience. The Agents and Accountants of the Bureau possess no power of arrest but they perform every investigative activity in cases involving violations of the Federal Statutes up to the point at which the case is presented in court for actual trial.

It may interest you to know that the Bureau's staff of Special Accountants has received increasing demands upon its services during the past year.

The Bureau of Investigation performs accounting work for the Post Office Department, handling all of this phase of work necessary in every mail fraud case in which accounts of a complicated nature are involved.

There has been a marked increase in the number of violations of the National Bankruptcy Act handled by the Bureau in the past year. In fact, the Bureau's work in this phase of investigative activity has increased considerably during the past few years.

The Bureau of Investigation maintains a training school at Washington, D. C., for all new appointees to its service. The course of training consists of instructions in regard to the Manual of Rules and Regulations of the Bureau of Investigation and the Manual of Instructions for investigative action, and lectures are delivered to the appointees

by experts of the Bureau in certain specialized subjects, such as
Bankruptcy, Anti-Trust work, etc.

The Agents of the Bureau of Investigation must be well grounded in the law of evidence and not only possess the theoretical training which the legal course affords, but develop, through experience in performing investigative work in intricate cases and sitting at the counsel tables with the United States Attorneys during the trial of these cases, a practical knowledge of legal procedure which enables them to exercise the requisite investigative skill and judgment in the performance of that duty.

The field offices of the Bureau of Investigation act as the investigative arm of the United States Attorneys in the various jurisdictions, performing all of the investigative work required by said United States Attorneys requisite for prosecution of cases coming under the classifications specified above.

During the recent Mexican outbreak the border and other offices of the Bureau were busily engaged in investigating violations of the Neutrality Act. This is a phase of the Bureau's work which requires considerable skill and delicacy in handling. The Bureau's Agents on the Mexican Border have had considerable experience in this class of work.

I trust that the foregoing will give you the information you desire and wish to assure you that if there is any further data which you may feel would be of interest, it will be my very great pleasure to procure and transmit it to you.

With expressions, as always, of my highest esteem and best wishes,
I am

Very truly yours,

Director.

J. W.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

JWS-MP

June 27, 1929.

O F. B. I.

Memorandum for: The Solicitor General,
The Assistant to the Attorney General,
Assistant Attorney General Willebrandt,
Assistant Attorney General Galloway,
Assistant Attorney General Lohring,
Assistant Attorney General Farnum,
Assistant Attorney General Lawrence,
Assistant Attorney General Sisson,
Assistant Attorney General Richardson,
Director, Bureau of Investigation, *←*
Superintendent of Prisons,
General Agent,
Chief Clerk,
Disbursing Clerk,
Librarian,
Pardon Attorney,
Solicitor for the Department of State,
Solicitor of the Treasury,
Solicitor for the Department of Commerce,
Solicitor for the Department of Labor.

The Personnel Classification Board has requested the Attorney General to furnish it with statements describing in detail the duties and functions of each organization unit in the Department of Justice.

Will you kindly prepare, as soon as convenient, a statement covering the duties and functions of your office, and send same to me for transmission to the Personnel Classification Board.

Respectfully,

Charles P. Sisson 62-24172-X13

Charles P. Sisson, *62-24172-X13*
Assistant Attorney General *62-24693*

RECORDED

JUL 5 1929

Monroe M. Sisson
7/6/29 ST.

JUL 5 1929 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	FILE
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CT:ACS

July 2, 1929.

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MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Replies to your memorandum of June 27, 1929, wherein you request a detailed statement covering the duties and functions of the Bureau of Investigation for transmission to the Personal Classification Board, I beg to advise you as follows:

The Bureau of Investigation is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest. The Administrative Head of the Bureau is located in Washington, D. C.; under his jurisdiction there are thirty field offices, including six accounting zones located throughout the United States. Each field office is under the immediate supervision of the Special Agent in Charge. The central office at Washington, however, directs the investigative activity of the Bureau's agents and accountants, and maintains a close supervision over all work performed in the field.

The Bureau of Investigation for administrative purposes is composed of eight Divisions.

Division One, the Office of the Director, directs and supervises all administrative and confidential investigations; handles all personnel matters for the Seat of Government and the field, including recommendations for appointments, promotions and separations; assigns the Bureau's field force and handles unclassified mail. The Director of the Bureau, of course, is responsible to the Attorney General for the work of the Bureau and the activities of all Bureau employees.

Division Two, the Office of the Assistant Director, is charged with the supervision of various classes of investigations, including those relating to violations of

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the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, Impersonation, Contempt of Court, Indian and Government Reservation Matters, Perjury, Special Investigations, etc. In addition to this supervisory work, the administrative work of the Assistant Director consists of carrying out and effecting all directions and orders of the Director and in assuming the duties of the Director during the absence of the latter from Washington.

Division Three supervises the conducting of investigations relating to violations of the National Bankruptcy Act, the National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts, the Anti-trust Laws, and Mail Frauds. In addition, this Division handles all matters relating to the Bureau's special accountants and accounting work throughout the United States.

Division Four is charged with the supervision of investigations throughout the country with respect to efforts to locate Federal fugitives from justice, and investigations of violations of the White Slave Traffic Act, Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property, The Corrupt Practices Act, Pardon, Parole, and Probation Matters, Bondsmen and Sureties, Naturalization and Immigration Matters, etc., and other similar cases.

Division Five. Inspection and Training Division. The Bureau Inspectors assigned to Division Five make periodical inspections of the Bureau Field Offices, contacting Federal and State Officials concerning the work of the Bureau and conducting confidential investigations. This Division also conducts a training school for newly appointed special agents and special accountants, instructing them as to the Bureau's administrative system and investigative methods.

Division Six is the National Division of Identification and Information. The function of this Division is the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of criminal identification records and information and their exchange with the officials of states, cities and institutions of the United States and with foreign Identification Bureaus. (The following report of

fingerprint records received and handled by this Division during the month of June, 1939, is indicative of the kind and scope of the work of this branch of the Bureau.

Prints received	25,022
Prints classified	23,984
Prints searched	23,028
Prints answered	27,363
Identifications made	7,985
Index cards searched	29,973
Prints filed	26,798
Index cards made	22,734
Total number of prints on file	1,744,625
Total number of index cards on file	2,624,944
Number of fugitives whose apprehension was caused by identification.	88

Division Seven, the Office of the Chief Clerk, handles all administrative matters, such as accounts, monthly field reports, arrivals and departures of Bureau employees, equipment and credentials, expense vouchers, identification and apprehension orders, investigations of applicants, leaves of absence, pay roll, telegrams, transportation requests, and supplies.

Division Eight is the Mails and Files Division of the Bureau.)

If any further data is desired in this connection, I shall be glad to furnish the same upon your further request.

Very truly yours,

Director.

HN:CT:ACS

October 31, 1929.

62-1283/

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I beg to submit the following statement of the
functions of the Director of the Bureau of Investigation as of 1929

The Director of the Bureau of Investigation has under his jurisdiction at the present time 643 employees, consisting of 308 Special Agents, 90 Special Accountants, 9 Executive Officials at Washington, 3 Special Employees, and 235 Technical and Clerical Employees throughout the country. Under the appropriation for "Detection and Prosecution of Crimes," for the fiscal year 1931, as approved by the Bureau of the Budget, the Director of the Bureau of Investigation will have under his jurisdiction 742 employees, consisting of 321 Special Agents, 102 Special Accountants, 11 Executive Officials at Washington and 308 Technical and Clerical Employees throughout the country.

Appointees as Special Agents of the Bureau are required to possess degrees from some recognized law school or college. Appointees as Special Accountants of the Bureau must possess accepted academic training in accountancy, as well as practical accountancy experience.

The field forces of the Bureau of Investigation are stationed at 29 field offices situated in the principal cities of the United States. This includes six accounting zones, to which are attached the Bureau's Special Accountants.

Each field office is under the jurisdiction of a Special Agent in Charge who possesses direct and full control over the Special Agents and administrative control over the Special Accountants.

Under Bureau regulations, reports must be submitted at regular intervals upon all cases investigated by the Bureau's investigative staff. All of such reports which are of more than

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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routine interest or importance, are brought to the personal attention of the Director of the Bureau for review, supervision and direction by him.

In addition to investigative reports upon individual cases, administrative reports are submitted monthly from each field office of the Bureau which must be personally reviewed by the Director in order that he may ascertain the condition of the work in the field, sufficiency of the individual field office forces and whether or not proper subordinate administration is being afforded the Bureau's work at said field offices.

The Bureau of Investigation, under the jurisdiction of the Director, is vested with authority to investigate all violations of Federal Laws or Statutes. As a matter of specific policy, these investigations cover the entire Federal Code, with the exception of certain violations which are specifically assigned by Congressional enactment or otherwise to other Federal investigative agencies, such as violations of the National Prohibition, Counterfeiting, Narcotic, Customs and Smuggling, Postal or Immigration Laws. In all of the latter classes of cases, however, the Bureau of Investigation is called upon by practically all the investigative branches of the Government Service to perform investigative work from time to time. This includes cases under the primary jurisdiction of the Post Office Department, the various investigative units of the Treasury Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Interior Department and others. Among the major classes of the many violations coming under the direct investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau are:

Antitrust Laws.

National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts.

National Bankruptcy Act.

Theft from Interstate Shipments.

National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

White Slave Traffic Act.

Mail Frauds.

Impersonation of Government Officials.

Theft, Embezzlement, or Illegal Possession of
Government property.

Frauds Against the Government.

Crimes on Government Reservations.

Crimes on the High Seas.

Federal Fugitives from Justice.

The National Division of Identification and Information, located at Washington, D. C., is also a part and under the immediate supervisory jurisdiction of the Director of the Bureau of Investigation. The function of this Division is the acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of criminal identification records, and at the present time the Division possesses approximately 1,750,000 fingerprint records, as well as over 2,500,000 alphabetical index cards. This Division is composed of 80 employees and exchanges criminal identification data with law enforcement officials and peace officers in all parts of the world, more particularly in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, England, France and Austria. It is believed that the records of the National Division of Identification and Information comprise the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint data of current value existing anywhere in the world. Fingerprint records of criminals are contributed by more than 2,200 law enforcement officials and agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries and are received at the rate of over 1,000 each day. Actual identifications made on prints received average over 53 1/3% throughout the course of the year. Daily reports showing the work of the Division are submitted to the Director of the Bureau and are reviewed by him in detail in order to assure the proper current handling of the Division's work, the maintenance of required schedules and the proper distribution of the Division's personnel.

The Director of the Bureau of Investigation personally supervises all special investigations ordered by the Attorney General, including those relating to the work and administration of the offices of United States Attorneys, United States Marshals, United States Commissioners (upon request of Federal Judges) and other Federal officials, and in specific instances, upon appropriate authorization, investigates charges made against Government officials throughout the country.

The Director of the Bureau of Investigation also supervises, upon the request of Departmental officials having jurisdiction, specific and general investigations of Federal Penal Institutions.

The Director of the Bureau of Investigation also personally supervises all investigations conducted under appropriate authorization with a view to ascertaining the qualifications of individuals under consideration for appointment to Federal office, such as United States Judges, United States Attorneys and United States Marshals.

The Director of the Bureau of Investigation, upon specific request and upon the authorization of the Attorney General, assigns investigators to the Judiciary Committees of Congress and affords such Committees in these cases such administrative and investigative assistance as may be required by them.

The Director of the Bureau of Investigation also personally supervises and directs all investigations of a confidential character bearing upon matters of international import and interest upon the specific request of the State Department.

The Director of the Bureau of Investigation receives instructions and requests from the White House with regard to the initiation of certain investigations of a confidential, an delicate and important character desired there, and personally directs and supervises all investigative steps and inquiries taken in connection therewith in all parts of the country.

The Director of the Bureau of Investigation is empowered by the Attorney General to decide upon all matters of policy relating in any manner to the investigative work of the Bureau and is held entirely responsible for the Bureau's administration.

He also supervises all personnel matters connected with the Bureau in any way, and reviews the evidence in all cases involving charges against the Bureau's personnel and renders a decision in accordance with the facts developed. He personally selects the Bureau's personnel and directs the investigations conducted with a view to ascertaining the fitness of all applicants, as well as devises the tests to be applied thereto.

The Director of the Bureau of Investigation maintains personal supervision and is in constant touch with the training school maintained at Washington, D. C., for all appointees to its service. The course of training consists of instructions with regard to the Manual of Rules and Regulations and the Manual of Instructions, respectively. Lectures are delivered to the appointees by Bureau experts under the jurisdiction of the Director in specialized subjects. The training school is also addressed in person by the Director.

The Agents of the Bureau of Investigation must necessarily be well grounded in the rules of legal evidence and must also possess through experience in performing investigative work the ability necessary to cooperate with and supplement the work

of United States Attorneys in all parts of the country. In major cases, however, and those involving matters of investigative policy, the Director of the Bureau must review and pass in person upon the facts involved and the policies to be pursued. In many instances, this requires a close study of the data submitted and careful analysis of the facts developed and a comprehensive knowledge of the decisions handed down which might cover or throw light upon more or less intricate problems and govern the policy to be adopted in cases of considerable delicacy and magnitude.

Indicative of the growth of the Bureau of Investigation and the results of the work performed by it, your attention is respectfully invited to the fact that the records show that during the fiscal year 1929, 3,950 convictions were secured in cases handled by the Bureau, and sentences imposed therein amounted to 2 lives, 5,479 years, 4 months and 10 days, probationary sentences, 866 years, 2 months and 13 days. The fines imposed in cases handled by the Bureau amounted to \$529,663.33 and recoveries of property effected in investigations handled by the Bureau totalled \$5,861,570.05.

Each year has shown a material increase in the Bureau's work and the responsibilities of administration and direction have been multiplied proportionately. The Bureau of Investigation is a major unit of the Department of Justice and the Director of the Bureau functions under the immediate jurisdiction of the Attorney General and is responsible solely to him.

Respectfully,

Director.

FARMERS SEIZE FEDERAL DRY IN GRAFT ATTEMPT

X CHICAGO TRIBUNE
9-16-30

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Fond du Lac, Wis., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Captured by a gang of farmers. William M. Graves, a federal prohibition agent for the eastern Wisconsin district headquarters in Milwaukee, was charged today with attempted extortion.

His wife, Elsie, also was captured when she brandished a .45 caliber revolver in an attempt to help her husband to escape. Authorities, however, said they would not prefer charges against the woman.

Bound Over for Trial

Graves waived preliminary hearing and was bound over to Circuit court for trial in November when arraigned this afternoon before Judge H. M. Fellenz in Municipal court. Bond was fixed at \$750 and was furnished. The offense with which the dry agent is charged provides a penalty of two years in state's prison.

The warrant was signed by Charles Pranskuns, Waucousta farmer.

Graves made a written confession in which he admitted his attempt to collect \$100 from the farmer. He charged, however, that when he first visited the Pranskuns farm he caught Pranskuns in a barn in which two stills were in operation. Pranskuns denied he had ever had a still.

Suspended by Herbert

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Action by the federal government in the case of William M.

Graves, federal prohibition agent charged with attempted extortion at Fond du Lac, rests with prohibition headquarters at Washington, Levi H. Bancroft, United States district attorney here, said tonight.

Graves was suspended today by Col. John Herbert, district prohibition administrator in Chicago, pending investigation of the state's charges by an agent of the department of justice.

Graves has been working out of the Milwaukee office for about two years and was connected with the Chicago office for a short period.

✓ Bureau of Investigation

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September 23, 1930.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KEITH.

With reference to the comment which I made yesterday morning at the conference of Special Agents in Charge relative to the fact that frequently articles appear in the papers mentioning Special Agents by name but referring to them as Special Agents of the Department of Justice, I again noted in this morning's Post an article mentioning Special Agent Flournoy as a Department of Justice Agent.

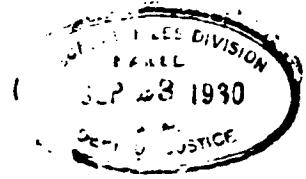
I think it is imperative that you endeavor to impress upon all Agents in Charge, as well as upon the new Agents and Accountants who are entering the service and those who have been ordered to the Training School, the imperative necessity of their specifying whenever questioned either in Court or by persons on the outside, that they are Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation. Since there are two groups of Special Agents in the Department; namely, one in the Prohibition Bureau and the other in this Bureau, it is absolutely necessary that the Agents connected with this Bureau specify the fact that they are with the Bureau of Investigation and not Agents of the Department of Justice.

Very truly yours,

Director.

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September 23, 1930.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN.

I am attaching hereto an article appearing in this morning's Post and you will note therein that Mr. Mouray is referred to as an Agent of the Department of Justice. Again there is no mention of the fact that he is an Agent of the Bureau of Investigation.

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a memorandum which I have today directed to Inspector Keith. I am desirous, whenever we note instances of the kind covered in the attached clipping, that the matter be taken up specially with the Agent in Charge of that office.

Very truly yours,

Asst.

nsp

130
cc

Director.

62-24172

62-24172-3

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
SEP 24 1930 P.M.	
RECORDED	FILE

3

PC

RECORDED

September 25, 1930.

Mr. R. P. Burress,
Burley-Wright Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

62-24172

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted, attached hereto, a copy of a clipping from the Washington Post of September 23rd., in which it will be noted that Agent Flournoy, of the Washington Field Office, is referred to as an Agent of the Department of Justice.

The Bureau believes that press comment of this kind is misleading and, for that reason, highly undesirable. Whenever Agents of the Bureau or Bureau officials are mentioned in newspaper articles, the Bureau desires that every effort be made to see that they are correctly referred to as Agents of the Bureau of Investigation. There are other Bureaus in the Department, as you know, and unless care is taken to see that Bureau employees are correctly referred to confusion must necessarily exist in the minds of all persons reading said articles.

Will you please endeavor to impress upon the Agents and Accountants of the Washington Field Office the necessity for greater care in matters of this kind.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Encl. 420853.

mso

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
SEP 25 1930

230

62-24172-4

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SEP 26 1930 A.M.	FILE

m

PRIVATELY PAID DRY AGENT HELD IN JAIL

Undercover Man Locked Up
in Danville, Va.; Wanted
as Rum Case Witness.

HIRED BY COUNTY HEADS

Special to The Washington Post.

Danville, Va., Sept. 22.—O. O. Goben, who for the last two weeks has been operating as an undercover agent between Gretna and Reidsville, N. C., is in jail here pending his removal to Topeka, Kans., where he is said to be wanted as a witness in a major prohibition case. Sought by Federal authorities for more than a year, Goben was arrested at Gretna by J. P. Flournoy, Department of Justice agent, of Washington, D. C., after the Federal authorities had learned from the local police chief, J. H. Martin, that Goben was in this section. His bond was set at \$5,000 and he was lodged in jail after failing to give it.

Goben's arrest has ended the trail of Department of Justice men which has extended in many States. He was recently employed as an undercover agent by a group of Pittsylvania County citizens through Prohibition Inspector W. T. Shelton, who refused to have anything to say about the matter or to supply the names of the county citizens who employed Goben.

It is learned that they include educators, bankers, town officials and ministers. Goben claims to have been promised \$150 and expenses a week. He already had purchased a quantity of liquor which has been turned over to Inspector Shelton pending arrests.

Goben claims to have prevented a murder and robbery, which was planned by gangsters of the Middle West. Upon his report, before his arrest, that he had gained the confidence of such a trio by becoming friendly and "operating" with them and that it was planned to kill a store proprietor at Sycamore after robbing him, Sheriff Charles Murphy, of Chat-ham, arrested James Barber and E. R. Stoneback, of Omaha, Nebr., who are in the local jail charged with plotting to murder and rob. Both have confessed, according to Chief Martin. Barber was arrested at the same time as Goben.

Goben claims to have operated in many States as a private undercover agent. He is a former Federal undercover man.

62-24172-4

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

Department of Justice Wishes Public to Know It Has Agents and Dry Agents

By WALKER STONE

Justice Department agents operating under the Bureau of Investigation have been embarrassed by the transfer of prohibition enforcement from the Treasury Department to the Justice Department.

Before this transfer the public had little difficulty in distinguishing between prohibition agents and Justice Department agents. But now prohibition agents are also Justice Department agents. Yet the Bureau of Investigation agents are not prohibition agents and the prohibition agents are now general investigators. The two fields of operation are separate and distinct.

In the public mind, however, there is confusion. It is now no uncommon experience for a Bureau of Investigation agent, pursuing information on some matter in no way related to prohibition, to find his attempts at inquiry thwarted by people who fear that he might be seeking data on prohibition violations.

The reverse is true with prohibition agents.

Must Identify Themselves

This situation is believed to be responsible for a recent order issued in the Bureau of Investigation directing each of the agents in that bureau to identify himself in any of

his activities as an agent of the Bureau of Investigation, Justice Department, instead of classifying himself loosely as a Justice Department agent.

Newspaper writers are being requested to observe the distinction.

Necessity for this distinction is obvious. Suppose a Bureau of Investigation agent is inquiring into a violation of the National Banking Act, the Naturalization Act, the White Slave Act or some mail fraud. Some important government witness in one of these serious crimes easily might be one who is having trouble with prohibition authorities. If this witness suspects that the investigator might be seeking evidence against him in a prohibition case, he naturally will not talk as freely as he would otherwise.

Prohibition Not Their Work

The Bureau of Investigation has nothing to do with the securing of evidence in prohibition cases, no more than it had when prohibition enforcement was under the Treasury Department.

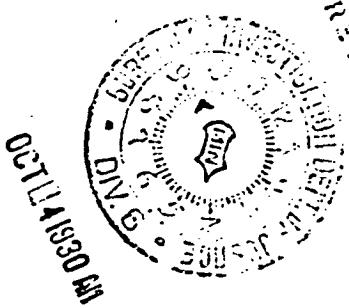
The Bureau of Investigation agents have a multiplicity of duties but prohibition work is not among them. These investigators have to secure evidence on which the department attorneys prosecute violations of fraud laws, banking laws, postal

laws, naturalization laws, immigration laws, internal revenue laws, crimes on the high seas, crimes on Federal reservations, thefts from interstate shipments, white slave laws, national auto theft laws, treason and sedition et cetera ad infinitum.

RECEIVED



OCT 3 1930 PM



OCT 11 1930 AM

Washington Daily News September 30, 1930

RECEIVED



OCT 24 1930 PM



OCT 24 1930 PM

NO. 00000 100



INDEXED

NOT RECORDED
62-24172

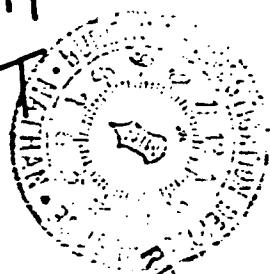
62-24172-4X

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.,

September 29, 1930.

Sep 30 1930 AM



RECEIVED



Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

62-24172

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith copy of office
memorandum issued by me September 29, 1930.

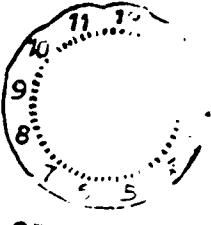
Very truly yours,

R. P. Burruss.

R. P. Burruss,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

RPB:MCH

DIV. ONE



SEP 29 1930

62-24172-5

DIV. ONE
RECORDED
MAY 27 1964
FBI - WASH. D. C.

COPIES DESTROYED
107 JUL 27 1964

LEAD
MM
ASST
KJA

m

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

The Director has instructed that whenever Agents of the Bureau or Bureau Officials are mentioned in newspaper articles, that every effort be made to see that they are correctly referred to as Agents of the Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. In this connection, your attention is invited to the fact that there are other Bureaus in the Department, and unless care is taken to see that employees of the Bureau of Investigation are correctly referred to, confusion must necessarily exist in the minds of all persons reading said articles.

Effective immediately, great care will be taken in matters of this kind. To a large extent, newspaper articles relating to the activities of this Bureau originate from the records of the United States Commissioners, which are, of course, public records, and in many instances it is appreciated that these records refer to the Agents of this Bureau as Agents of the Department of Justice.

It is, therefore, desired that in the future, when you have occasion to appear before a United States Commissioner, that he respectfully and politely be requested that, when newspaper men obtain information from his records, they be advised that the Agents of this Bureau be referred to as "Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice."

R. P. Burruss

R. P. BURRUSS,
ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

RFB:MGH
2-Bureau
2-Washington Field
28-Agents & Accountants.

COPIES DESTROYED

107 JUL 28 1964

62-24177-5

HW:DEB

October 8, 1930.

Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Harley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

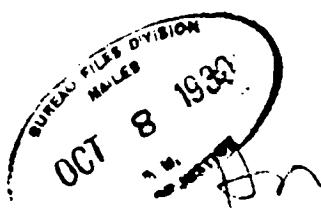
The Bureau has had under consideration for some time the possible desirability of changing the name by which both classes of the investigative staff of the Bureau is known, so as to conform more closely with their actual duties and to emphasize the unity of the Bureau's personnel and the comprehensive character of its work.

It is desired that the basic investigative nature of the work of the Bureau of Investigation be stressed and it is believed undesirable to show any distinction between Special Agents and Special Accountants as now exists. Both perform investigative work and both are technically qualified along the lines necessary for the successful performance of the Bureau's investigative work.

Will you please advise me, at your earliest convenience, as to your views in this matter, making such suggestions as you may deem appropriate of a name which you believe will be fitting.

Very truly yours,

Director.



RECORDED & INDEXED

62-24172-6

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 9 1930 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

RE: DCS

October 8, 1930.

Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 515,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has had under consideration for some time the possible desirability of changing the name by which both classes of the investigative staff of the Bureau is known, so as to conform more closely with their actual duties and to emphasize the unity of the Bureau's personnel and the comprehensive character of its work.

It is desired that the basic investigative nature of the work of the Bureau of Investigation be stressed and it is believed undesirable to show any distinction between Special Agents and Special Accountants as now exists. Both perform investigative work and both are technically qualified along the lines necessary for the successful performance of the Bureau's investigative work.

Will you please advise me, at your earliest convenience, as to your views in this matter, making such suggestions as you may deem appropriate of a name which you believe will be fitting.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED

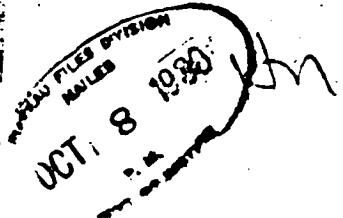
62-24172-7

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT. 9 1930 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE



EN: DGB

October 8, 1930.

Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 163,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has had under consideration for some time the possible desirability of changing the name by which both classes of the investigative staff of the Bureau is known, so as to conform more closely with their actual duties and to emphasize the unity of the Bureau's personnel and the comprehensive character of its work.

It is desired that the basic investigative nature of the work of the Bureau of Investigation be stressed and it is believed undesirable to show any distinction between Special Agents and Special Accountants as now exists. Both perform investigative work and both are technically qualified along the lines necessary for the successful performance of the Bureau's investigative work.

Will you please advise me, at your earliest convenience, as to your views in this matter, making such suggestions as you may deem appropriate of a name which you believe will be fitting.

Very truly yours,

Director.

JN
BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
OCT 8 1930
F. B. I.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

62-24172-8

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 19 1930 P. M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

RE:DSS

October 8, 1930.

Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 906,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has had under consideration for some time the possible desirability of changing the name by which both classes of the investigative staff of the Bureau is known, so as to conform more closely with their actual duties and to emphasize the unity of the Bureau's personnel and the comprehensive character of its work.

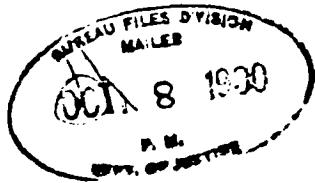
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Will you please advise me, at your earliest convenience, as to your views in this matter, making such suggestions as you may deem appropriate as a name which you believe will be fitting.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED



62-24172-9

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 8 1930 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

EW:DSS

October 8, 1930.

Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 251,
Grand Central Station,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

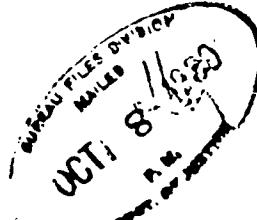
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Will you please advise me, at your earliest convenience, as to your views in this matter, making such suggestions as you may deem appropriate of a name which you believe will be fitting.

Very truly yours,

Director 2-24172-10
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT. 9 1930 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE



EN: DSS

October 8, 1930.

Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 538,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has had under consideration for some time the possible desirability of changing the name by which both classes of the investigative staff of the Bureau is known, so as to conform more closely with their actual duties and to emphasize the unity of the Bureau's personnel and the comprehensive character of its work.

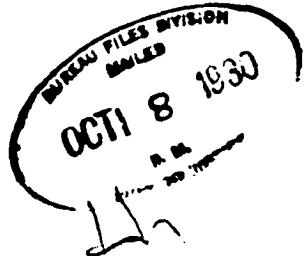
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Will you please advise me, at your earliest convenience, as to your views in this matter, making such suggestions as you may deem appropriate of a name which you believe will be fitting.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED



62-24172-11

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT. 9 1930 P. M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

MM:DSS

October 8, 1930.

Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

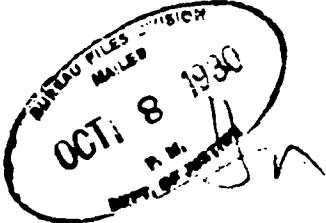
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Will you please advise me, at your earliest convenience, as to your views in this matter, making such suggestions as you may deem appropriate of a name which you believe will be fitting.

Very truly yours,

Director.



RECORDED

62-24172-12

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 9 1930 P. M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

~~RE~~:DSS

October 8, 1930.

Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 52,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has had under consideration for some time the possible desirability of changing the name by which both classes of the investigative staff of the Bureau is known, so as to conform more closely with their actual duties and to emphasize the unity of the Bureau's personnel and the comprehensive character of its work.

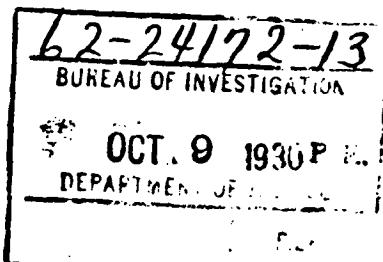
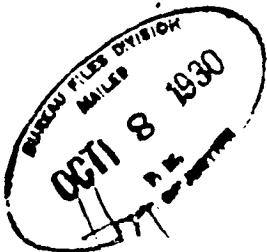
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Will you please advise me, at your earliest convenience, as to your views in this matter, making such suggestions as you may deem appropriate of a name which you believe will be fitting.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED



BB:DBS

October 8, 1930.

Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 1405,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has had under consideration for some time the possible desirability of changing the name by which both classes of investigative staff of the Bureau is known, so as to conform more closely with their actual duties and to emphasize the unity of the Bureau's personnel and the comprehensive character of its work.

It is desired that the basic investigative nature of the work of the Bureau of Investigation be stressed and it is believed undesirable to show any distinction between Special Agents and Special Accountants as now exists. Both perform investigative work and both are technically qualified along the lines necessary for the successful performance of the Bureau's investigative work.

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Very truly yours,

Director.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED

OCT 8 1930

RECORDED

62-24172-14

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 9 1930 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	FILE

October 8, 1930.

Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
201 Pioneer Building,
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has had under consideration for some time the possible desirability of changing the name by which both classes of the investigative staff of the Bureau is known, so as to conform more closely with their actual duties and to emphasize the unity of the Bureau's personnel and the comprehensive character of its work.

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Will you please advise me, at your earliest convenience, as to your views in this matter, making such suggestions as you may deem appropriate of a name which you believe will be fitting.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
OCT 8 1930
FBI - BIRMINGHAM

62-24172-15

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT. 9 1930 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

EN: DSS

October 8, 1930.

Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 626,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

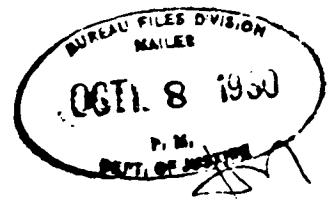
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Will you please advise me, at your earliest convenience, as to your views in this matter, making such suggestions as you may deem appropriate of a name which you believe will be fitting.

Very truly yours,

Director.



SEARCHED

62-24172-16
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT. 9 1930 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

MM:DSS

October 8, 1930.

Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 239,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has had under consideration for some time the possible desirability of changing the name by which both classes of the investigative staff of the Bureau is known, so as to conform more closely with their actual duties and to emphasize the unity of the Bureau's personnel and the comprehensive character of its work.

It is desired that the basic investigative nature of the work of the Bureau of Investigation be stressed and it is believed undesirable to show any distinction between Special Agents and Special Accountants as now exists. Both perform investigative work and both are technically qualified along the lines necessary for the successful performance of the Bureau's investigative work.

Will you please advise me, at your earliest convenience, as to your views in this matter, making such suggestions as you may deem appropriate of a name which you believe will be fitting.

Very truly yours,

Director.

BUREAU FILE NO. 2 C-4
MAILED
OCT. 8 1930
R. M.
RECORDED

RECORDED

62-24172-17

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT. 8 1930 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

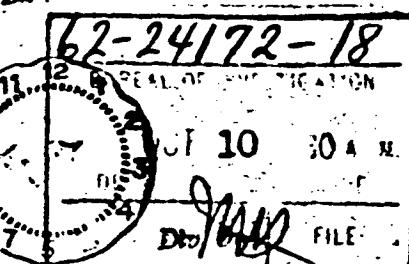
FROM
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL YOUNGQUIST
TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Attorney General _____
Solicitor General _____
Assistant to Attorney General _____
Assistant Attorney General Sisson _____
Assistant Attorney General Farnum _____
Assistant Attorney General Lukring _____
Assistant Attorney General Richardson _____
Mr. Chase _____
Superintendent of Prisons _____
Chief Clerk _____
Bureau of Investigation _____
Division of Accounts _____
Mails and Files _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Henderson _____
Mr. Kiefer _____
Mr. Key _____
Mr. Morrison _____

b7c
b6

SEARCHED & INDEXED

1007



Memorandum

Mr. Hoover, I think
the distinction is
perfectly proper, but
I doubt very much
the advisability of
giving the matter
publicity like this.

4, 1 of 8

Carlo
K. H. [Signature]

JAN:HCB

October 9, 1930.

62-24172-18
RECORDED & INDEXED
JUL 11 1930

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL YOUNGQUIST

62-24172

With reference to the attached clipping which you sent me, containing an article appearing in the Washington Daily News for September 30, 1930, dealing with the distinction to be drawn between the Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation and the Special Agents of the Bureau of Prohibition, I can assure you that this information was not given to the writer by me. As a matter of fact, no new rule has been promulgated by the Bureau upon this matter. There is a rule in the Manual of Rules and Regulations of the Bureau of Investigation, providing that when Special Agents testify they shall designate themselves as Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. This rule, however, has been in force and effect for several years, and was promulgated long before the transfer of the Prohibition Bureau from the Treasury Department to this Department was even considered.

I have no acquaintance with the writer of the article appearing in the Daily News, and I adhere strictly to the rules of the Department that no publicity shall be given out except through the Attorney General's office. Consequently, I was as much surprised as possibly you were when I read the article appearing in the Daily News.

Very truly yours,

Director.



Incl. #139890

COPIES DESTROYED

107 JUL 2 1974

In N. Y. Political Limelight



Heads of G. O. P. ticket--A whirlwind political campaign throughout New York is planned by this quartet of Republican nominees for the highest offices in the Empire State. Left to right are Daniel H. Conway, of Oswego, for comptroller; Caleb H. Baumer, of Newburgh, for lieutenant governor; former U. S. District Attorney Charles H. Tuttle, of New York City, for governor; and Isadore Bookstein, of Brooklyn, for attorney general. They are pictured here after their nomination on a wet platform at the party's state convention in Albany.

Department of Justice Wishes Public to Know It Has Agents and Dry Agents

By WALKER STONE

Justice Department agents operating under the Bureau of Investigation have been embarrassed by the transfer of prohibition enforcement from the Treasury Department to the Justice Department.

Before this transfer the public had little difficulty in distinguishing between prohibition agents and Justice Department agents. But now prohibition agents are also Justice Department agents. Yet the Bureau of Investigation agents are not prohibition agents and the prohibition agents are now general investigators. The two fields of operation are separate and distinct.

In the public mind, however, there is confusion. It is now no uncommon experience for a Bureau of Investigation agent, pursuing information on some matter in no way related to prohibition, to find his attempts at inquiry thwarted by people who fear that he might be seeking data on prohibition violations.

The reverse is true with prohibition agents.

They Must Identify Themselves

This situation is believed to be responsible for a recent order issued in the Bureau of Investigation directing each of the agents in that bureau to identify himself in any of

his activities as an agent of the Bureau of Investigation, Justice Department, instead of classifying himself loosely as a Justice Department agent.

Newspaper writers are being requested to observe the distinction.

Necessity for this distinction is obvious. Suppose a Bureau of Investigation agent is inquiring into a violation of the National Banking Act, the Naturalization Act, the White Slave Act or some mail fraud. Some important government witness in one of these serious crimes easily might be one who is having trouble with prohibition authorities. If this witness suspects that the investigator might be seeking evidence against him in a prohibition case, he naturally will not talk as freely as he would otherwise.

Prohibition Not Their Work

The Bureau of Investigation has nothing to do with the securing of evidence in prohibition cases, no more than it had when prohibition enforcement was under the Treasury Department.

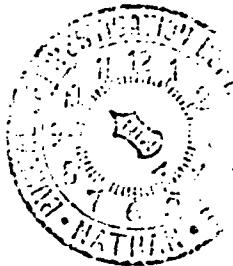
The Bureau of Investigation agents have a multiplicity of duties but prohibition work is not among them. These investigators have to secure evidence on which the department attorneys prosecute violations of fraud laws, banking laws, postal

laws, naturalization laws, immigration laws, internal revenue laws, crimes on the high seas, crimes on Federal reservations, thefts from interstate shipments, white slave laws, national auto theft laws, treason and sedition et cetera ad infinitum.

**The COURTESY FLEET
BELI
35¢
CABS**

**Metropolitan
1727
WASHINGTON'S
PIONEERS**

RECEIVED



Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1930.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

62-2417 OCT 13 1930 PM

OCT 11 1930

Reference is respectfully made to your letter dated October 8, 1930, advising that the Bureau has under consideration, the possible desirability of changing the name by which both classes of the investigative staff of the Bureau is known so as to conform more closely with their actual duties and to emphasize the unity of the Bureau's personnel and the comprehensive character of its work. It is noted that it is desired that the basic investigative nature of the work of the Bureau of Investigation be stressed, and it is believed undesirable to show any distinction between Special Agents and Special Accountants, as now exists.

In my opinion, it would not appear to be desirable to have one name or title for both the Special Agents and Special Accountants, particularly in view of the fact that Special Accountants, when testifying in court, are frequently called upon to inform the court as to their qualifications as an Accountant, as distinguished from the qualifications of a Special Agent.

The use of the titles "Operator" or "Inspector" are the only two which would appear to in any way be applicable to the duties of both a Special Agent and a Special Accountant. However, the word "Operator" is one which is commonly used by detective agencies, and in my opinion, does not demand the respect, dignity and force applicable to the position of a Special Agent and a Special Accountant. The title "Inspector" is generally given to one whose duties, to a certain extent, are more limited in scope than the duties of a Special Agent and a Special Accountant.

RECEIVED



OCT 14 1930

RECORDED

62-24172-19
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 15 1930

OCT 11 1930 A.M.

- 2 -

It is my opinion that there are no names
more fitting than those of "Special Agent" and "Special
Accountant" as are now in use.

Very truly yours,



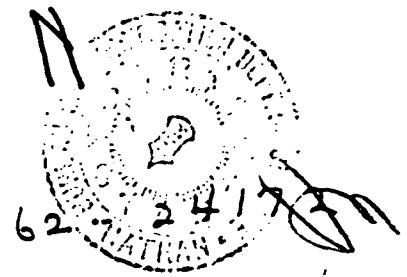
R. P. BURRUSS,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

RPB/ALV

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P.O. Box #239,
Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED



McK:BS

October 11, 1930, 10:14 AM

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

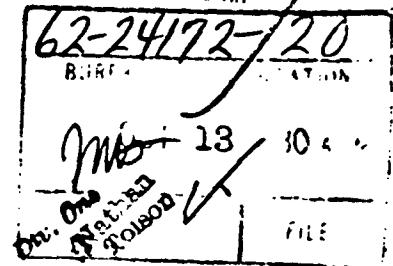
Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 8th instant, requesting my views, with respect to the matter of a possible change in the designation of the field investigative staff. This matter, as you know, has been discussed more or less informally, at various Manual Conferences, which I have been privileged to attend.

I have given the matter considerable thought, from time to time, and have reached the conclusion that a common designation for both Special Agents and Special Accountants would be most desirable. The recent efforts of the Bureau to overcome the distinction between Agents and Accountants, will not entirely eliminate the distinction until a common term is adopted.

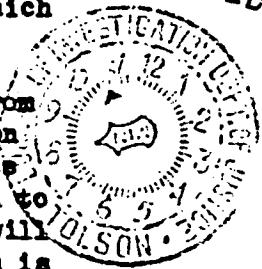
A further reason for discontinuing the use of the title "Special Agent" may be found in the recent transfer of the Bureau of Prohibition from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice. It is my understanding that Prohibition Agents are now known as "Special Agents".

Further, other governmental departments and bureaus use this same title; for example, the U.S. Customs Service, the Treasury Department, the State Department, the Intelligence Unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau, etc.

OCT 13 I would respectfully suggest that consideration be given to the title "Representative of the Bureau of Investigation". The term "Representative" seems to be sufficiently comprehensive and descriptive to cover all investigative activities of employees of this Bureau, whether the investigation relates to a violation of the laws of the United States, or merely to collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is, or may be, a party in interest. I know of no de-



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105 JUL 27 1964

Director - 2

October 11, 1930.

partment or bureau of the federal government using this term. When an employee of this Bureau is engaged on an official matter of any description he is representing the Bureau of Investigation, and truly a "Representative" of said Bureau. The title is short, to the point, and dignified. It does not in any way imply that Bureau Representatives are merely detectives or police officers.

Very truly yours,


C. D. McKEAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,

Kansas City, Missouri.

N RECEIVED

October 10, 1930.



Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

62-2417 OCT 14 1930 AM

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter dated October 8, 1930, requesting my views upon the question of an appropriate official designation for Special Agents and Special Accountants of this service. In response thereto, I wish to state that in my opinion, it would be desirable to eliminate all distinction between Special Agents and Special Accountants. In fact, both Special Agents and Special Accountants operate as official Agents of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, no matter whether they be engaged in inspecting the records of a National Bank, or investigating the activities of persons charged with violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or other violations, the investigation of which is assigned to this Bureau by Congressional enactment, or otherwise. Basically, their powers and duties are the same.

Therefore, I would suggest that the differentiation between Special Agents and Special Accountants be entirely eliminated, and that all Investigative Agents of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, be designated as Special Agents.

Very truly yours,

J. R. Burge

J. R. Burge,
Special Agent in Charge.

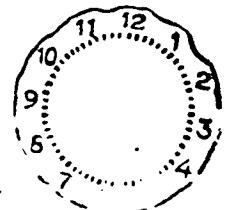
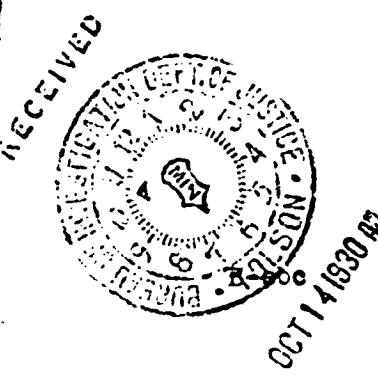
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OCT 15 1930

62-24172-21

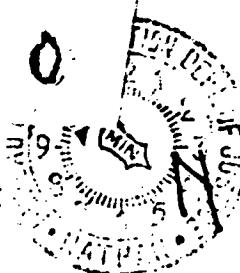
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 18 1930 A.M.	
FBI - KANSAS CITY	

m



U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P. O. Box 32,
Jacksonville, Florida. 161320 AM
October 13, 1930.



62-24172

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reply is made to your letter dated Oct. 8, 1930 desiring an expression of views relative to the desirability of changing the name by which members of the investigative staff of the Bureau are known.

It would be my idea that the word Investigator would cover both Special Agent and Accountant and that there would be no need to have the prefix "Special" in front of it. The designation could be Investigator of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.

Considered from another angle, the appellation Special Agent could be made to cover both Special Agent and Special Accountant. However, the title Special Agent is not in itself sufficiently illuminating as there are Special Agents of various kinds and classes, railroad, detective, express company, etc.

I think that Investigator, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, is expressive, simple, and is not likely to be confused with any other designation of any other Government agency.

Very truly yours,
Louis De Nette
Louis DeNette,
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED

OCT 20 1930

62-24172-22
OCT 16 1930
Mr. J. W. Nathan Tolson
m



RECEIVED

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

201 Pioneer Building,
Birmingham, Alabama.
October 14th, 1930.

TEN
OCT 17 1930 AM

Rev. On

RECEIVED

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

OCT 13 1930 AM

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 8th, regarding the changing of the name of both classes of the investigative staff of the Bureau. I have given this matter considerable thought since receipt of your letter and am heartily in accord with the change, believing it will be advantageous in many respects and frequently obviate considerable embarrassment especially in view of the recent changes that have been made in investigative personnel in other Bureaus. The fact, too, that there is to be no distinction between agents and accountants is very appetizing. I think this will make for greater harmony and cooperation throughout the Bureau. However, the problem of selecting an appropriate name for such Agents and Accountants is a difficult one. I have racked my brain constantly since I received your letter and have also enlisted the support of others with a view of perhaps selecting some name that might be given consideration among other that are submitted to the Bureau.

The only two terms I can think of that might be appropriate, and yet, in my humble opinion, are not satisfactory are the terms Special Investigators, which term is of course used by other Agencies, or perhaps call ourselves "Representatives" of the Bureau of Investigation. This would be a golden opportunity for some one with a lot of ingenuity to coin a word, however my efforts of the last few days in this connection have been shocking to say the least.

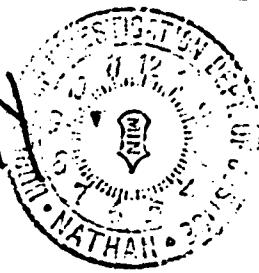
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Respectfully,

R. E. VETTERLI, 62-24172-23
Special Agent in Charge
FBI
Tolson

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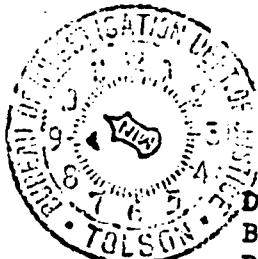


Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

P.O.Box 515, St.Paul, Minn.

RECEIVED



Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

OCT 18 1930 AM

OCT 17 1930 AM

October 14, 1930.

62-24172

Dear Sir:

This is in reply to Director's letter of October 8, 1930, requesting a suggestion for a name appropriate to be used in designating the personnel now known as Special Agents and Special Accountants.

To this matter I have given considerable thought and study for some time in the past, and have searched proper references in order to arrive at a logical name and my efforts along that line have convinced me that the most appropriate designation that I have been able to find is that of "Special Investigator". According to the definition of the words 'investigation', 'investigator' and 'investigate', the meanings thereof cover fully the duties performed by Special Agents and Special Accountants, and for that reason appears to me to be an appropriate designation, in lieu of Agent and Accountant. As far as I know, such a title would not be in conflict with any other Department or Bureau and would, if properly conveyed when adopted, become a designation easily distinguished by the public from all other personnel operating in the Law Enforcement of the United States. The word also clearly defines the duties of the Bureau's personnel, namely Investigator of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation.

In re: O...

Very truly yours,

Werner Hanni
WERNER HANNI,
Special Agent in Charge

62-24172-24
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WH:AD
OCT 16 1930 AM

RECORDED

OCT 18 1930

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - ST. PAUL	

RECEIVED

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Post Office Box #251
Grand Central Station
New York, New York

EJC:R



62-24172-25

OCT 22 1930 PM

October 20, 1930.

62-24172-25

Director
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Oct. 21

m

With reference to your letter of October 8, 1930 as to suggestions for suitable designation for both the Bureau accountants and agents, it is believed, after consideration of various names for this purpose, that possibly the present designations are as good as any and what are generally used by all other government departments.

The use of the word "Inspector" as to both agents and accountants probably would be desirable and would conflict only to the extent that this designation is generally used by the Post Office Department. Also, the use of "Operative" would be a possible suitable term but would, of course, conflict with the use of same by the United States Secret Service.

The use of the term "Examiner", Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, might be a desirable term to designate both accountants and agents, as it is believed this term would give a direct impression upon the mind of anyone approached as to an official investigation, that the person was making inquiry into certain facts, that this, together with the idea in mind that the party was from the United States Government, would indicate that we were interested in something which concerned the Government and as to which we were endeavoring to determine the facts and circumstances. Also, the use of the word "Examiner" might possibly limit the idea of the duties of the office, possibly eliminating the idea that the party in question was an officer who was interested in the actual arrest, searches or seizures as to violations. This probably would conflict with the designation used by the Examiners of the Department of Justice who inquire into the records, etc. of the United States Attorneys, Court Clerks and others, but if used in conjunction with the complete title, Bureau of Investigation, this probably would eliminate any conflict.

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107 JUL 27 1964

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The above is given as suggestions and it is not believed that any of the terms indicated are any more desirable than the present designations used.

Very truly yours,


E. J. DONNELLY
Special Agent in Charge

RECEIVED

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

P.O. Box #163
Seattle, Washington

OCT 23 1930 AM
October 18, 1930.

Director
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

OCT 23 1930

OCT 27 1930

Please refer to your communication of the 8th instant having reference to the fact that the Bureau has had under consideration for some time the possibility of changing the name by which both classes of the investigative personnel of the Bureau is known, and requesting that I inform you of my views in this matter and make such suggestions as I deemed appropriate of a title which would be fitting.

I believe it to be highly desirable to eliminate the distinction which now obtains with respect to the two classes of the investigative personnel, particularly so in view of the Bureau's recently announced policy of giving special accountants basic training in all phases of the investigative duties now performed by Bureau Special Agents. I believe also that it is highly desirable that the name by which the Bureau's investigative staff is designated should be one which will more definitely conform with their actual duties and emphasize the comprehensive character of the work performed by them.

I have given very careful thought to the suggestion contained in your letter of reference and have found it very difficult, indeed, to arrive at a suggestion with respect to a name which would fit the requirements, notwithstanding the obvious desirability of selecting a more appropriate title. This arises, as you of course appreciate, out of the fact that there are so many Governmental agencies engaged upon investigative or field work with the result that there is already a great duplication in the title by which such various Federal agencies are known.

Two names which have occurred to me as having considerable merit and either of which could perhaps be combined into a fitting title are Inspector and Intelligence (officer or agent).

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107 JUL 27 1964

62-24172-26

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 23 1930 A.M.	
Mr. Nathan	W. J. Tolson
FILE	

Director 10/18/30 #2

My thought in connection with the use of the word Inspector is prompted by what I understand to be the fact with respect to the use of that title by the British National Police - Scotland Yard. It is my understanding that the use of that title has been preempted by that organization and that the operatives of that organization are universally known throughout Great Britain as members of the highest investigative organization in the land. I realize, of course, that various Governmental agencies in this country use the word inspector in some combination in describing field operatives.

I suggest therefore for your consideration the following:

UNITED STATES INSPECTOR

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Department of Justice

With respect to the word intelligence, it is my thought that perhaps some descriptive title involving the use of that word might be involved. I realize, of course, that at present the public is quite generally inclined to associate the word intelligence officer to either the military or naval establishment. However, I believe that the designation Intelligence Officer rather accurately describes the nature or at least the purpose of the investigative activity performed by the personnel of this Bureau, their efforts being to develop information which will enable the head of the Department and his assistants to handle intelligently the problems which come before them.

I therefore offer for your consideration the following suggested title:

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

U.S. INVESTIGATION BUREAU

Department of Justice

Director 10/18/30 #2

or

U.S. INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Department of Justice

I assume that there is a probability that the legislation establishing the Bureau as now constituted places certain limitations upon the selection of a title. In this connection I am prompted to make the suggestion that it be considered whether Congressional action can be obtained which will denominate the Bureau as follows:

U. S. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

and in such event incorporate in the legislation specific titles to be applied to the administrative officers and investigative personnel.

The above tentative suggestions are offered in the hope that they may prove of some value in the consideration of this question by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

J. E. P. Dunn
Special Agent in Charge

JEPD:P

CT:ACS

D
October 31, 1930.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER
NATHAN
TULSON
APPEL
BAUGHMAN
CALHOUN
CIEGG
CULLEN
EGAN
GUINANE

HARVEY
HUGHES
KEITH
QUINN
SCHILLER
SEYKARTH
SKITH
WHITLEY
DIVISION NINE
STENOGRAPHIC POOL

In view of the discontinuance of the designation "Special Accountant", it is desired that hereafter Special Agents who perform accounting work be referred to in interoffice correspondence as "Special Agent (Accountant)".

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

62-24172

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-24172-27

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 1 1930 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

T.C.
T.H.

October 25, 1930

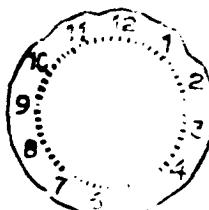
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

In view of the change in the designation of Special Accountants, I desire to recommend that hereafter employees who perform accounting work be referred to in Bureau applications and Bureau correspondence of all kinds as "Special Agent (Accountant)".

Respectfully,

Clyde A. Tolson
Clyde A. Tolson.

62-24172



OCT 25 1930

62-24172-28

APPROVED	NOV 5 1930	62-24172-28
10/24/30	J. E. N.	NOV 5 1930
FBI - TOLEDO		FILE
NATIONAL BANK		SEARCHED

SEARCHED
INDEXED
FILED
SERIALIZED
OCT 25 1930
FBI - TOLEDO

RECD. 10/25/30
TH

R

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P O Box 536
Los Angeles, California.
October 30, 1930.

RECEIVED



Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of October 8th, relative to the desirability of changing the name by which both classes of the investigative staff are known, I am of the opinion that the designation "Special Agent" should cover both classes.

I have given considerable thought to the matter of adopting a name not so generally used as is "Special Agent" in order that employees of the Bureau might not be confused with other governmental employees also classed as "Special Agents", but have been unable to choose a designation which appeals to me as does the one "Special Agent".

In order to avoid confusion as much as is possible, I believe that we should emphasize "Bureau of Investigation" rather than "Department of Justice".

I am keeping this matter in mind and should a more fitting designation occur to me, I will forward the suggestion to you.

Very truly yours,

F. J. Blake
F. J. BLAKE,
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

FJB:HG

NOV 3 1930

RECORDED

NOV 5

1930

R

62-24172-29

NOV 5 1930	(J) A. A.
Per [initials]	FILE
Nathan Colepa	

RECEIVED



NOV 5 1930 AM

U.S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

POST OFFICE BOX 1405
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

October 31st, 1930

Director,
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 8th, 1930, concerning the possible desirability of changing the names by which both classes of the investigative staff of the Bureau are presently known.

The only name which the writer is presently able to suggest which would closely fit the duties performed by the employees affected, and further emphasize the unity of the Bureau's personnel, and the comprehensive character of its work, would be EXAMINER or INSPECTOR. It is doubtful however, whether either of these titles could be used, inasmuch as this Department presently has members of its personnel bearing both of the titles above mentioned, and in addition these titles are also used by several other Governmental Departments. To the writer the proper answer to the question contained in your letter seems to be somewhat elusive, and unless a word is coined it seems to be almost an impossible task to select a name which is not already being used by some Department of the Government, and which would emphatically and clearly serve the desired purpose.

Very truly yours,

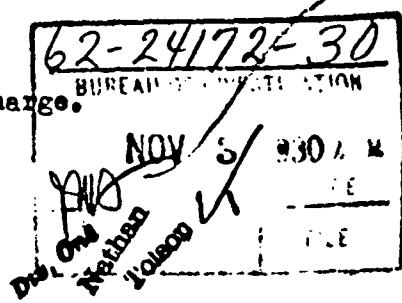
F. X. Fay
F. X. FAY

Acting Special Agent in Charge.

NOV 5 1930

FFX:JMS

FFX:JMS
NOV 5 1930



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Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
NOV 14 1930 Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

H. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Div. One
P. O. Box 32,
Jacksonville, Florida,
November 11, 1930

62-24172-3

RECORDED	NOV 14 1930	NOV 13 30 AM	FILE
SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED

NOV 13 1930

Dear Sir:

Although the period for making suggestions relative to a possible name to designate special agents of our Bureau has, I assume, elapsed, yet I am tendering the following:

We are now designated and term ourselves, in approaching persons to be interviewed and in describing our positions in court, as Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. This description appears a little long and cumbersome, particularly in the minds of more or less illiterate peace officers in the country communities. The addition of "Department of Justice" identifies us, in many minds, as Prohibition agents, for the reason that agents of the Prohibition Bureau are now uniformly styling themselves, in this community at least, as "Department of Justice agents", which I assume they have the right to do. If a designation for us could be adopted which would not cause our Bureau to lose its identity as a Governmental investigative service and yet would enable the hearer to disassociate the Bureau of Investigation from the Bureau of Prohibition, I think the situation would be met.

I believe the simple designation of Federal Investigators would serve the purpose for agents of the Bureau of Investigation and Federal Bureau of Investigation would adequately and yet differentially describe the service as a whole. This terminology would fit any condition that might arise in the future, either through consolidation of existing investigative agencies or through the assignment of additional laws over which investigative jurisdiction would be conferred. In describing one's position for ordinary purposes or in court, the statement "I am an investigator for the Federal Bureau of Investigation" would be illuminating and yet tending to avoid confusion with any other service. The fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is one of the organizations dependent from the Department of Justice could be conveyed, if further questions are asked.

Very truly yours,

Louis DeNette

Louis DeNette,

Special Agent in Charge.

DeN:SLH

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

November 12, 1930.

BUREAU BULLETIN NO. 37
Fiscal Year 1931.

TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:

It is desired that hereafter employees performing accounting investigations be referred to in all inter-Bureau correspondence as "Special Agent (Accountant)".

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover,

Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-2472-32

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV. 14, 1930 P. M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	FILE

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RECEIVED
NOV 24 1930 PM

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P. O. Box No. 1405,
CHICAGO, ILL.

November 19, 1930.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I am transmitting herewith clipping called to my attention by Special Agent Ladd, which clipping appeared in the Chicago Herald and Examiner of the issue of the 19th instant.

This is another instance of the unfortunate confusion which exists in the public mind with respect to the distinction between special agents of this Bureau and special agents of the Bureau of Prohibition.

You may be assured that the writer will make every possible effort to the end that the proper designation of field employees of this Bureau appears in newspaper articles in order that the existing confusion may be minimized as much as possible.

Very truly yours,

J. E. P. Dunn
J. E. P. DUNN,
Special Agent in Charge.

JEPD-mk
Enc.

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 25 1930

62-24172-33

RECORDED & INDEXED	
NOV 25 1930	
S	
J. E. P. DUNN NOV 25 1930 A. M.	
Nathan Tolson FILE	

Oust 'Hard-Boiled' Golding at Albany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—(I.N.S.)

Howard T. Jones, assistant prohibition director, announced today that George E. Golding, prohibition agent in charge of the prohibition office in Albany, N. Y., has been dismissed. Charges were preferred against Golding some time ago and he was permitted to take a leave of absence while they were investigated. Jones would not divulge their nature.

Golding, nicknamed "Hard Boiled" was formerly in charge of special agents of the Department of Justice in Chicago.

Chi. Herald - Examiner
11/19/33

62-24172-33

JHH:HO'B

November 24, 1930.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DODGE.

62-24172

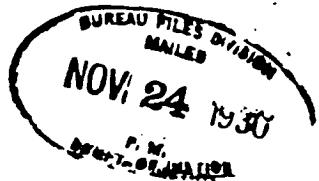
I note from the press release for November 20, 1930, page two, that in reporting the work performed by the Bureau under the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, no reference is made to the Bureau of Investigation.

As I previously suggested, I would appreciate it if, when material received from the Bureau's reports is used, the statement is made that this work was performed by the Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED



62-24172-34
FBI - BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 25 1930 A.M.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

December 3, 1930.

BUREAU BULLETIN NO. 43
Fiscal Year 1931.

TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:

The Bureau has noted considerable repetition in inter-Bureau correspondence and in investigative reports of the designation "Special Agent (Accountant)". It is unnecessary to repeat this designation in any communication after an employee who performs accounting work has been indicated as being a Special Agent (Accountant).

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover,

Director.

SEARCHED & INDEXED

62-24172-35

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
DEC. 6 1930 A. M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

CT:ACS

December 9, 1930.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BORNBORGER.
Appointment Clerk.

62-24172
62-24172

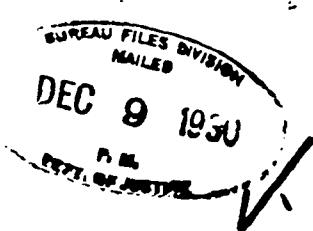
It is requested that hereafter all Special Agents and Special Accountants of the Bureau of Investigation be designated in the Department records as Special Agents. It is believed that it will not be necessary to send individual notices in connection with this change to employees now titled as Special Accountants.

Very truly yours,

Director.

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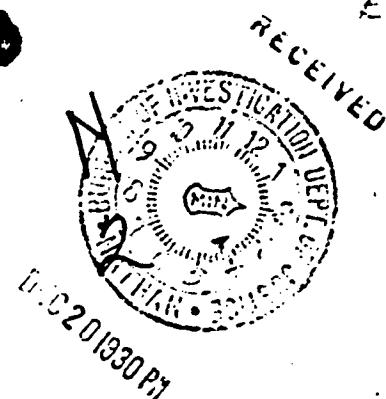
62-24172-36
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 10 1930
FBI



R

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

EJC:R Post Office Box #259
 Grand Central Station
 New York New York



62-24172

December 19, 1930.

RECEIVED



Director
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

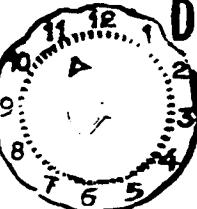
There is enclosed herewith clipping from the "New York American" of December 16, 1930 referring to investigation conducted by Special Agent R. A. Alt, Jacksonville Office; also clipping from "New York American" of December 15, 1930 referring to Department of Justice Agents interested in the arrest of Alphonse Capone, it not differentiating as to whether or not these are agents of the Bureau or the Bureau of Prohibition.

Very truly yours,

E. J. Connelly
E. J. CONNELLY
Special Agent in Charge

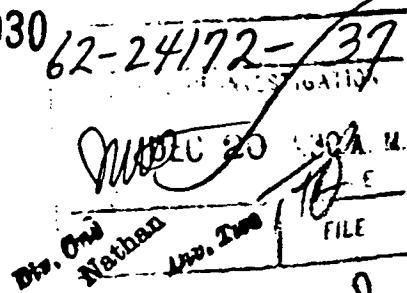
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DEC 20 1930

RECORDED
DEC 26 1930



8

COPIES DESTROYED

10: JUL 27 1964

NEW YORK AMERICAN of DECEMBER 15, 1930

Federal Sleuth At Capone Bridal Jailed in Mistake

Photo on Picture Page.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 (AP) —
The net was out for gangland
gunmen at the wedding of Ma-
falda Capone yesterday.

Detectives disengaged five
men with bulging pockets from
the shadows of St. Mary's
Church.

They tossed them all in jail,
and today brought them forth
to be booked.

Four of the men were held.
The fifth was freed with apolo-
gies.

He was a Department of Justice
agent, on hand to learn
what he could about the where-
abouts of Mafalda's brother, Al-
fonse.

NEW YORK AMERICAN of DECEMBER 16, 1930

Indicted Steamship Captain Ends Life

NICEVILLE, Fla., Dec. 16 (AP).—Captain George H. Wonson, fifty-five, indicted at Mobile on charges of scuttling the steamship Rose Murphy, shot and killed himself aboard the fishing smack Bona L. here today.

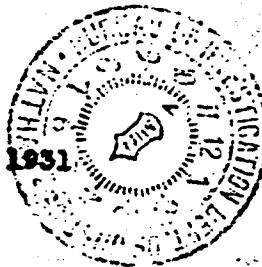
J. A. Alt, Department of Justice agent, and two other officers boarded the vessel to arrest Captain Wonson. They said he asked to be allowed to change his clothes and went below. They heard a shot and found Captain Wonson dead on the floor.

62-24172-37

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P. O. Box 1405
Chicago, Illinois

January 19, 1931



Director
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

62-24172

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith for your information and files of the Bureau, photostatic copy of a communication recently received at this office and addressed "Department of Justice, Chicago, Illinois."

The original of the communication referred to has been forwarded to the local representative of the Prohibition Bureau.

As you will note, the letter referred to contains no information as to the identity of the author but is signed merely "A Committee of Tax Payers."

This is another instance of the unfortunate situation which exists whereby many persons have a tendency to confuse this service with that of the Bureau of Prohibition, although it is noted that the letter in question is not specifically addressed to this Bureau.

Very truly yours,


J. E. P. DUNN
Special Agent in Charge

COPIES DESTROYED

107 JUL 27 1964

JEPD:EB



JAN 21 1931

JAN 27 1931

62-24172-38
SEARCHED INDEXED
JAN 21 1931

SEARCHED INDEXED
JAN 21 1931
Dir. 2
Nathan
Div. Three
J. E. P. DUNN

SEARCHED
INDEXED
JAN 21 1931
N. S.
M. S.
F. J.
and

P. O. Box 1405
Chicago, Illinois

January 19, 1931

Colonel John S. J. Herbert
Probation Administrator
Room 503, Transportation Building
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith for your information and file a communication received at this office addressed "Department of Justice, Chicago, Illinois."

The letter, as you will note, contains no information as to the identity of the writer, being signed merely "A Committee of Tax Payers."

Very truly yours,

J. E. P. DURE
Special Agent in Charge

JEPD:EB

cc-Bureau

FROM
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Assistant Director Nathan

Assistant Director Tolson

Inspector

Division Two

Division Three

Division Four

Division Five

Division Six

Division Seven See me.

Division Eight

Division Nine

Division Ten

Secretary

31/15/31

A. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Los Angeles, California,
March 9, 1930.

Personal and Confidential

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

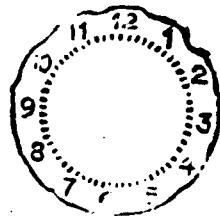
Dear Sir:-

I am attaching herewith a card which has come into my possession. I understand Mr. Taylor is an employee of the Bureau of Prohibition stationed at Los Angeles.

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Blake
Frank J. Blake
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

FBI: LK Div. One



MAR 14 1930

RECORDED

MAR 19 1930

Bureau of Prohibition
62-24172-35
MAR 18 1931
Nathan

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SS
M
P.
J.

EN: DSS

62-24172-39

March 17, 1931.

62-24172

RECORDED & INDEXED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PROHIBITION.

MAR 19 1930

I am transmitting, attached hereto, a copy of a card which was forwarded to me by the Agent in Charge of the office of this Bureau at Los Angeles, indicating that one George S. Taylor has had cards printed for distribution referring to himself as a "Special Inspector, Department of Justice".

I am wondering whether you would not consider it desirable in all such cases to arrange that the personnel of the Bureau of Prohibition refer to themselves specifically as employees or representatives of said Bureau. I have issued definite instructions to employees of the Bureau of Investigation that in order to avoid inevitable confusion in the minds of the public, as well as law enforcement officials in general, as to their status as compared with the employees of your Bureau and those of the Bureau of Prisons of this Department, specific reference be made in all communications, oral and written, to the effect that they are employees of the Bureau of Investigation of this Department.

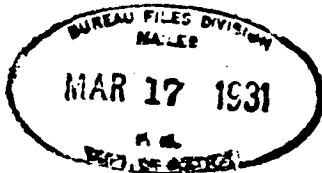
It would appear that this procedure is necessary and desirable in view of the fact that there are three Bureaus in the Department of Justice. As a further complicating factor, I might state that the Bureau of Investigation also possesses Inspectors and I have no doubt that the titles of various officials of all three Bureaus are similar in many instances.

I would be more than pleased to have you give this matter your consideration and advise me as to the decision which you may reach.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 998639.



Chicago Illinois
January 15, 1931.

Department of Justice.

Chicago Illinois

Near Sir: -

We have given
your Office information several
times of which there was no
action taken.

We are going to
try once more if no action
is taken, and we know you will
find evidence, we shall send to
Washington D. C. along with what

information we have on two of your
agents.

In saloon and restaurant
located at 8041 - 43 So. Lakeland Rd.
is where this violation is. They go
to the Garage in the rear of this
place and get you all the whiskey
and gin wanted, and police are
always in there drinking.

Also in a vacate flat
at 8236 So. Hermitage Ave 1st floor
you will find a store room
for cars of whiskey with plenty
of beer in the basement.

Sincerely yours
A committee of Tax Payers



Department of Justice
B. Chicago
Illinois.
344

GEORGE S. TAYLOR

SPECIAL INSPECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PHONE TUCKER 1184

834 BROWNSTEIN-LOUIS BLDG.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

62-24172-39

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

A. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

April 29, 1931.

BUREAU BULLETIN NO. 78
Fiscal Year 1931.

TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:-

The provisions of Bureau Bulletin Number 37,
dated November 12, 1930, are hereby rescinded. Here-
after, all Bureau investigative employees shall be re-
ferred to as Special Agents.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover,
Director.

62-24122-40
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 7 1931 I. M.
RF

CT:ACS

May 7, 1931.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER
NATHAN
TOLSON
APPEL
BAUGHMAN
BODSON
BRANTLEY
CLEGG
CONWAY
CULLEN
EGAN
HARRIGAN

Hughes
KEITH
McCAFFREY
McCONNELL
OVITT
SCHENKEN
SCHILDNER
SEYFARTH
SIMPSON
TAMM
WATERS
STENOGRAPHIC POOL

The following paragraph from Bureau Bulletin No. 1,
Fiscal Year 1931, Second Series, is being quoted herein for
the information of all concerned:

"In inter-Bureau correspondence all employees of
the Bureau hereafter will be designated under the title
'Special Agents.' The practice of designating an accounting
employee in such correspondence as a 'Special Agent (Accountant)'
is to be discontinued."

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

62-24172

Noted &

62-24172-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 8 1931 A.M.
FILE

Kansas City, Missouri.

APRIL 7, 1931.

MEMORANDUM FOR SPECIAL AGENTS, KANSAS CITY BUREAU OFFICE;

It has recently been noted that some of the Agents of this office, when making use of the telephone refer to themselves as "Agents of the Department of Justice" or "Department of Justice Agents," and to the Bureau as the "Department of Justice."

This practice must be discontinued. When referring to the Bureau you should refer to same as the Bureau of Investigation, of the United States Department of Justice. When referring to your title same should be referred to as Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

(Signed) R. G. HARVEY,
Acting Agent in Charge.

RGH:DR
cc-Bureau

62-24172

NOT RECORDED

ORIGINAL FILE

QF-24172
RECEIVED
U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.
May 4, 1931.

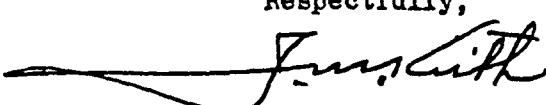
MAY-4 1931 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Pursuant to your instructions, I today submitted to the assembled Special Agents in Charge the question of whether the term "Special Agent in Charge" should be changed to the term of "Chief Special Agent."

Of those present, fifteen voted against such a change, while nine voted in favor of it.

Respectfully,


J. M. KEITH,
Inspector.

JMK:CG

62-24172

View of majority approved.

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J. E. N.

62-24172-42
~~66-3004-H~~

RECORDED & INDEXED
MAY 12 1931

1931

MAY 5

QF-24172
RECEIVED
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

H. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

GAA:AMP.

May 19, 1931.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

MAY 19 1931 PM

While en route to Washington, I happened to pick up a copy of the UNITED STATES DAILY and noticed several matters of interest to the Bureau, such as the decision of a case by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, where a finger-print alone without other evidence was held sufficient to warrant a conviction.

In the same issue, that of May 8th, an outline of a re-organization of California state criminal bureaus indicated that four investigators are to be assigned to conduct investigations to assist County officials in prosecuting the more advanced types of criminals. There was, as I recall it, an indication of scientific training of these investigators.

It is suggested that it might be desirable to subscribe to the United States Daily for our library and circulate the issues among the various Divisions before the papers are filed so that decisions or other matters of interest may be recorded under the proper titles in the file room for use in Manual changes.

Respectfully,

C. A. Appel
C. A. Appel.

RECORDED
JUN 8 1931

62-24172-421
62-12831-HX
62-12649-2

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN. 1 1931 P. M.	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

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RECORDED

62-24172-42X

~~62-12647-2~~

~~62-12647-2~~

May 29, 1931.

JUN 2 1931

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. W. GARDNER,
GENERAL AGENT AND CHIEF CLERK.

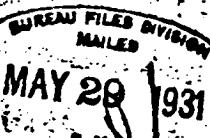
When funds are available, it is requested
that a subscription be placed covering the delivery
to the Bureau of Investigation of the United States
Daily, a publication issued in Washington, D. C.
This publication contains considerable material of
interest in connection with the work performed by the
Bureau of Investigation and it is believed the same
would be helpful.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Bureau Memorandum #110.

cc - Mr. Ovitt. ✓



ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

DJH-f

June 4, 1931.

JUN-5 1931 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Replies to your memorandum of May 29, requesting that a subscription to the United States Daily be entered for the use of your office I regret to advise you that we are limited by law to a sum not exceeding \$100. per annum for newspapers and this amount is entirely obligated for the Office of the Attorney General. The Comptroller General has ruled that the United States Daily is a newspaper within the meaning of the law limiting the amount that may be spent for newspapers.

Respectfully,

J.W. Gardner
General Agent
and Chief Clerk.

RECORDED

62-24172-42X1
62-12831-13X1
62-12647-3

Recd. June 5, 1931
FBI - WASH.
Prov. Seven XCD
Act. FBI

CT:ACS

August 12, 1931.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER
NATHAN
TOLSON
ANDERSEN
APPEL
BAUGHMAN
CLEGG
CONWAY
CULLEN
EGAN
HUGHES
KEITH

LITTLE
NATHAN, R. B.
NORRIS
NEED
RENNEBERGER
SCHILDER
SEYFARTH
SIMPSON
TAMM
WATERS
STENOGRAPHIC POOL

Correspondence within the Bureau concerning Special Agents qualified to perform accounting investigations shall designate such employees by placing the letter "A" in parenthesis after the title of the employee, e.g., Special Agent (A). When this designation has once been made in a communication, it need not be repeated therein.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

62-24172

62-24172-43

REC'D - 12 - 1931 - JUSTICE

notary

Miss [unclear]

C. A.

RECORDED
INDEXED

June 3, 1932.

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Box 451,
Philadelphia, Pa.

62-24172

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has received a clipping from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of May 26, 1932, headed "U. S. Opens Drive on Lottery Agents".

The Bureau assumes that these cases were investigated by Special Agents of this Bureau, but yet the Bureau has failed to find any mention of the United States Bureau of Investigation in this newspaper account. The Bureau feels that its Agents in Charge of field offices should be sufficiently in touch with these situations as to insure the Bureau being properly described in newspaper accounts of this kind.

Very truly yours,

Director.

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&
INDEXED

62-24172-44

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 4 1932 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

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PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

May 26, 1932.

**U. S. OPENS DRIVE
ON LOTTERY AGENTS**

19 Indicted by Federal Grand
Jury—10 Accused of Bank-
ruptcy Frauds

75 TRUE BILLS RETURNED

A drive against lottery agents and fraudulent bankrupts in Pennsylvania was started today by the United States Government with the return of indictments by the May Federal Grand Jury.

Of 75 true bills returned 19 were against alleged lottery operators and 10 against bankrupts. The rest represented prohibition law violations and other offenses.

Particular emphasis was placed on the bankrupt indictments. Recently representatives of business houses all over the country, testifying before a Senate investigating committee in Washington, charged that Philadelphia was the "easiest" city in the country in which to conduct fraudulent bankruptcy proceedings.

Most of the principals in the lotteries, according to the indictments, operated out of Reading and Ephrata.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two)

ending June 6.

**U. S. OPENS DRIVE
ON LOTTERY AGENTS**

(Continued from the First Page)

Pa., and are said to have conducted business on a large scale, dealing in all kinds of lotteries, but especially on base ball games, horse races, policy numbers and the like.

The ten bankrupts were indicted as a result of complaints by their creditors that they had lost over \$150,000 in the failures of the firms concerned.

Those indicted included:

Irving Zaslow, Samuel I. Monzter and Harry Cutler, members of the bankrupt firm of the Philadelphia Dry Goods Co., 523-25 South St. Charged with concealing assets of \$22,000.

Albert H. Gittelmacher, president and treasurer of Gittelmacher Sons, Inc., manufacturers of men's clothing, 418 Cherry St., charged with concealing cash of \$9,922.

Leon B. Goldman, proprietor of the Point Breeze Furniture House, 1608-10 Point Breeze av., charged with hiding \$30,208 in merchandise and cash.

Jack Cooper Smith, fruit and produce dealer, 418 N. Front St., accused of withholding \$11,000 from his assets.

Graham Charnofsky, president, treasurer and general manager of the Holland Upholstered Furniture Co., 220 S. 2d St., indicted for concealing \$30,922 in cash and merchandise.

J. A. Sandler, a bankrupt retail furniture dealer, of 2d st. above Market, indicted with Charnofsky, for aiding and abetting him in the secretion of \$1,350 in cash and furniture worth \$100.

Louis Cohen, men's furnishing, who has stores at 7th st. and Snyder Av., 7th and Jackson sts., and 621 Market st. The indictment charges he used false financial statements to obtain merchandise on credit and he disposed of \$30,940 in cash within 11 months of his bankruptcy in December, 1930. Cohen recorded the expenditures as expenses for "advertising, salaries," and other overhead.

Those indicted on the lottery charges are:

Two men who gave their names as Joseph Berkowitz, Ruben Berkowitz, Jack Lepinger, Al Olderman, Eugene Koren, Mylo Hilyard, Samuel Welsh, L. W. Morley and Jack Podger, all of Reading; George Klinefelter, Roland H. Garber, William H. Shump, Melvin G. Faust, Hayden Brubaker, Raymond Shaeffer, J. L. Mangis, Sam Drybread and George F. Groves, all of Ephrata.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PHILA. PA.
MAY 26 1932
PAUL H. [Signature]

Phila

6/3/32

JH

b
W
EN: DGS

June 3, 1932.

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

62-24172

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of a clipping from the
Kansas City Journal Post of May 24, 1932, entitled
"Killer Trapped by Fingerprints on Pistol Grip".

The Bureau has carefully noted this clipping and
finds in the latter part thereof a reference to the
"Fingerprint Clearing House of the Department of Justice".
The Bureau has failed to see, however, any proper reference
to the "United States Bureau of Investigation in this
connection and feels that its Agents in Charge of field
offices should be sufficiently in touch with these situations
as to insure the Bureau being properly described in newspaper
accounts of this kind.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-24172-45

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 4 1932 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
R	FILE

I. S. C.
M. M.
JUN 3 1932
C. O. X.

KILLER TRAPPED BY FINGER PRINTS ON PISTOL GRIP

Scientific Detective Is Responsible for Solving Crime.

Of all the phases of scientific criminal catching, fingerprinting probably has the greatest number of thrilling captures to its credit. Thousands of wanted men have been tracked down through the mysterious loops and whorls, arches and islands, that appear in ever-varying patterns on individual fingers.

One of the strangest cases of this kind of identification, in which a desperate killer was trapped through the unexpected discovery of hidden fingerprints, occurred recently in the West. A highway bandit, in a speeding car, streaked south from Seattle, Wash., his companion blazing away in a running gunfight with half a dozen deputy sheriffs. Ten miles from town the battle ended. One deputy had been killed, and the outlaws had twisted away from their pursuers and disappeared.

Late that night, a farmer reported finding an abandoned automobile, with a dead man in it, on a lonely mountain road. Officers identified the bandit car. Slumped in the back seat was one of the wanted men, a bullet fired at close range in his right temple and a revolver clutched in his stiffened fingers.

Taken to Laboratory. This gun, together with the fatal bullets recovered from the bodies of the deputy and the bandit, were taken to Luke S. May, at his famous scientific crime detection laboratory on Twelfth street, Seattle, writes Edwin W. Teale, in the March Popular Science monthly. He examined both missiles. They had come from the weapon found in the dead man's hand. The highwayman had evidently killed the deputy and later committed suicide. But May was puzzled. His understanding of criminal psychology told him that bandits don't commit suicide after a getaway.

Carefully spreading white clay powder over the recovered weapon, he brought out the fingerprints on it. The result was a perfect "Who's Who" of the sheriff's posse! Thirty people had handled the gun before it was submitted to May. This jumble destroyed whatever evidence there might have been on the outside of the gun when it was taken from the abandoned car.

A few days later, the second highwayman was brought in. May showed him the revolver.

Says It's Pal's Gun. "I never touched that gun in my life," he declared. "It belonged to my pal."

That ready reply sent him to the gallows. The next day, as May studied the weapon, he noticed that the slightest pull on the trigger let the hammer fall. Taking the gun apart, he found that the owner had filed down the trigger notch to give the weapon a lighter pull. More than that, he found, all over the inside of the gun, the fingerprints of the second bandit!

Realizing that the death of the officer would keep the police implacably on his trail and that an attempt would be made to trace the fatal bullet to the gun that fired it, he had treacherously murdered his confederate and placed his own revolver in his hand to give the impression of suicide. The sinister plot had all but succeeded. Then, the faint imprint of the pattern left by the ridges of the gangster's fingers broke down his coldblooded scheme and forced a confession from him.

Practically every police department in America now is equipped for fingerprint work. The files at New York City headquarters contain more than a million separate prints. In Washington, D. C., the "fingerprint clearing house" of the department of justice is growing at the rate of nearly half a million prints a year. Nineteen hundred arrests last year were credited to information furnished by the department.

Kansas City
Journal Post
5-24-32

Kansas City
5-24-32
J.W.

10 24672-45

BB:DBB

June 6, 1932.

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Box 251, Grand Central Station,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of a clipping from the Buffalo Evening News of May 25, 1932, regarding the investigation of Fred A. Bradley, in which it is stated "The investigation just closed was in charge of T. P. Cullen, one of the best known investigators of the Department of Justice".

The Bureau fails to note in this clipping any proper reference to the United States Bureau of Investigation and feels that its agents in charge of field offices should be sufficiently in touch with these situations as to insure the Bureau being properly described in newspaper accounts of this kind.

Very truly yours,

Director.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-22654

NOT RECORDED

N-mo
J.

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. BOX #451,
PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA

62-21932 PII

June 6, 1932

Director,
U. S. Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

62-24172

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of June 3, 1932, calling attention to a clipping received in the Bureau from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of May 26, 1932, headed "U. S. Opens Drive on Lottery Agents".

The clipping herein mentioned has reference to a case investigated by special agents of this bureau. Prior to the receipt of your letter, this clipping was brought to my attention by Special Agent F. M. Hickey, who could ascribe no reason for the newspaper account's failing to mention the activities of this bureau.

There appears to be no excuse for the Bureau's not being properly described in the newspaper account. This information was received by the Philadelphia press prior to my assuming the administrative duties of this office and I intend to take the necessary steps to assure that the Bureau will be properly described in future newspaper accounts in this district.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey
R. G. HARVEY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

RGA-GTR

RECORDED

JUN 10 1932

62-24172-46

RECORDED	
JUN 10 1932	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DIR. LIBRARY	7 1932 A.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

*R
C
X*

■:Dss

June 6, 1932.

S

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Box 451,
Philadelphia, Pa.

(2-24172)

Dear Sir:

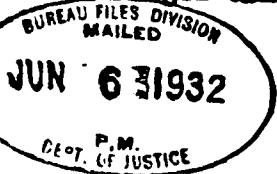
The Bureau notes the clipping from the Philadelphia Inquirer of May 29, 1932.

Your attention is particularly invited to the following quoted from a report said to have been made by United States Attorney Wells:

"Concerning the type of person who investigates violations against the Government's Statutes Wells said 'With the exception of the Department of Justice all Agents and investigators are under Civil Service regulations, which means that they had to pass a rigid examination to qualify for the posts they hold. It also means that they cannot be discharged unless for good cause and therefore they are not to be swerved from their duty by influence or political pressure.'"

The Bureau understands that the Philadelphia office has personally acquainted the United States Attorney with the status of the Agents of this Bureau. It assumes that Mr. Wells has been advised that the proper title for representatives of this Bureau is Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation; that there are other investigative representatives of other branches of the Department of Justice; that some other of said representatives are under Civil Service regulations; that the Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation are not under said regulations, but that the examination which applicants for appointment as Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation are compelled to pass and the mental, moral and other requirements are known to all having any knowledge whatsoever of conditions to be considerably more rigid than the requirements of the Civil Service Commission.

*T. F. M.
P.
Zm /
T. F. M.
P.
C/SX*



COPIES DESTROYED

RECORDED &
INDEXED

62-24172-47
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 7 1932 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Philadelphia office.

6/6/32.

Will you please advise the Bureau as to whether these conditions have been fully explained to the United States Attorney at Philadelphia and if so, the significance of the statement which he is quoted as making.

Very truly yours,

Director.

State Register
May 29, 32.

• A •

FEDERAL ATTORNEY IS GOOD COLLECTOR

\$11,500,000 Turned in by
Eastern Penna. District
Tops All Others

The United States Attorney's office for the Eastern Judicial District of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, collects annually through the Federal Courts more monies than any other of the 91 Districts of the United States.

Last year, according to United States Attorney Edward W. Wells, his office through judgments collected a total of \$11,500,000 of which sum \$7,000,000 was deposited with the U. S. Treasury.

Wells, in explaining the magnitude of the work done by his office, states that during the last fiscal year the Government was a party to 1178 civil suits in the Eastern Judicial District.

The territory embraced by the Eastern Judicial District of Pennsylvania includes the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, Northampton, Lehigh and Schuylkill. Within this territory the United States Attorney is its legal representative in all matters to which the Federal Government may be a party, either criminal or civil, with full responsibility for the prosecution and defense of all the civil rights of the Government, as well as the prosecution of those who violate the criminal statutes.

Civil Suits Overshadowed

Though the prosecution of counterfeiters, smugglers, bootleg conspirators and others of the kind a sensational element is furnished which gains public attention, to the detriment of the importance and work required for civil suits.

"Where a criminal prosecution may result in a fine amounting to \$50 a civil suit will gain for the Government sums totaling into the hundreds of thousands of dollars," Wells explained. "The ten counties of which the district is composed represent one of the wealthiest and most industrious sections of the Nation with a population of approximately 4,000,000 persons. Problems are constantly arising within this area to which the Government is a party, and with which the U. S. Attorney's office is vitally concerned."

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

"It is the duty of the Federal Attorney to begin suits for the recovery of monies claimed to be due and owing to the Federal Government under the laws pertaining to taxes and duties, and to defend suits presented by those claiming overpayment. To represent the Government in all actions brought by and against it arising out of war risk insurance and matters pertaining to the Veterans Bureau; in all matters of breach of contract to which the Government may be a party. He enforces the payment of penalties due upon all bonds entered into for the faithful performance of obligations of many kinds and description. He brings suits in Admiralty to which the Government may be a party, and Philadelphia being a prominent port, the litigation in this respect is of some magnitude.

The United States Attorney attends to the purchase of all lands and tenants for Governmental purposes, preparing the necessary documents and completing the settlements thereof. He brings and prosecutes to a conclusion all proceedings for the acquisition of lands by condemnation, where equitable terms of purchase and sale cannot be agreed upon."

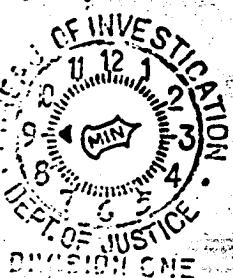
Differs From Municipal Procedure

Differing from the procedure of the municipal courts, a warrant for the arrest or prosecution, or search of a person or premises cannot be obtained in Federal Court or from a United States Commissioner merely by claiming a wrong done by the complainant, as is done in State practice. A Federal warrant may be obtained only from a Federal Judge or a U. S. Commissioner. No warrant will be issued on the plea of a complainant who is a private individual, but only upon the affidavit of a duly recognized representative of the Federal Government. Such affidavits are made only after a thorough investigation by trained agents of the Bureau having jurisdiction over the particular violation. This insures that no person is liable to arrest until a thorough investigation has been made of the complaint against him.

The United State Attorney is notified following an investigation, in the form of written reports of the evidence to which each one of Government's witnesses in each case will testify to. He weighs the results of the investigations and the evidence gathered and decides whether the Government department involved has a *prima facie* case that warrants prosecution.

Concerning the type of person who investigates violations against the Government's statutes, Wells said. "With the exception of the Department of Justice all agents and investigators are under civil service regulations which means that they had to pass a rigid examination to qualify for the posts they hold, it also means that they cannot be discharged unless for good cause and therefore they are not to be swerved from their duty by influence or political pressure."

RECEIVED



1 P.M. 1932 AM

Crimes Handled by U. S. Attorney

The crimes the United States Attorney's office encounters in its prosecutions are those primarily violations of the laws of the United States.

"I might go to any length to illustrate the sound reasons that moved Congress to the passage of the laws comprising the Federal Criminal Code, laws pertaining to white slavery, to the unlawful use of narcotics, to embezzlement of funds of national banks," said Wells, "these might be cited as evidence of the necessity for laws for the protection of the Government as well as the people.

"These, the laws of the land, passed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the amendments are the laws which the United States Attorney takes a solemn oath to uphold and enforce," Wells declared. "It remains with the people to either sit idly by as the racketeer prowls his nefarious way, or to follow the advice of George Washington who in his farewell address, said: 'This Government has a claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty.' The laws of the land are the will of the people, disrespect for the law leads to disintegration of Government."

Phila 6/6/32

Well, Well, this sounds like a left handed dig. Does one ought to enlighten this. If I do, then that the requirement for appointment in this Bureau are more rigid than the Civil Service.

62-24172-47

HN:DSS
47-7580-5

June 6, 1932.

62-24172

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Box 451,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of a clipping from the Philadelphia Morning Public Ledger of May 28, 1932, in which reference is made to "Frank Hickey, head of the Department of Justice here".

The Bureau has failed to note in this clipping any proper reference to the United States Bureau of Investigation and feels that its Agents in Charge of field offices should be sufficiently in touch with these situations as to insure the Bureau being properly described in newspaper accounts of this kind.

Very truly yours,

Director.

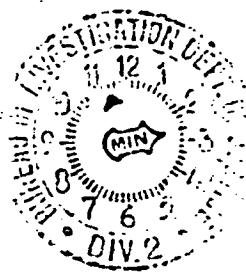
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62-24172-48

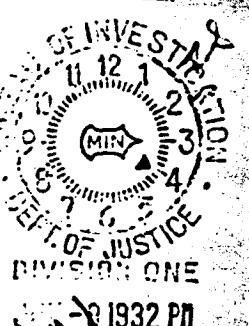
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 9 1932 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

H. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P. O. BOX 451
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



June 8, 1932



Director
U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of June 6, 1932, calling attention to clipping from the Philadelphia Morning Public Ledger of May 28, 1932, which has reference to "Frank Hickey, head of the Department of Justice" in Philadelphia.

I discussed this matter with Special Agent Hickey, who has informed me that Reporter Desmond of the Philadelphia Public Ledger had conferred with Hickey prior to the publication of the article referred to, and Hickey claims that at that time he informed Desmond of the proper title of this Bureau. However, the reporter or the officials of the newspaper failed to properly describe the Bureau in the newspaper account.

Bureau has called newspaper accounts of a similar nature to my attention within the past few days, informing of failure of newspapers to properly describe the Bureau. Such a situation is, of course, regrettable, and, during my short tenure in this office, I have already taken steps to prevent repetitions of the foregoing. I had a pleasant conversation a few days ago with Mr. F. F. McArdle, a reporter representing the Philadelphia Inquirer. I have also had pleasant conversations with Reporter Desmond of the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Reporter McLaughlin of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

As I informed the Bureau in a previous communication, I intend to make the personal acquaintance of the city editors and other newspaper officials at an early date. The reporters mentioned herein I am certain now have a complete understanding of the correct title of this Bureau and, I have every reason to believe, feel friendly to this office. I intend to exert every effort to alleviate the conditions called to my attention within the past few days, in reference to inaccuracies in press accounts, by

Old designation

COPIES DESTROYED

107 JUL 27 1964

AM 47-7580

soliciting the friendship and cooperation of the newspaper
fraternity in this district through personal contact.

Very truly yours

R. G. Harvey

R. G. Harvey
Special Agent in Charge

RGE:MEC

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P. O. BOX 451
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

June 8, 1932

Director
U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

62-24172

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of June 6, 1932, calling attention to a clipping from the Philadelphia Inquirer of May 29, 1932, which has reference to the quoting of a statement made by United States Attorney Edward W. Wells of Philadelphia, Pa.

I have noted that the information furnished the press by Mr. Wells does not properly describe the Bureau.

On June 7, 1932, I had a conference with Mr. Wells and informed him that, while Special Agents of this Bureau are not under Civil Service regulations, applicants for appointment as Special Agents of the Bureau are compelled to pass a stringent examination, and of the other requirements for the position of Special Agent in the Bureau which are more rigid than Civil Service examinations. I outlined this procedure in detail for the information of Mr. Wells and he informed me that he was very glad to receive this information.

I also informed Mr. Wells that there are some employes in the Department of Justice who are under Civil Service regulations. He said that he had not known this and was appreciative of this information. Furthermore, I informed Mr. Wells of the proper title for representatives of this Bureau and outlined to him data pertaining to the other Bureaus under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Wells informed me that his purpose in submitting the statement to the press was the result of a local reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer receiving information of a recent radio speech delivered by Mr. Wells and calling at the office of Mr. Wells to request a copy of the speech delivered over the

62-24172-50

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 9 1932 A.M.	
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radio. Mr. Wells said that he had consented to make an address over the radio at the suggestion of other Federal officials who were desirous of having each of the various Federal officials deliver a public address concerning matters of interest in connection with the functions of their respective departments.

It was apparent that Mr. Wells did not have a conclusive understanding of the various Bureaus in the Department of Justice, and, furthermore, did not possess a composite understanding of the qualifications and duties of Special Agents of this Bureau. This information was outlined in detail..

Very truly yours

R. G. Harvey
R. G. Harvey
Special Agent in Charge

RGH:MEC

28

H. S. Bureau of Investigation N
J.

Department of Justice
P. O. BOX #451
PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA

J. 1 P 1932 PM

June 9, 1932.

Director,
U.S. Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

62-24172

Dear Sir:

Supplementing my communication of June 8th, 1932, having reference to newspaper contacts in this District, I beg to inform that under date of June 8th, I called on Mr. Reynolds C. Moorehead, City Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

I had a very pleasant discussion with Mr. Moorehead and outlined, for his information, the correct title of this Bureau, together with information pertaining to the violations handled by the Bureau.

Mr. Moorehead seemed very pleased to receive these facts and informed me that he appreciated it very much.

I endeavored to interview Thomas P. O'Neil, City Editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. However, Mr. O'Neil was absent and efforts will be made to interview him at an early date.

I also called on Mr. J. H. Collins, an Assistant City Editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin and instructed him as to the correct title of the Bureau, outlining additional information concerning the functions of the Bureau. Mr. Collins was very friendly and informed me that he appreciated my taking the opportunity to make his acquaintance.

I intend to have a talk with Mr. Charles Israel, City Editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin at an early date and furthermore interview officials of other newspaper publications in Philadelphia.

RECORDED

& Very truly yours,

INDEXED

JUN 13 1932

R. G. HARVEY

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

62-24172-51

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 10 1932 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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62-24172-52

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
FILED

62-24172-52

REC'D DS

June 13, 1932.

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Box 163,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sirs:

The Bureau is in receipt of a clipping from the Seattle Times of June 1, 1932, wherein it is stated that "Last summer the Seattle offices of the United States Department of Justice received word * * *".

The Bureau desires that you take immediate steps in order that this Bureau may not be improperly designated in publicity of this nature within the jurisdiction of the Seattle office in the future.

Very truly yours,

Director.

X NEWSPAPER OLIVER

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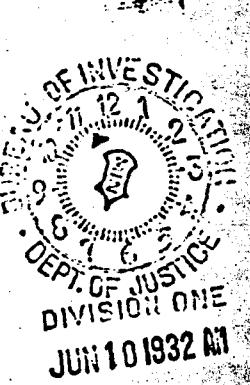
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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 14 1932 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE



Seattle "Times" 6-1-32

WIFE 'STOLEN' TWICE; SECOND MATE ASKS SEARCH; IS JAILED

Last summer the Seattle offices of the U. S. Department of Justice received word from Denver that Frank Dimick asked arrest of Robert Woodruff, believed to have eloped to Seattle with Mrs. Dimick.

Yesterday a man walked into the Department of Justice offices here and said, "I'm Frank Dimick. Someone ran away with my wife. I wish you'd find him."

The name seemed familiar. Agent C. C. Spear got out his files, found the Denver case and noted that the Dimick who stood before him looked very much like the Woodruff accused of stealing Dimick's wife.

"Would you mind having your fingerprints taken?" Spear asked. "Why, no," said the visitor, but with a look of chagrin. And when they were compared, it was discovered that he wasn't Dimick but was Woodruff, and that really he wasn't Woodruff but was Robert Greenly, 28 years old, wanted as an Army deserter.

Greenly was in the city jail today, very much humiliated at the outcome of his attempt to get Department of Justice agents, who were seeking him for stealing Mrs. Dimick, to seek the man he said stole her from him recently.

No mention anywhere of
the U. S. Bureau of Investigation.

6/10/32 J. E.N.

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Fattie
6/10/32
J.E.N.

62-24172-52

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BB:DSS

June 15, 1932.

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Drawer 1457,
St. Louis, Mo.

62-24172

Dear Sir:

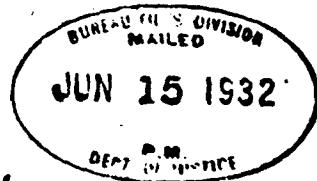
The Bureau is in receipt of a clipping from the St. Louis Globe Democrat of June 10, 1932, entitled "Lill Finds Suspect Escaped Convict", and notes therein a reference to the fact that certain fingerprints were forwarded to the National Bureau of Identification at Washington.

The Bureau feels that you should take such steps as are necessary to see that the Bureau itself receives appropriate publicity in cases of this kind rather than a division of the Bureau. The appellation of the Identification Division, it will also be noted, is incorrectly shown in the article in question.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED



62-24172-53
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 16 1932 A.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FILE

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING FROM
ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT
JUNE 10, 1932

32131932 A5

LILL FINDS SUSPECT ESCAPED CONVICT

**Sheriff's County Identifica-
tion Bureau Reveals
Man as Fugitive.**

The St. Louis County Bureau of Criminal Identification, recently established by Sheriff Lill, enabled county officials yesterday to identify a criminal suspect as an escaped convict from Arizona.

The suspect is Jack Wolfe. He was arrested June 4, in possession of property stolen the day before in the burglary of the home of Albert Sellentrick on the White road in St. Louis County. He identified himself to county officials as Jack Lovo, 28, Monterey, Cal., and under that name warrants charging second-degree burglary and larceny were issued against him.

He was photographed and finger-printed in the county bureau and these records forwarded to the National Bureau of Identification at Washington, resulting in the revelation of his prison record. Advises from Washington stated the man was sentenced to the Arizona Penitentiary for burglary and escaped April 1.

A man identifying himself as Ray White, 20, Los Angeles, was arrested with Wolfe and is also charged with the Selleneirick burglary. In addition to a rifle and a suit of clothes stolen in the Selleneirick home, the men had a shotgun stolen from a home in Eureka, Mo.

62-24172-53

P. O. BOX 651
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

June 20, 1932

Director
U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of June 16, 1932, calling attention to a clipping from the Philadelphia Record dated June 13, 1932, in the case of FLORENCE KULIK, with aliases, IMPERSONATION, in which the Bureau was improperly described.

Within the next few days, I intend to call on Mr. H. T. Saylor, managing editor of the Philadelphia Record, and also Mr. Thomas P. O'Neill, city editor of the Record, who was inaccurately described as city editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger in my communication of June 9, 1932. As also noted therein, an attempt was made to interview Mr. O'Neill under date of June 9, 1932.

I recently made the acquaintance of A. J. Foglietta, reporter with the Philadelphia Record, and he was instructed as to the proper title of the Bureau.

As noted in previous communication to the Bureau, I shall endeavor to have personal interviews with the managing editors of all of the Philadelphia newspaper publications, in order that the necessary precautions will be taken to prevent the Bureau's being improperly described in newspaper accounts.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey
Special Agent in Charge

ROH:MEC

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

June 18, 1932.

BUREAU BULLETIN NO. 49
Fiscal Year 1932.
Second Series.

TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:-

You are advised that Section 70 of the Manual of Rules and Regulations is being amended to provide as follows:

The following form shall be used in addressing the Bureau:

**Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.**

The following form shall be used in addressing a field office by mail:

**Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Post Office Box 100,
Chicago, Illinois.**

Telegrams shall be addressed to the Bureau as follows:

**DIRECTOR,
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Telegrams to a field office shall be addressed in the following form:

**RICHARD ROE,
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
FEDERAL BUILDING,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

Special delivery and registered mail for a field office should be sent to the building address.

Section 114 of the Manual of Rules and Regulations is being amended to read as follows:

- 2 -

"A uniform method of listing in telephone, city, business, and building directories and in inscribing identification data on doors of field offices shall be used, as follows:-

"United States Bureau of Investigation"

"If there is a section in directories given over to the United States Government, this listing shall appear in that section."

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover,

Director.

O N
U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

P.O. BOX 451,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 23, 1932.



b2-a 4172
Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

On this date I had a very pleasant conversation with John J. McLaughlin, Managing Editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. I outlined to Mr. McLaughlin the various functions of the United States Bureau of Investigation, and impressed on him the correct title of this Bureau. He said that he was very glad to have this information and in the future would endeavor to personally see to it that press despatches quoting information or activities of this Bureau would be reported correctly.

Mr. McLaughlin introduced the writer to J. Paul Pedigo, City Editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and I carefully outlined to Mr. Pedigo information pertaining to the functions of the Bureau and impressed upon him the correct title of the Bureau.

Mr. McLaughlin said that he would be very glad to publish an article in his editorial column concerning the Bureau and would send one of his representatives to the Philadelphia office at a future date for this purpose.

I endeavored to interview Thomas P. O'Neil, City Editor of the Philadelphia Record, and H.T. Saylor, Managing Editor of the Philadelphia Record. However, both of these gentlemen were not at the office at the time of my call. I will endeavor to interview them at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey
R.G. Harvey,
Special Agent in Charge.
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INDEXED

RGH:AG.

JUN 27 1932

62-24172-54

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 24 1932	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUN 27 1932	
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June 27, 1932.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Post Office Drawer 1457,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir

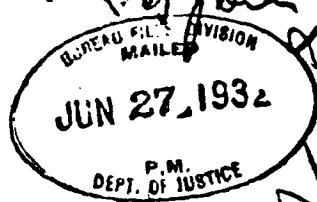
The Bureau is in receipt of a clipping from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch dated June 21, 1932, headed "Escaped Slayer Seized Here As Swindle Suspect", and notes that it refers therein to the "National Bureau of Identification at Washington, D. C. # * *".

The Bureau desires to be advised if steps have been taken to acquaint the newspaper representatives in St. Louis with the existence of the proper appellation of the United States Bureau of Investigation.

Very truly yours,

Director.

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62-24172-53	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 28 1932 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

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NEWSPAPER CLIPPING
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

June 21, 1932.

JUN 24 1932 AM

ESCAPED SLAYER SEIZED HERE AS SWINDLE SUSPECT

Prisoner Identified as Murderer of Denver Woman Who Was Sentenced to Prison for Life.

A man arrested in St. Louis Friday as Leonard Hagey, accused in a wire-tapping swindle which cost telegraph companies about \$14,500, has been identified as an escaped murderer.

St. Louis police were informed today by the National Bureau of Identification at Washington, D. C., that Hagey is James Orville Turley, who escaped from the penitentiary at Canon City, Colo., five years ago, while serving a life term for murder.

Hagey, or Turley, has been returned to Detroit, where he faces charges of obtaining money under false pretenses based on the wire-tapping swindle. Prosecuting Attorney Harry E. Toy of Detroit is quoted in dispatches from that city as saying that Colorado can have Turley if that State wants him. Pending word from Colorado, he has withheld filing of formal charges.

Turley was convicted at Denver in 1922 of the murder of Mrs. Emma Wise, proprietor of a rooming house. At his trial alienists characterized him as a "dangerous lunatic."

While waiting to be transferred from the Denver County jail to the penitentiary at Canon City Turley made a desperate effort to escape. In prison he became a member of the band, and when the band played a concert at Hugo, Colo., in September, 1927, Turley made his escape.

A few days later Mrs. George Nelson, wife of a rancher near Jarre Canon, was approached by three men who demanded food. They forced their way into the rancher's cabin and Mrs. Nelson fainted. When she revived she found her right hand had been pinned to the floor by an ice pick driven through the palm. She identified a picture of Turley as the leader of the group.

Turley was arrested last Friday at the Lincoln Hotel, 2326 Olive street, soon after he had arrived from Columbus, O. Police there had arrested Mrs. Florence Hadley, also accused in the wire-tapping swindle, and among her possessions were found passports to England for herself and Turley, under the name Hagey.

Fingerprints sent to the National Bureau of Identification after Turley's arrest here resulted in his identification as the escaped murderer. He had admitted participating in the wire-tapping swindle, with Mrs. Hadley and a man who is sought. Their scheme was to tap telegraph wires in an outlying district and send fake money orders which were cashed by Mrs. Hadley.

No reference anywhere to the U. S. Bureau of Investigation.

b
6/24/32 J. E. H.
6/24/32
6/24/32
62-24172-55

RE: DSS

June 29, 1932.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Post Office Box 700,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sirs:

The Bureau notes a clipping from the Oregon Journal of June 18, 1932, advising of an announcement by United States Attorney Neamer to the effect that "Northwest headquarters of the United States Department of Justice will be moved to Portland from Seattle next week", etc.

The Bureau desires that you take steps to see that the United States Attorney at Portland is fully conversant with the appropriate designation of this Bureau and also that the newspaper representatives in your jurisdiction are informed as well.

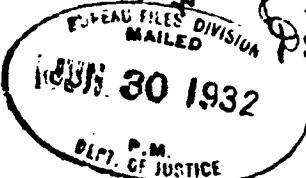
Very truly yours,

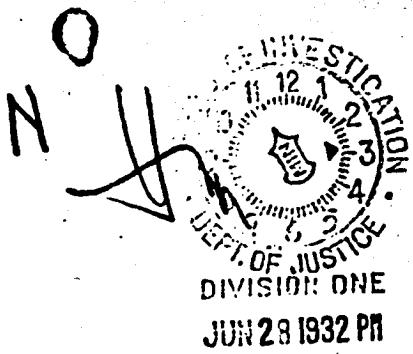
Director.

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62-24172-56

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 1 1932 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	





Justice Bureau's Offices Returning

Northwest headquarters of the United States department of justice will be moved to Portland from Seattle next week, George Neuner, United States attorney, announced today. The department, which eliminated its Portland office last year, has been making plans all week for installing the office.

In charge will be C. C. Spears, for many years an active operative, who was in charge here in 1925, having come to the Northwest from San Francisco. The Portland office will be much more than the branch it was prior to elimination of the office last year, since Spears is in charge of departmental work for Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Alaska. Operatives of the department will still work in Seattle, where an office will be continued, but will be controlled by this office.

*Oregon Journal
June 18, 1932*

*Portland
6/29/32 fm*

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U. S. Bureau of Investigation

762
DIV. B.

153-277

**Department of Justice
POST OFFICE BOX 1405,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

A circular stamp with a decorative border containing the text "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE" at the top and "DIVISION ONE" at the bottom. In the center, it says "U.S. MAIL" above the date "JULY 15 1932 PM". The time "1 PM" is also stamped on the right side of the circle.

July 13, 1932.

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Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

62-24172

Dear Sir:-

Yesterday morning I paid a casual visit to the press room in the Federal Building for the purpose of again impressing upon the reporters the desirability of referring to the Bureau by its proper designation, to-wit, United States Bureau of Investigation. During the discussion mention was made of the new Federal Statute enacted at this session of Congress, which makes unlawfully the interstate transportation of persons who have been kidnapped or abducted for reward or ransom. Purely as a matter of courtesy I advised them of the contents of the bill and furnished them with a copy thereof. Likewise, in response to a specific question, I did inform them that the United States Bureau of Investigation would conduct investigations of this new statute. Before leaving the reporters it became obvious that they were going to write a newspaper story concerning this new act, to which, of course, I interposed no objections other than to specifically request that my name not be mentioned and that the Bureau be properly referred to. Attached hereto are clippings taken from Chicago newspapers, one of which incorrectly refers to the Bureau, and the other specifically mentioning my name.

I greatly regret that what was intended to be purely a friendly visit for the purpose of impressing upon them the title of the Bureau really turned out to be a fiasco.

I see that it will be necessary to individually have an informal talk with each of the reporters so that henceforth the Bureau will properly be referred to.

WAM:GH

(m) encls.

JUL 19 1932

Very truly yours, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 15 1932 A.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF JUSTICE
W. A. McSWAIN
Special Agent in Charge.
RECORDED FILE NO. 1
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INDEXED
Div. One
NAT'L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Div. Two
Tobson

CHICAGO HERALD &
EXAMINER

7-13-32.

**Officials to Apply
U. S. Kidnapping Law**

Enforcement of the new federal kidnapping law providing a maximum punishment of life imprisonment for kidnapers who abduct any one for ransom across state lines was discussed yesterday by government officials here.

Bureau of investigation agents conferred with William J. Froelich, acting United States attorney at Chicago.

George E. Q. Johnson, district attorney, who is convalescing from an operation, is expected to assign an assistant to specialize on kidnapping law prosecutions.

62-24172-58

7 - 12 - 32.

TRAP KIDNAPERS AT DURAND HOME; POLICE NAB TWO

Threatened Abduction of Grandchild; Demanded \$50,000 Ransom.

Two kidnapers who had planned to seize Patricia Durand, 2-year-old daughter of Jack Durand, granddaughter of Scott Durand, walked into a Chicago police ambush today at the Durand home in Lake Bluff and were captured.

An extortion demand of \$50,000 was made on Durand two weeks ago. He was ordered to appear at Adams street and Wabash avenue at 8 o'clock the night of June 27, carrying the \$50,000, and to surrender it to a man who would accost him. Durand did not keep the appointment.

A telephone call this morning said that Patricia would be kidnaped because of Durand's failure to meet the kidnapers.

The men identified themselves as Joseph Verdico, 1522 Wisconsin avenue, Berwyn, a former policeman of that suburb, and Peter Cunniff, 818 South Central Park avenue, Chicago.

Several days ago Deputy Chief of Detectives Walter Storms intercepted a letter telling of the plan to kidnap the Durand baby.

Police Trap Laid.

Sergts. William Hennessey, Timothy Donovan and James Burns of the detective bureau, under Chief Storms, went to Lake Bluff last night to confer with Chief of Police Eugene Spaeth.

Plans for a police trap were laid. This morning, bright and early, Sergt. Hennessey and Chief Spaeth placed their men about the Durand home.

The police cruised about the village on the lookout for suspicious characters. About 9:30 o'clock two men appeared at Jack Durand's home, but, on police instruction, were refused admittance. The men then went to Crabtree farm and demanded to see Mrs. Scott Durand.

An alert maid communicated with the Jack Durand home and the police were notified. They rushed to the scene and nabbed Verdico and Cunniff.

"They made no effort to fight back," said Sergt. Hennessey. "We had them prisoners before they knew what was happening."

One Is Former Policeman.

Berdico is a former Berwyn policeman. Cunniff says he is an unemployed miner."

Jack Durand, foster son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott S. Durand of Crab Tree farm, Lake Bluff, the father of Patricia, has had a stormy career. Back in 1925 young Durand was accused of participation in the robbery of the F. Edson White home in Lake Forest.

Although he made strenuous assertions of his innocence, a jury in the court of Judge Claire C. Edwards found him guilty and he was sent to Joliet penitentiary.

He was released in July, 1928, and a year later married Miss Genevieve Geraghty of Lake Bluff, daughter of a surveyor.

Government Agencies Active.

Federal government agencies are making ready to attack interstate kidnaping under the new law signed by President Hoover July 2. Chief William A. McSwain of the local bureau of investigation of the department of justice announced today.

Chief McSwain, recently assigned here from Honolulu, where he worked on the Massie case, met today with Assistant Attorney-General William J. Froelich, an attache of District Attorney Johnson's office, to map plans for a co-ordination of governmental agencies to work under the new law.

Both men pointed out that the federal government will interest itself actively in cases where the kidnaping victim has been taken across a state line and where a ransom demand is made.

The federal kidnaping law was sponsored by Col. Robert Inman Randolph, head of the "secret six," and a group of St. Louis business men similar to the Chicago Association of Commerce crime-prevention committee.

62-2472-58

CLASSIFIED

July 16, 1932.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Post Office Drawer 1457,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sirs:

A clipping from the St. Louis Globe Democrat of July 10, 1932, carries an Associated Press article of July 9, Danville, Illinois, stating that Morris Baum, who vanished in 1929 while a jury was finding him guilty, was arraigned and sentenced to serve two years in the Leavenworth Penitentiary, which article refers to "Department of Justice agents".

Please take whatever steps are necessary to see that the Bureau's proper title is used in the future.

Very truly yours,

Director.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

311 Hurley Wright Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.
July 16, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In conformity with changed regulations, I recently ordered a rubber stamp for the field office showing "United States Bureau of Investigation". Due to the fact that this phraseology could not be put on one line, the rubber stamp company executed the order by delivering to me the following stamp:

It is my recommendation that I be permitted to use such stamp showing "U. S." instead of "United States", since in usual instances this stamp will be seen only by Bureau employees and not by outsiders.

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

JMK:KP

al

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

ORIGINALLY CERTIFIED IN 1932

CAA:HCB
49-4916

July 11, 1932.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Post Office Box 251,
Grand Central Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has received a clipping from the New York Times of July 7, in the case of KNICKERBOCKER FUR COAT COMPANY, INC., et al, NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT, your file 49-1406. This article states that an indictment was returned, and that investigation was conducted by Emanuel Kleid and Curtis E. Frank, Assistant United States Attorneys, on the complaint of Benjamin Siegel. United States Attorney Medalie is quoted in the article, but there does not appear to be any mention of the United States Bureau of Investigation. Investigation seems to have been conducted by your office and the prosecution by Assistant United States Attorneys Kleid and Frank.

Please take steps to see that publicity of this kind correctly states the facts at issue.

Very truly yours,

Director.

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

OPY SHED

P. O. Box 1406,
Chicago, Illinois.
July 5, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith clipping from the Chicago Daily Tribune, July 1, 1932, in connection with the case entitled JOHN SOVETSKY, THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT.

You will note from the last paragraph of this item that you evidently conducted the investigation in this case. Special Agent Oliver has advised that the newspaper men asked him after the sentence had been passed, as to the name of the Government Bureau which conducted the investigation, and Agent Oliver informed them that the investigation was conducted by the United States Bureau of Investigation, of which Mr. J. Edgar Hoover is Director.

Very truly yours,

E. P. Quinane, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.

Enc.
EPC/nwl.

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

94

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

625 Lafayette Bldg.,
Detroit, Michigan

August 3, 1932.

AUG-6 1932 AM

w
m
Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

62-24172

Dear Sir:-

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a memorandum submitted by Special Agent H. A. Bangert containing suggestions relative to contact with officials of various press agencies in order that information concerning the Bureau and its agents might be more accurately set out in press reports.

This is forwarded for such attention as it merits.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Nathan
R. B. NATHAN, Acting
Special Agent in Charge

RBN-ICM

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

AUG 12 1932

62-24172-59

RECORDED & INDEXED	
AUG 5 1932 A.M.	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

COPIES DESTROYED

105 JUL 27 1964

92

Detroit, Michigan
July 23, 1932

MEMORANDUM TO SAC MM. LARSON:-

Agent has noted over a period of time the tendency of various newspapers in reporting the activities of this Bureau, to refer to the Special Agents as "Federal Detectives", "Department of Justice Agents", "Government Operators", "Agents of the U. S. Secret Service", and other various misnomers.

Whether the above manners of reporting on the activities of this Bureau make any material difference to the Bureau at this time, I am not able to state. It does, however, confuse the public and even peace officers who are actively associated with Bureau Agents in various types of investigations, are not always clear as to the proper manner in addressing the Bureau or its agents, resulting in matters intended for this Bureau being referred to other governmental agencies and vice versa.

The press could be of material assistance in clarifying the above matter, and I am of the opinion that, should the Executive Offices of the Associated Press, International News and perhaps several other large news agencies, be contacted and the proper title of this Bureau and its agents be furnished to those agencies, that they would so instruct their news reporters in the field and in the future items of news pertaining to the activities of this Bureau would properly set forth the title of this Bureau.

H.A. BANGERT
Special Agent

62-24172-59

P. O. Box 51405,
Chicago, Illinois.

August 8, 1933.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. W. A. Wiltsberger of the Century of Progress Exposition, recently invited my attention to the fact that the Directory of the International Association of Chiefs of Police would soon be published. Accordingly, I believe it would be advisable for the Bureau to take such steps as may be appropriate to assure the proper title of the Bureau being set forth in this Directory.

Very truly yours,

W. A. MOSKAIN,
Special Agent in Charge.

WAM:RMW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-110552

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

RE: HAM

August 11, 1932.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Post Office Drawer 1457,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of a clipping from the Police Journal, St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, dated July 30, 1932, indicating the issuance of instructions to the effect that "when booking prisoners to be held for the Department of Justice, they are to be booked 'Held for the United States Bureau of Investigation,' instead of 'Held for the Department of Justice'".

The Bureau is pleased to note, of course, that it has been possible to accomplish the proper recording of the work and identity of the United States Bureau of Investigation. It wonders, however, what action would be taken in the case of persons held for the Bureau of Prohibition; that is, under the rules, as issued, would these be recorded as "Held for the United States Bureau of Investigation."

Very truly yours,

Director,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-24172-60
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 12 1932 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

Designations of Agents

AUG 11 1932

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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AUG - 6 1932 AM
Clerk

SEARCHED
INDEXED
FILED
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING
POLICE JOURNAL
ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.
July 30, 1932.

Police Journal

"Efficient Police Make a City of Peace"
(METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, MO.)

Vol. XXI

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1932

No. 18

BOOKING OF U. S. PRISONERS CHANGED

July 29, 1932.

Commanding Officers:

In the future, when booking prisoners to be held for the Department of Justice, they are to be booked "Held for the United States Bureau of Investigation," instead of "Held for the Department of Justice," as has been customary in the past.

The above order was also sent out to all precincts over the Police Departments Teletype.

Lt. Lt. John
7/1/32
7/30/32

62-24172-60

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

P. O. Drawer 1457
St. Louis, Missouri

AUG 15 1932 P.M.

August 15, 1932.

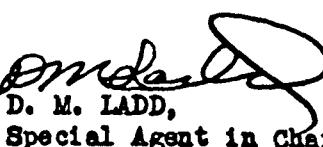
Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of August 11, 1932 relative to the method of booking prisoners by the St. Louis Police Department.

It is believed that the necessary arrangements made by the Agents at the time of interviewing and arranging for the apprehension of prisoners wanted by this Bureau, will eliminate any possibility of the St. Louis Police Department booking any Prohibition prisoners as "held for the United States Bureau of Investigation". It is also believed that the commanding officers at the various precincts are sufficiently familiar with the violations over which this Bureau has jurisdiction, to properly book the prisoners. However, in order to avoid any possibility of booking Prohibition prisoners for this Bureau, contact will be had with the officer in charge of the various outlying precincts and the purport of the instructions forwarded by means of the St. Louis Police Journal will be explained to them.

Very truly yours,


D. M. LADD,
Special Agent in Charge.

DML:N

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

AUG 17 1932

62-2472-61

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 15 1932 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Div. 1 NATHAN Div. 6 Folsom	FILE

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Box #251
Grand Central Station
New York City

N MH RECEIVED
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62-24172

September 21, 1932
SEP 23 1932 AM

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As of possible historical interest to the Bureau, I am transmitting herewith a photostatic copy of a communication dated April 21, 1930, from which it will be noted that the title "U. S. Bureau of Investigation" apparently had its inception at a comparatively early date.

Very truly yours,

E. P. Tamm
Special Agent in Charge



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RECORDED

SEP 30 1932

62-24172-62

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
SEP 23 1932 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
RECORDED DIRECTOR N. E. Tamm S. C. S.	FILE

April 11, 1930

The Macey Company,
645 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

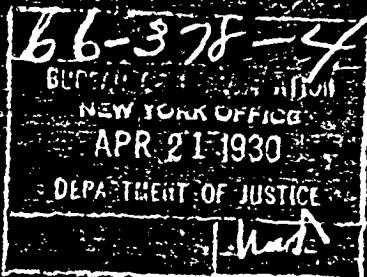
Gentlemen:

We hereby accept your bid for furniture
for our offices at 270 Lexington Avenue.

All of the selected furniture to be de-
livered by May 1st, with the exception
of twenty-seven desks which are to be
delivered not later than three weeks from
today.

Yours very truly,

J. S. Egan
Inspector
U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.



311 Hurley-Wright Bldg.
Washington, D. C.
September 24, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have today delivered to Mr. Renneberger in Division 10 of the Bureau for re-lettering to eliminate the obsolete title, "U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation", the following framed interesting cases: William Berger, 1; Martin Durkin, 3; West Brothers, 1; West Brothers and unnamed bewhiskered male, 1; Fleagle case, 1; Capone case, 1; William Charwick case, 1; work of the Bureau, comparative accomplishments chart, 1.

It is requested that the revision of these charts be expedited for the oncoming training school.

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

JMK:RG

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

311 Harley-Wright Blg.,
Washington, D. C.

September 22, 1933

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There are in the Washington Field Office certain
charts heretofore issued by the Bureau in the Pleagle
Case, the Will West Case, the Martin Durkin Case, which bear
Al Capone Case, and the William Berger Case, which bear
the inscription, "U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of
Investigation, Division of Identification and Information".
I desire to receive instructions as to whether it will be
permissible to retain these interesting cases as exhibits
in the Field Office even though the description of our
agency thereon contained is obsolete.

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

JMK:RG

62-24172

NOT REOULDED

66-3020

1420 Enquirer Building
Cincinnati, Ohio
September 20, 1932

HHC:MJ

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir

Consistent with the request of Mr. Schilder,
you are advised that there are in the Cincinnati Office
the following display charts which do not bear the correct
title of this Bureau:

The Fleagle Case
The West Brothers Case
The Martin James Durkin Case

Very truly yours,

H. H. CLEGG,
Inspector

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

POST OFFICE BOX 1403,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

August 26, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Consistent with the suggestion of Mr. Schilder, the
following are a list of the charts now on display in the Chicago
Office which do not carry the proper title of this Bureau:

Comparative Accomplishments for Fiscal Year
July 1st to June 30.

Martin F. Durkin

West Brothers

The Fleagle Case

Very truly yours,

H. H. Clegg
Inspector.

HHC:CH

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D.C.
August 15, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to Bureau letter of August 11, 1932 which refers to the fact that in the case of Raymond W. Prather, Charleston, W. Va., the Washington Herald referred to investigators of this Bureau as "Department of Justice Agents", please be advised that the publicity in this case was handled by the Director of the Bureau on a memorandum submitted by me to him on August 8th.

I certainly shall do everything I can at Washington to see that we are referred to as Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation. I personally discussed this with Collier of the Star, Beck of the News, and Cullinane of the Herald. I shall continue my efforts to bring about this change in phraseology when we are referred to in the press.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith,
Special Agent in Charge.

JMK:GAT

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

RJ
Cincinnati, Ohio
September 26, 1932

LJC:ML

MEMORANDUM TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS:

In referring to the complete name of the Bureau as used in connection with your title on signed statements referring to such in the statement itself, some have been using the abbreviation U. S. instead of the complete writing out of the words "United States", and in the future all references to the title of the Bureau in any manner in connection with written matter should be as to the complete name "United States Bureau of Investigation".

In other words, in signing a statement same should be signed, "John Smith, Special Agent, United States Bureau of Investigation".

Very truly yours,

M. J. CUNNELL,
Special Agent in Charge

CC: Bureau

E. E. Diemer
H. D. Harris
F. E. Hurley
M. B. Klein
S. K. McKee
Bliss Morton

P. J. Nolan
L. P. O'Rourke
W. A. Phelan
H. H. Reinecke
J. D. Swenson
G. H. Taylor

62-2472-3
RECORDED
SEP 29 1932

62-2472-3
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 26 1932 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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RECORDED

Los Angeles, Calif.
Oct. 18, 1932.

MEMORANDUM TO ALL AGENTS:

The Bureau has advised that there has been a growing tendency on the part of Special Agents to denote their title as Special Agent, U. S. Bureau of Investigation.

The Bureau believes it preferable in all cases to write the words United States in full in each instance. You are, therefore, instructed to see that this suggestion is carried out, and that your title be given as Special Agent, United States Bureau of Investigation.

T. F. CULLEN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

cc: Bureau
Bone
Bott
Endres
Geehan
Hansen

Hubley
Hynes
Kneen
Lackey
McCarthy
Magee

Myerson
Roberts
Roche
Smith

62-24172

62-24172-64
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 24 1932 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson

FILE

RECORDED

OCT 26 1932

TFC:T

The United States Daily

ESTABLISHED MARCH 4, 1926

Washington

THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTING ITSELF ENTIRELY TO THE OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT

C. G. MARSHALL, NEWS MANAGER

RECEIVED



OCT 21 1932 AM

F.B.I.

October 20, 1932.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending to you today, under separate cover,
a copy of The United States Daily of October 20th, on the back
page of which appears your article entitled, "Method of Trailing
Fugitives from Justice".

Yours very truly,

C. G. Marshall

News Manager.

T.

RECORDED
INDEXED

OCT 27 1932

62-24172-64X
68-12751-12

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 25 1932 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Colson	DW. O. S.
FILE	

10-24-32
10-24-32

Method of Trailing Fugitives from Justice

By
J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

THE United States Bureau of Investigation conducts investigations for the purpose of locating and causing the arrest of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.

When the arrest of a Federal fugitive from justice is not brought about within a reasonable time, the Bureau issues what is known as an identification order, which is distributed to peace officers in all parts of the country. These identification orders contain the name, photograph, fingerprints, and description of the fugitive, together with all available information which might prove helpful in bringing about his arrest.

When the fugitive is apprehended, an apprehension order is issued so that all efforts to locate the individual may be discontinued.

It is highly important in investigations relating to fugitives from justice that any information secured be forwarded to the nearest Bureau office without delay.

United States Daily
October 20, 1932

62-24172-64X
~~62-12831-12~~

62-24172-64X
CT:ACS

October 24, 1932.

~~62-12831-12~~

Mr. C. G. Marshall,
RECORDED News Manager,
INDEXED The United States Daily,
Washington, D. C.

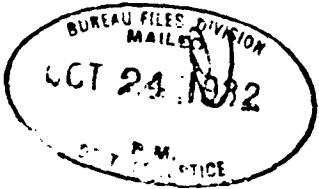
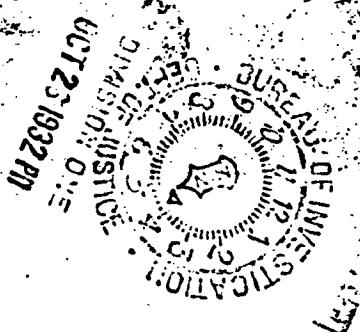
OCT 27 1932

Dear Mr. Marshall:-

I appreciate your courtesy in forwarding
to me a copy of the United States Daily of October 20,
which contained a brief article concerning one of the
functions of the United States Bureau of Investigation.

Very truly yours,

Director.



The United States Daily

ESTABLISHED MARCH 4, 1920

Washington

THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTING ITSELF ENTIRELY TO THE OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT

T. MARSHALL, NEWS MANAGER



November 3, 1932.

O.F.B.I.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
United States Bureau of
Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending to you today, under separate cover,
a copy of The United States Daily of November 3, on the back
page of which appears your article entitled, "Federal Safeguard
Against Theft of Motor Vehicles".

Yours very truly,

T. Marshall

News Manager.

T.

1 end
2 P.M.
11/8/32

Act. 11-5-32

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62-12647-4

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Sec 62-12647-4

UNITED STATES DAILY
Washington, D.C.
November 3, 1932.

Federal Safeguard against Theft of Motor Vehicles

By
J. Edgar Hoover
Director, United States
Bureau of Investigation

PERSONS who transport a stolen motor vehicle from one State to another State, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted in the United States courts for the transportation of the stolen vehicle. Also, persons who receive, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any motor vehicle moving as, or which is a part of, or which constitutes, interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted in the United States courts under this act, which is also known as the Dyer Act.

When an individual is found in possession of an automobile and there is reason to believe that his possession of the motor vehicle is not lawful and that the said motor vehicle has been stolen and transported in interstate or foreign commerce, if the facts are called to the attention of the Bureau an investigation will be made to determine whether there has been a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

62-24172.64X1

62-12831-13

~~62-12831-13~~

~~62-24172-7~~

HIC:HCB

62-24172-6411 November 8, 1932.

RECORDED

& ~~62-12831-19~~

INDEXED

NOV 9 - 1932

Mr. C. C. Marshall,
News Manager,
United States Daily,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Permit me to express to you my appreciation
for your courtesy in forwarding a copy of the UNITED
STATES DAILY of November 5, in which appears the
article relative to the activities of this Bureau,
under the title "Federal Safeguard against Theft of
Motor Vehicles."

Sincerely yours,

Director.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED

NOV. 5 1932

LEPT. P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

C O P Y

CT:ACS

November 9, 1932.

O F B I

Mr. C. G. Marshall, News Manager,
United States Daily,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:-

I am enclosing herewith as of possible interest to you a copy of a memorandum dated October 26, 1932, which deals with the initiation of a program of the United States Bureau of Investigation with a view to exchanging criminal identification data with foreign countries.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

Encl. #325894.

62-24172-✓
NOT RECORDED
62-12831

ORIGINAL FILED IN
62-24172-✓

551ER 1 Nov 15 1932

RECEIVED

The United States Daily

ESTABLISHED MARCH 4, 1920

Washington

DAVID LAWRENCE
JAY JEROME WILLIAMS

JOHN E. RICE
VICTOR WHITLOCK

DIRECTOR

THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTING ITSELF ENTIRELY TO THE OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT
C. G. MARSHALL, NEWS MANAGER

NOV 18 1932
November 17, 1932.

OF B.I.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

62-12831-14

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending to you today, under separate cover,
a copy of The United States Daily of November 17, on the
back page of which appears your article entitled, "Investi-
gating Fraud in Bankruptcy Cases".

Yours very truly,

C. G. Marshall

News Manager.

76

Lead
12831-14
DPO

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

NOV 28 1932

62-24172-64X2
62-12831-14

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 21 1932
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NATIONAL LIBRARY
JOLSON
ULAGS
4TH FLOOR
FILED

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1932 — *The United States Daily*

Investigating Fraud in Bankruptcy Cases

By
*J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, United States
Bureau of Investigation*

IT IS the duty of the United States Bureau of Investigation to investigate alleged violations which occur in the administration of the National Bankruptcy Act.

Violations of this act are usually reported to the Bureau by referees in bankruptcy, trustees, credit associations, or creditors.

However, the Bureau will appreciate receiving any information which you may obtain relative to violations of this act, such as concealing money, merchandise, or property either before or after the filing of the bankruptcy petition; concealing, destroying, mutilating, or falsifying books and records before or after the bankruptcy petition was filed; receiving concealed property, or perjury or false claims.

Information that shipments were made from the bankrupt store late at night or in a covert manner; that vans or trucks were loaded at the bankrupt's premises; that the bankrupt hastily liquidated his affairs immediately prior to closing by sacrifice or below-cost sales, all are significant of irregularities and are a material aid to the progress of the investigation. Attempts on the part of the bankrupt to collect old accounts after proceedings have been instituted also indicate possible violations.

In bankruptcy cases, particularly, local peace officers obtain valuable information which is not available to an outside investigator.

62-24172-6482

62-12831-14

X
X

United States Bureau of Investigation

Room 318.

11/23

1932.

To: Director
 Mr. Nathan
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Clegg
 Miss Gandy

b6 b7c Chief, Div.
 Supervisor, Steno. Pool.
 Inspector

Material was quoted
from Booklet on
work of Bureau.
All division heads
approved the
phraseology.
Please take it up with
Mr. Appel. He must have
approved it.

J. E. N. Clyde A. Tolson.

JMK:ACS

Up
P

November 22, 1932.

Mr. E. J. Harrill,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
1806 First National Bank Bldg.,
Charlotte, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Harrill:-

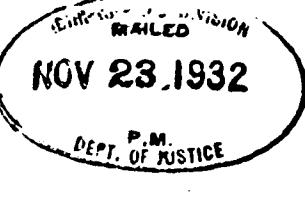
With further reference to your letter of October 31, 1932, containing suggestions for the improvement of the service, the Bureau desires to inform you that over a long period of time, it has sought a title for its employees which would be more distinctive and more exactly descriptive of their official duties than that of Special Agent. To date, no title more appropriate than the one at present used has been suggested and the Bureau would highly appreciate a further letter from you in this respect containing phraseology which you believe would be appropriate in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

cc - Charlotte Office.

RECORDED



62-24172-65
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 25 1932 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

RECEIVED
22
2

H. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

1806 First National Bank Building
Charlotte, North Carolina
December 1, 1932.



DEC 5 1932 PM

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of November 22, 1932, expressing a desire that the writer submit further suggestions in connection with the suggestion made by me in my letter of October 31, 1932, in which letter the suggestion was made that the title Special Agent be changed to a more appropriate one.

At the time the writer made the original suggestion the titles listed below were given consideration:

- ✓ Investigator
- ✗ Inspector
- Agent

It is my understanding that the title Investigator is now given a certain class of employees in the Prohibition Bureau. I was not aware of this until after date of my first suggestion. It is therefore believed that this title should not be adopted.

It is thought that each investigative employee could be given the title of Inspector, and the present employees who are designated as Inspectors could be given the title of Examiners.

In the event the title of Inspector is not considered appropriate it is felt that consideration should be given to designating investigative employees as Agents and not Special Agents. The term Special Agent is usually thought of as meaning that the employee's activities are restricted and that he is engaged in a particular phase of work, whereas the facts as pertaining to Bureau employees are to the contrary.

Hoping the above may be of some value, I am

Very truly yours,

B. J. Harrill

B. J. HARRILL
Special Agent.

RECORDED

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INDEXED

1-19-33

FEB 14 1933

62-24172-66

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
REC'D	DEC 5 1932 P.M.
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NATHAN	

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

POST OFFICE BOX 1405
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Edwards	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓

92
g
December 29, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the Bureau policy of definitely establishing its identity as the United States Bureau of Investigation, I am forwarding to you the suggestion received today from Special Agent D. C. Colladay of this office.

It appears that the attention of persons to whom the credential card is exhibited falls particularly upon that part of the title "Department of Justice". This would seem to result from the fact that the general public is more familiar with that title than with the title "United States Bureau of Investigation", and also from the fact that the latter title is printed above and closer to the dark border of the credential card case, therefore probably being less noticeable. It is suggested that attention would be much more readily drawn to the title "United States Bureau of Investigation" by those words being printed in type of larger size than the remainder of the title in such a way that they would stand out preeminently.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

DCC:MG

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
FEB 13 1933
1-16-33
HHC
MEMO TO TOLSON

62-24172-67

FEB 13 1933	
P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
DIRECTOR	NATHAN CLEGG
SLEGGEY	FILE

HHC:RG

FEB 13 1933

January 16, 1933.

Suggestion #92.
M. H. Purvis, Special Agent in Charge.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Employee submits a suggestion offered by Special Agent D. C. Colladay to the effect that in the preparation of credential cards and cases the words, "United States Bureau of Investigation", on the cards are placed so near the border as to detract from the correct title of the Bureau and focus the attention of those examining the credentials upon the words, "Department of Justice".

The committee feels that due to the likelihood that credentials will be changed at a comparatively early date, this fact might be called to the attention of Mr. Tolson, so that when the new commission cards are printed a proper margin may be permitted at the top of the card, in order that the title of the Bureau may in each instance be legible and in a commanding position. There is attached hereto a memorandum for Mr. Tolson, in the event you approve this suggestion.

Respectfully,

C. A. Tolson.

H. H. Clegg.

J. M. Keith.

RECORDED

FEB 18 1933

JM

62-24172-67

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 11 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ATTAH
TOLSON | FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Clegg
[Redacted]

h/c
X

LCS:EPM

January 9, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

P. R. & Identification, Dear
Designation of Agents

I have noted the attached news item in yesterday's Washington Post, with reference to the identification recently made here in the Thomas Robert Crawford case. This news item like numerous others refers to a report from the "National Identification Bureau" as the source of the identification. The letterheads of numerous law enforcement agencies still mention also that the said agencies are contributing members of the "National Bureau of Identification". Possibly this phraseology all may be attributed to the fact that definite misunderstanding still exists in the minds of many officers with reference to the exact title of the Bureau, and they still believe that a National Identification Bureau, similar to that formerly maintained by the I.A.C.P. is operated by this Bureau.

I would like to suggest that all outgoing telegrams be signed as follows:

John Edgar Hoover, Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation.

The action suggested, I believe, would correct many of the omissions and errors of the character just described. I do not believe that additional telegraphic cost would be entailed.

Respectfully,

L.C. Schilder

L. C. Schilder.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JAN 12 1933

62-24172-68

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 11 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPY FILED IN 31-26736

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C. January 8, 1932

Irene Schroeder's Brother Finds End in Potters Field

Bodies of Gunman, Kin of Executed Woman, and Fellow Gangster Identified After Three-Year Flight and Battle With Police.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Jan. 7 (A.P.) — A three-year flight from the police ended in the potter's field here for Thomas Robert Crawford, brother of Irene Schroeder, blonde gun girl, who with Glenn Dague, her lover, slew Corporal Prady Paul, of the Pennsylvania State police, in December, 1929.

The body of a gunman, who with a companion was shot and killed by seven Cape Girardeau policemen last Tuesday when they resisted arrest, on a charge of robbery, was identified today as that of Crawford, who fled with the Schroeder girl and Dague in 1929.

Informed that the robbers of a small Morehouse, Mo., cafe could be found in a downtown flat here, the policemen battered down the door and found Crawford and John Huff, another gunman, sleeping in a bed.

The pair drew their revolvers and attempted to shoot it out with the police detail. From room to room the battle raged until both gunmen were shot to death. The police were unscathed.

For nearly a week the bodies of the dead men were viewed by thousands in an effort to identify them. Today a report from the National Identification Bureau identified fingerprints of the pair as those of

Crawford and Huff. The Morehouse cafe proprietor had previously identified the men as the robbers who took \$50 and a rifle from his restaurant.

To prevent identification in case of capture the men had cut the labels from their clothing and in other ways had sought to conceal their identity. Huff had been arrested for vagrancy at Texarkana, Ark., and at Joplin, Mo.

The bodies of Crawford and Huff lie in the potter's field here, marking the end of the last of the triumvirate which participated in the murder of Corporal Paul and led police in a spectacular chase through many States. Irene Schroeder and Dague were executed in Pennsylvania in 1931 after a posse, with the aid of airplanes and grass fires which lighted up the slope of a mountain in Arizona, where the pair took refuge, captured them.

Deputy Sheriff Joe Chapman, of Chandler, Ariz., and Deputy Sheriff Lee Wright were fatally wounded either by the fleeing couple or the guns of the posse as they went between the fire of both.

Crawford disappeared and his sister Irene refused to tell his whereabouts.

62-24172-68

CT:ACS

January 11, 1933.

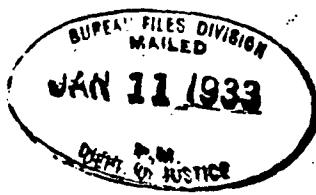
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR NATHAN
TOLSON
CLARK
EDWARDS

All outgoing telegrams except those addressed to
Bureau field offices should be signed as follows:

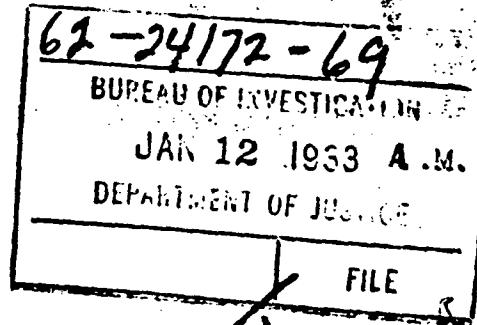
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Very truly yours,

Director,



RECORDED
&
INDEXED



CT:ACS

January 26, 1933.

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Investigative Jurisdiction.

The United States Bureau of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation. Also, the Bureau operates as a central clearing house for law-enforcement officials and agencies throughout the country.

This Bureau does not investigate violations of the National Prohibition Act, the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation are the following:

National Bankruptcy Act; Antitrust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds Against the Government; Impersonation of Government officials; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers; Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Neutrality Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; the Federal Kidnapping Act; and Thefts from Interstate Shipments.

Organization.

In order to perform its work most expeditiously and economically, the Bureau has offices in twenty-two cities located throughout the United States and in Hawaii. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A Special Agent in Charge has charge of each of its respective offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. This is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case.

RECORDED
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INDEXED
JAN 30 1933

62-7282-15
62-2472-68X

U. S. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JAN 27 1933 4 M.	
FBI - CINCINNATI	
Toledo	E.P.

referred to the Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

Personnel.

The Bureau gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are made acquainted with all phases of their work. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law-enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Bureau, as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

Accomplishments.

The accomplishments of the United States Bureau of Investigation have been commended in the highest terms by the Courts, prosecuting officers, and law-enforcement officials generally.

During the fiscal year 1932, 4,795 convictions were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 5,405 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,597 years, and suspended sentences of 785 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled over \$374,000.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to over \$2,324,000. In addition to these recoveries, \$942,707.25 was saved the Government in the Court of Claims in cases in which investigations were conducted by the Bureau.

During the same fiscal year 1,255 Federal fugitives from justice were located. In addition, the Identification Division of the Bureau assisted various law-enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 2,435 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 3,322, and valued at over \$1,416,000 were recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work for the fiscal year.

1932. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October, 1919, until June 30, 1932, 31,343 stolen motor vehicles valued at over \$21,716,000 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

Of the appropriation for the Bureau for the fiscal year 1932, amounting to \$2,978,520, over \$234,000 was saved and returned to the Treasury as the result of economies effected in the Bureau's operation.

Identification Division.

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 300,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1932 alone, it received over 573,000 fingerprint cards.

At the present time, it has more than 3,400,000 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,300 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours. The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records.

The fingerprint science is one of the most potent factors in securing the apprehension of criminals. The Bureau at present identifies more than 350 fugitives each month through fingerprints, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law-enforcement officials and agencies. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with over 30 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

Conviction Record.

Convictions were secured in 93.76 of the cases investigated by the Bureau which were presented to the Grand Juries.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletin.

As an aid to law-enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Bureau publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classification of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law-enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. This service is rendered to over 17,000 law-enforcement officers and agencies throughout the United States.

Crime Statistics.

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal statistics. At the present time, it receives data monthly from over 1,500 Police Departments and issues a quarterly bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country.

Research Division.

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and fingerprint identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

Every possible cooperation is rendered by the Bureau to law-enforcement officials and agencies in matters of mutual interest and obligation.

January 26, 1933.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR,
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

John Edgar Hoover was born January 1, 1895, in the District of Columbia and was educated in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, graduating from Central High School in 1913. During the same year, 1913, Mr. Hoover entered the Library of Congress as a Clerk, and enrolled in George Washington University Law School as an evening student. He received the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M. from George Washington University and has been admitted to practice law before the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; the United States Supreme Court and the United States Court of Claims.

Mr. Hoover entered the Department of Justice in 1917 as a Clerk and in 1919 was appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General. From 1921 until 1924, Mr. Hoover served as Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation, and in May, 1924, he was named Director.

62-24172-69X
~~62-12638-75~~

COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE HELD AT PORTLAND, OREGON, ON
JUNE 14, 1932.

"WHEREAS, it is the sense of the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police met in convention at Portland, Oregon, on this fourteenth day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-two, that they should appropriately express their appreciation of the services rendered to law-enforcement officials throughout this and other countries by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. The Bureau of Investigation, under the direction of Mr. Hoover, is a source of daily aid and assistance to the Chiefs of Police and other law-enforcement officials in the conduct of their efforts to combat crime. The field employees of the Bureau of Investigation are in constant contact with local and State law-enforcement officials at all times, are manifestly under instructions to render every possible cooperative assistance in matters coming under the Bureau's jurisdiction, and the value of their services to law-enforcement in general and to peace officers of the country in particular cannot be too highly recommended. It is the sense of the members assembled also, that fitting recognition should be shown the striking advance accomplished in combating crime through the organization and development of the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation under the supervision of Mr. Hoover. It is believed that this division has now attained a world wide reputation for expeditious and efficient service to law-enforcement officials, and the value of the information promptly transmitted to peace officers cannot be over-estimated.

"It is further believed that recognition should be made also of the comprehensive, tireless and self-sacrificing efforts on the part of Mr. Hoover in developing the pioneer work of collecting and publishing uniform crime records statistics. It is realized that this project is still in its infancy, but it is believed substantial progress has already been obtained toward the achievement of a comprehensive basis for uniform crime statistics. The value of statistics of this character is, of course, well understood and appreciated by all law-enforcement officials.

"Mr. Hoover has always been available for personal advice and cooperative counsel and assistance to the members of the Association at all times and has given unreservedly of his time and efforts to all modern plans and projects tending to combat crime and convict criminals.

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That it is the sense of the members of this Association that this Resolution be spread on the minutes and that copies thereof be transmitted to the President and Attorney General of the United States."

62-24173-69X
62-1713-15-15 ✓

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Hartman.....
Mr. Tolson <i>v</i>
Mr. E. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

WHDL:CN

Washington, D. C.

January 31, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

There is attached hereto an article entitled "The United States Bureau of Investigation", dated February 1, 1933.

If the form and content of this article meet with your approval, 300 mimeographed copies will be made for release.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester
W. H. D. Lester.

file

2/1/33

article mimeograph

2-4-33

de

62-24172-6981
~~62-12831-16~~

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 7 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE <i>v</i>

*2nd a/c
Tolson
2/7/33*

FEB 9 - 1933

February 1, 1933.

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Investigative Jurisdiction.

The United States Bureau of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation.

This Bureau does not investigate violations of the National Prohibition Act, the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation are the following:

Bankruptcy Act; Antitrust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds Against the Government; Impersonation; Pecora; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers; Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Neutrality Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; Kidnapping; and Thefts from Interstate Shipments.

Organization

It requires a comprehensive organization to investigate such a large number of important Federal crimes throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. In order to perform its work most expeditiously and economically, the Bureau has offices in

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~~62-10831-16~~

twenty-two cities located throughout the United States and Hawaii. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A Special Agent in Charge has charge of each of its respective offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. For instance, if the number of cases in the territory covered by the Jacksonville, Florida, Office is comparatively few, while the number of cases covered by the New York Office is unusually large, employees may be shifted from Jacksonville to the New York Office, or from Portland to Philadelphia, or from New Orleans to San Francisco, as the occasion demands.

This is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case referred to the Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

Personnel

The Bureau gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert Accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are required to master all phases of their work. Special Agents in Charge of the field offices of the Bureau are in turn selected from those employees who have proven themselves to be possessed of investigative, administrative, and executive ability of the highest order. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Bureau, as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

Accomplishments

The accomplishments of the United States Bureau of Investigation have been commended in the highest terms by the Courts, prosecuting officers, and law enforcement officials generally. Statistics at best are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Bureau. Convictions were secured in 93.76% of all cases investigated by the Bureau which were presented to grand juries.

During the fiscal year 1932, 4,795 convictions - that is, an average of more than 13 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 5,405 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,597 years, and suspended sentences of 783 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled over \$374,000.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to over \$2,324,000.

During the same fiscal year 1,255 Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 3 and 4 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Division of the Bureau assisted various law enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 2,435 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 3,322, and valued at over \$1,415,000 were recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work for the fiscal year 1932. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October 1919, until June 30, 1932, 31,343 stolen motor vehicles valued at over \$21,716,000 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

Through economies effected in the operation of the Bureau, the sum of \$288,992.51 of the Bureau's appropriation for the year 1932, which totaled \$2,978,520, was returned to the Treasury as savings.

Identification Division

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1932 alone, it received over 573,000 fingerprint cards.

On February 1, 1933, there were more than 3,386,000 finger-print records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,300 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this division, the Bureau at present identifies more than 350 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. This data is not made available for private purposes. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with over 33 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletins

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Bureau publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classification of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. These bulletins are distributed each month through the Bureau's field offices to more than 17,000 law enforcement officials and agencies throughout the United States.

Crime Statistics

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal statistics. During the year 1932, reports were received from 1578 police departments throughout the United States, representing a population area of over 53,212,000 persons. A quarterly bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country is issued quarterly.

Research Division

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and fingerprint identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

2-1-33

Close

422

125

4 300 Bond paper. Double space.

Article entitled "The United States Bureau of
Investigation", dated Feb. 1, 1933.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

February 1, 1933.
~~December 20, 1932.~~

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION

The United States Bureau of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation.

This Bureau does not investigate violations of the National Prohibition Act, the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation are the following:

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ORGANIZATION

It requires a comprehensive organization to investigate such a large number of important Federal crimes throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. In order to perform ~~the~~ work most expeditiously and economically, the Bureau has offices in twenty-two cities located throughout the United States and in Hawaii. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A Special Agent in Charge has charge of each of its respective offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. For

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instance, if the number of cases in the territory covered by the Jacksonville, Florida, Office is comparatively few, while the number of cases covered by the New York Office is unusually large, employees may be shifted from Jacksonville to the New York Office, or from Portland to Philadelphia, or from New Orleans to San Francisco, as the occasion demands.

This is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case referred to the Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

PERSONNEL

The Bureau gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert Accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are required to master all phases of their work. Special Agents in Charge of the field offices of the Bureau are in turn selected from those employees who have proven themselves to be possessed of investigative, administrative, and executive ability of the highest order. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Bureau, as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The accomplishments of the United States Bureau of Investigation have been commended in the highest terms by the Courts, prosecuting officers, and law enforcement officials generally. Statistics at best are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Bureau. *GO - MCELL - we are second in 92-76%*

During the fiscal year 1932, 4,795 convictions - that is, an average of more than 13 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 5,405 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,597 years, and suspended sentences of 785 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled over \$374,000.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to over \$2,324,000.

During the same fiscal year 1,255 Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 3 and 4 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Division of the Bureau assisted various law enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 2,435 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 3,322, and valued at over \$1,416,000 were recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work for the fiscal year 1932. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October 1919, until June 30, 1932, 31,343 stolen motor vehicles valued at over \$21,716,000 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

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IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1932 alone, it received over 573,000 fingerprint cards.

On Jan 1, 1932, there were 500,000.
At the present time it has more than 3,300,000 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,200 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this division, the Bureau at present identifies more than 300 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. This data is not made available for private purposes. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with over 25 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

*During the year 1932
reports were made from 5
1578 - As far as a population
of about 53,223,717
persons*

"FUGITIVES WANTED BY POLICE" BULLETINS

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Bureau publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and finger-print classification of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. There bulletins are distributed each month to more than 17,000 law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal statistics. At the present time it receives data monthly from over 1450 Police Departments and issues a monthly bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country. A special area of over 53 million persons?

RESEARCH DIVISION

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and finger-print identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

SKETCH OF DIRECTOR

John Edgar Hoover, Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation, was born January 1, 1895, in the District of Columbia, and was educated in the public schools there. In 1913 he entered the Library of Congress as a clerk, and enrolled in George Washington University Law School as a night student. He received the Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws degrees from George Washington University, and has been admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, United States Court of Claims, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1917, Mr. Hoover entered the Department of Justice as a clerk in the Files Division, and in 1919 was appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

From 1921 until 1924, he served as Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation, and in May, 1924, was named Director of the Bureau, which position he holds at the present time.

by 1932
*
2.978.520
* 288.992.31

through economies in operation of
the Bureau, the ~~surplus~~ of \$288.992.31
of the Bureau's appropriation for the
fiscal year 1932, was returned
to the Treasury as savings.

which was totaled
\$2.978.520,

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

February 1, 1933.

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Investigative Jurisdiction.

The United States Bureau of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation.

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are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Bureau. Convictions were secured in 93.76% of all cases investigated by the Bureau which were presented to grand juries.

During the fiscal year 1932, 4,795 convictions - that is, an average of more than 13 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 5,405 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,597 years, and suspended sentences of 785 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled over \$374,000.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to over \$2,324,000.

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Through economies effected in the operation of the Bureau, the sum of \$289,992.31 of the Bureau's appropriation for the year 1932, which totaled \$2,978,520, was returned to the Treasury as savings.

Identification Division

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1932 alone, it received over 573,000 fingerprint cards.

On February 1, 1933, there were more than 3,386,000 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,300 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this division, the Bureau at present identifies more than 350 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. This data is not made available for private purposes. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with over 33 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletins

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Bureau publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classification of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. These bulletins are distributed each month through the Bureau's field offices to more than 17,000 law enforcement officials and agencies throughout the United States.

Crime Statistics

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal

statistics. During the year 1932, reports were received from 1578 police departments throughout the United States, representing a population area of over 53,212,000 persons. A quarterly bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country is issued quarterly.

Research Division

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and fingerprint identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Clegg ✓

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

June 15, 1933.

HHC:HCB

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

F. B. I.

Mr. Gates read and approved the article prepared by Mr. Nixon concerning the identification functions of the Bureau. He added a phrase, however, to show that the applicants for positions whose prints were forwarded by peace officers to the Bureau were applicants for positions as peace officers with the law enforcement agency concerned.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.

Civil Identification

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 19 1933
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MULSON
H. H. Clegg
FILE

MR. HOOVER SAID TO HAVE MR. GATES APPROVE THE
ARTICLE, ITSELF.

HCB

United States Bureau of Investigation

Room 422.

1933

To: Director
____ Mr. Nathan _____
____ Mr. Tolson _____
____ Mr. Edwards _____
 Miss Gandy
Chief, Div.
____ Supervisor, Steno. Pool.
____ Inspector _____
____ Supervisor _____
____ Secretary _____

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Clegg

Mr. Nixon of The United States
Daily - decides to run this
under Mr. Hoover's name in
next issue. It will be one
of a series now appearing
under names of heads of the
Division or Bureau concerned.
He requests its return
this P.M.

H. H. Clegg.

Detroit, MICH.
1,653,100

Minneapolis, MINN.
474,000

St. Paul
276,100

Kansas City, MO.
408,900

St. Louis
827,900

Jersey City, N. J.
319,000

Newark
445,700

Buffalo, N. Y.
581,200

New York
7,090,300

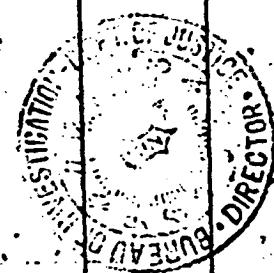
Rochester
332,000

Akron, OHIO
263,200

Cincinnati
457,300

Cleveland
911,900

RECEIVED



JUN 15 1933

It is probably because fingerprints first came into widespread usage in law enforcement work, that the general public has associated this indispensable means of identification with crime and criminals. When considering the many identification bureaus throughout the world, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is recognized nationally and internationally as possessing the largest reservoir or source of criminal identifying data in existence.

The Bureau has more than ~~5,400,000~~^{3,676,000} fingerprints and more than ~~4,696,000~~^{2,550,000} ~~5,300,000~~⁵⁰⁰ index cards in its collections, involving about ~~2,250,000~~⁵⁰⁰ different individuals. During the last fiscal year 573,781 fingerprint cards were received in the Bureau and 89 per cent of these were identified with prior records. At this time nearly 2200 additional cards are being received in the Bureau daily from more than ~~5600~~⁵⁰⁰ contributing law enforcement agencies in the United States and foreign countries.

This huge source of identification data, in addition to furnishing indispensable data for law enforcing agencies also has additional uses which are available to the individual.

How can an employer determine through the services of the Bureau if a prospective employee has a criminal record? How may a citizen determine the whereabouts of necessary witnesses or prospective defendant in civil suits?

These questions represent two phases of the Bureau's work of

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in the xxix civil identification field. In addition to these uses, the records of the Bureau are frequently of aid in identifying unknown deceased persons or amnesia victims.

When the records contained in the Bureau's files were found to possess such great value for criminal purposes, many law enforcement agencies initiated the practice of routing or clearing through the Bureau, fingerprints of applicants for positions ^{as peace officers} to determine whether they had previous criminal records. In addition, various branches of the armed services of the United States ~~xxx~~, upon occasion, have cleared their fingerprints through the Bureau in this manner, identifications averaging 5 per cent of all these prints handled.

The United States Civil Service Commission adopted this practice about four years ago. In a large number of cases it was found persons whose offenses were detected through the fingerprints, had given untruthful answers to questions on the application blanks.

Results obtained in such identification work were so favorable that on July 1, 1932, the Civil Service Fingerprint Division was consolidated with that of the United States Bureau of Investigation ~~xx~~.
the major part of the Since ~~xx~~ fingerprint identifications made by the Bureau are

handled through the prints submitted by local law enforcement agencies, a business man or large employer of labor would have to secure the cooperation of his local law enforcement agencies in submitting any fingerprints to the Bureau. If these agencies are willing to send the fingerprints in to Washington, the Bureau of Investigation will ^{search} identify

Lafayette Escadrille reported killed in France. He was identified by the Bureau through a fingerprint search as a deserted from the United States Navy and ^{was} ~~not~~ possessed of a World War record.

These cases which have been described are routine cases with the Bureau. It establishes numerous similar identifications every month.

The location of prospective defendants or missing witnesses in court cases is another important service of the Bureau. When the Bureau is informed that a law enforcement agency desires the apprehension of a fugitive and the fingerprints of that individual are available, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ a wanted notice is placed in the fugitive's record. This insures his identification when his fingerprints are next received from any of the ~~5000~~ ⁵⁸⁸¹ contributors to the Bureau. Through this medium 350 fugitives are identified each month.

An illustration of the work of the Bureau in identifying witnesses ^{in connection with} ~~wanted for~~ ^{a civil case} is furnished in a ~~matter arising~~ ^{case} in September, 1931 when an identification effected ^{by} the Bureau resulted in locating the insured person in a War Risk Insurance Case~~xxx~~ which was before the Veterans Bureau. The action undertaken by the Bureau in this matter enabled the Federal Government to successfully defend a \$10,000 suit brought against it under the presumption that the former soldier was deceased. He had been missing for more than seven years.

These illustrations of what may be called the civil identification

activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are indicative of its activities not only in the field of law enforcement but in the identification of various persons whose true identity may be clouded in doubt or totally unknown.

The Identification Division service is rendered free to all legally constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. Criminal identification data on file have been of material assistance in increasing the efficiency of the operation of police departments and law enforcement ^{other} agencies ~~including prosecutors and judges~~ as well as in assisting many citizens in ~~solving~~ solving their problems.

for any existing record

then as to their previous ~~and~~ record without any charge to the ~~employer~~ local offices

The second class of civil prints is that examining which deals with the identification of unknown deceased persons or amnesia victims. The Bureau's work in examining fingerprint cards forwarded by law enforcement officers in the cases of persons who have been found dead, either from violence or natural causes, or of individuals suffering from loss of memory, necessarily is usually confined to an examination of its own criminal records. It follows, therefore, that unless a person has been involved in some criminal activities, an identification cannot be established unless his fingerprints correspond with one of the approximately 149,000 Civil Service prints now in the Bureau's possession.

Indicative of the scope of the Bureau's work in the establishment of identifications of unknown deceased persons, there was a rather unusual identification effected in December, 1930, when an individual endeavored to effect a robbery at Huntsville, Alabama, and was killed by a shopkeeper's wife. This person was found to identical with an escaped prisoner from the North Carolina State Penitentiary at Raleigh.

Another case is that of the person who committed suicide in an Iowa city in November of 1930. When his fingerprint card was searched in the Bureau's files it was found he had been arrested previously in South Dakota, and the Iowa officials were ~~minimally~~ enabled to trace his relatives from the point where he had been taken into custody previously.

One instance of misrepresentation which was recently cleared up by the Bureau was that of a person living in North Carolina who attracted wide attention through claiming to be a former prominent member of the

Guarding Citizen and Business from Law-breakers

Value of Fingerprint Records in Preventing Employment of Criminals under False Pre- tenses and in Tracing Witnesses

By JOHN EDGAR HOOVER,
Director, United States Bureau of Investigation

IT IS PROBABLY because fingerprints first came into widespread usage in law enforcement work, that the general public has associated this indispensable means of identification with crime and criminals.

When considering the many identification bureaus throughout the world, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is recognized nationally and internationally as possessing the largest reservoir or source of criminal identifying data in existence.

The Bureau has more than 3,576,000 fingerprints and more than 4,696,000 index cards in its collections, involving about 2,650,000 different individuals. During the last fiscal year 573,731 fingerprint cards were received in the Bureau and 39 per cent of these were identified with prior records. At this time nearly 2,200 additional cards are being received in the Bureau daily from more than 5,800 contributing law enforcement agencies in the United States and foreign countries.

This huge source of identification data, in addition to furnishing indispensable data for law enforcing agencies, also has additional uses which are available to the individual.

How can an employer determine through the services of the Bureau if a prospective employee has a criminal record? How may a citizen determine the whereabouts of necessary witnesses or prospective defendants in civil suits?

+ +

These questions represent two phases of the Bureau's work in the civil identification field. In addition to these uses, the records of the Bureau are frequently of aid in identifying unknown deceased persons or amnesia victims.

When the records contained in the Bureau's files were found to possess such great value for criminal purposes, many law enforcement

agencies initiated the practice of routing or clearing through the Bureau, fingerprints of applicants for positions as peace officers to determine whether they had previous criminal records. In addition, various branches of the armed services of the United States, upon occasion, have cleared their fingerprints through the Bureau in this manner. Identifications averaging 5 per cent of all these prints handled.

The United States Civil Service Commission adopted this practice about four years ago. In a large number of cases it was found that persons whose offenses were detected through the fingerprints, had given untruthful answers to questions on the application blanks.

Results obtained in such identification work were so favorable that on July 1, 1932, the Civil Service Fingerprint Division was consolidated with that of the United States Bureau of Investigation.

+ +

Since the major part of the fingerprint identifications made by the Bureau are handled through the prints submitted by local law enforcement agencies, a business man or large employer of labor would have to secure the cooperation of his local law enforcement agencies in submitting any fingerprints to the Bureau. If these agencies are willing to send the fingerprints in to Washington, the Bureau of Investigation will search for any existing record without charge to the local officers.

The second class of civil prints is that which deals with the identification of unknown deceased persons or amnesia victims. The Bureau's work in examining fingerprint cards forwarded by law enforcement officers in the cases of persons who have been found dead, either from violence or natural causes,

United States News - Washington, D.C.

June 10th to 17th 1933

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* * *

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One instance of misrepresentation which was recently cleared up by the Bureau was that of a person living in North Carolina who attracted wide attention through claiming to be a former prominent member of the LaFayette Esquadille reported killed in France. He was identified by the Bureau through a fingerprint search as a deserter from the United States Navy, and was not possessed of a World War record.

These cases which have been described are routine cases with the Bureau. It establishes numerous similar identifications every month.

The location of prospective defendants or

missing witnesses in court cases is another important service of the Bureau. When the Bureau is informed that a law enforcement agency desires the apprehension of a fugitive and the fingerprints of that individual are available, a wanted notice is placed in the fugitive's record. This insures his identification when his fingerprints are next received from any of the 5,881 contributors to the Bureau. Through this medium 350 fugitives are identified each month.

* * *

An illustration of the work of the Bureau in identifying witnesses wanted in connection with a civil case is furnished in a matter arising in September, 1931, when an identification effected by the Bureau resulted in locating the insured person in a War Risk Insurance case, which was before the Veterans' Bureau. The action undertaken by the Bureau in this matter enabled the Federal Government to successfully defend a \$10,000 suit brought against it under the presumption that the former soldier was deceased. He had been missing for more than seven years.

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The Identification Division service is rendered free to all legally constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. Criminal identification data on file have been of material assistance in increasing the efficiency of the operation of police departments and other law enforcement agencies, including prosecutors and judges, as well as in assisting many citizens in solving their problems.

A. Lee
HDC
July 1, 1933.

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Accomplishments

The accomplishments of the United States Bureau of Investigation have been commended in the highest terms by the Courts, prosecuting officers, and law enforcement officials generally. Statistics at best

are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Bureau. Convictions were secured in 95.5% of all cases investigated by the Bureau which were presented to grand juries.

During the fiscal year 1933, 3,896 convictions - that is, an average of more than 10 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 4,764 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,659 years, and suspended sentences of 1149 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled \$326,177.07.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to \$6,392,332.82.

During the same fiscal year 1163 Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 3 and 4 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Division of the Bureau assisted various law enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 3,818 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 3,050 and valued at \$1,200,307.32 were recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work for the fiscal year 1933. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October, 1919, until June 30, 1933, 34,393 stolen motor vehicles valued at \$22,917,143.52 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

A saving of \$454,298.16 of the Bureau's appropriation for the fiscal year 1933, which totaled \$2,775,000, was effected by economy measures.

Identification Division

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the Bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1933 alone, it received over 543,000 criminal fingerprint cards in addition to applicant and civil records.

On July 1, 1933, there were more than 3,780,000 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,900 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,200 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this division, the Bureau at present identifies more than 350 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. These data are not made available for private purposes. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with 41 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletins

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Bureau publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classifications of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. These bulletins are distributed each month by the Bureau to the 5941 law enforcement officials and agencies who forward fingerprints for the Bureau's files.

Crime Statistics

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal

S off

statistics. During the first six months of 1933, reports were received from 1586 police departments throughout the United States, representing a population area of almost 54,000,000 persons. A bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country is issued quarterly by the Bureau.

Research Division

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Mechanical Laboratory for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and fingerprint identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

bed

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

July 1, 1933.

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Investigative Jurisdiction.

The United States Bureau of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation.

This Bureau does not investigate violations of the National Prohibition Act, the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation are the following:

Bankruptcy Act; Antitrust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds Against the Government; Impersonation; Feonage; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers; Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Neutrality

Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; Kidnapping; and Thefts from Interstate Shipments.

Organization

It requires a comprehensive organization to investigate such a large number of important Federal crimes throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. In order to perform its work most expeditiously and economically, the Bureau has offices in twenty-two cities located throughout the United States and Hawaii. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A Special Agent in Charge has charge of each of its respective offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. For instance, if the number of cases in the territory covered by the Jacksonville, Florida, Office is comparatively few, while the number of cases covered by the New York Office is unusually large, employees may be shifted from Jacksonville to the New York Office, or from Portland to Philadelphia, or from New Orleans to San Francisco, as the occasion demands.

This is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case referred to the

Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

Personnel

The Bureau gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert Accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are required to master all phases of their work. Special Agents in Charge of the field offices of the Bureau are in turn selected from those employees who have proven themselves to be possessed of investigative, administrative, and executive ability of the highest order. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Bureau, as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is entitled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

Accomplishments

The accomplishments of the United States Bureau of Investigation have been commended in the highest terms by the Courts, prosecuting officers, and law enforcement officials generally. Statistics at best

are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Bureau. Convictions were secured in ~~95.51~~ ^{95.51} of all cases investigated by the Bureau which were presented to grand juries.

During the fiscal year 1932, ~~4,795~~ ^{3,896} convictions - that is, an average of more than ~~15~~ ¹⁰ convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation,

The sentences imposed in these cases included ~~7~~ life sentences ⁴⁷⁶⁴ and totaled over ~~6,405~~ years, exclusive of probationary sentences, ²⁶⁵⁷ totaling ~~2,597~~ ¹¹⁴⁹ years, and suspended sentences of ~~585~~ years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled over ~~\$354,000~~ ^{B 326,177.07}.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to over ~~\$6,392,332.82~~ ^{\$2,324,000}.

During the same fiscal year, ~~1,255~~ ¹¹⁶³ Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 3 and 4 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Division of the Bureau assisted various law enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying ~~345~~ ^{3,818} fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering ~~8,322~~ ³⁰⁵⁰, and valued at over ~~\$1,416,000~~ ^{\$1,200,307.33} were recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work for the fiscal year ~~1932~~. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October 1919, until June 30, 1932, ~~31,343~~ ^{36,393} stolen motor vehicles valued ~~\$23,917,143.52~~ at over \$21,716,000 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

Through economies effected in the operation of the Bureau,
A saving of \$454,298.16
the sum of \$233,992.31 of the Bureau's appropriation for the year
1933 \$2,775,000.00
1932, which totaled \$2,978,589, was returned to the Treasury as savings.

Identification Division

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal

growth. During the fiscal year of 1932 alone, it received over 575,000^{criminal} fingerprint cards, in addition to appellate and civil record

July 1, 1933

3,621,000

On February 1, 1933, there were more than 3,386,000 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,300 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this division, the Bureau at present identifies more than 350 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. ~~This data is~~ ^{and} not made available for private purposes. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with ~~over~~ 33 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletins

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Bureau publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classification of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. These bulletins are distributed each month (through the Bureau's field offices) to more than

7. ~~17,000~~ law enforcement officials and agencies throughout the United States.

*who forward fingerprints for the
Bureau's files.*

Crime Statistics

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal

*the first six months of 1933
1586*
statistics. During the year 1932, reports were received from ~~100~~ police departments throughout the United States, representing a population area of ~~over 53,215,000~~ *almost 54,000,000* persons. A ~~quarterly~~ bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country is issued *quarterly by the Bureau*.

Research Division

Technical Lab.

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and fingerprint identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 1, 1933.

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Investigative Jurisdiction.

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Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; Kidnapping; and Thefts from Interstate Shipments.

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This is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case referred to the

Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

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The sentences imposed in these cases included ~~7~~⁷ life sentences and totaled over ~~5,405~~^{4,764} years, exclusive of probationary sentences, ~~2,659~~¹¹⁴⁹ totaling ~~8,557~~^{3,818} years, and suspended sentences of ~~785~~^{326,177.07} years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled ~~over~~^{over} \$374,000.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to ~~over~~
~~6,769,586.45~~
~~12,351,000~~^{86,392,332.72}
~~6,782,972.82~~¹¹⁶³

During the same fiscal year ~~1,255~~^{3,818} Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 3 and 4 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Division of the Bureau assisted various law enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying ~~2,435~~^{3,050} fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering ~~8,822~~^{1,200,307.82}, and valued at ~~over~~^{34,393} \$1,416,000 were recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work for the fiscal year ~~1932~~¹⁹³³. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October 1919, until June 30, 1932, 31,343 stolen motor vehicles valued at ~~over~~^{22,917,143.52} \$21,716,900 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

~~A saving of \$454,298.16.~~
~~the sum of \$289,992.31 of the Bureau's appropriation for the year~~
~~1932, which totaled \$2,978,520, was returned to the Treasury as savings.~~

Identification Division

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Crime Statistics

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal

statistics. During the year 1932, reports were received from 1578 police departments throughout the United States, representing a population area of over 53,212,000 persons. A quarterly bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country is issued quarterly.

Research Division

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and fingerprint identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

H ag
CT:ACS

August 9, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN
MR. TOLSON
MR. EDWARDS
MR. CLEGG
DIVISION SEVEN
DIVISION EIGHT
STENOGRAPHIC POOL

Effective at 9 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, August 10, 1933, the Bureau should be referred to as "Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice" in all correspondence.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

noted

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-2472-70

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 10 1933 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

United States Bureau of Investigation

Room 422. 7-25 1933

To: Director ✓
X Mr. Nathan *th* ✓
X Mr. Tolson
X Mr. Edwards
Miss Gandy
[REDACTED]
Chief, Div. _____
Supervisor, Steno. Pool.
Inspector _____
Supervisor [REDACTED]

Please initial if approved,

and return.

H. H. Clegg.

U. S. States Bureau of Investigation

Room 318.

7/26

1933

To: Director
Mr. Nathan
✓ Mr. Edwards Clegg
X Mr. Clegg
Miss Gandy
██████████
Chief, Div.
Supervisor, Steno. Pool.
Inspector
██████████

b6
b7c

Per check
& return to
Mr Clegg today
change figure
on prints P 5

Tell
Hot
Hot

Clyde Tolson.

Room 1403
370 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

TDC:PS

AUGUST 3, 1935.

PERSONAL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Referring to your letter of July 27th relative to the editorial which appeared in the Washington "Times", please be advised that I have discussed this matter with Mr. Connally and he has issued instructions as to the correct designation of the Bureau.

I am returning herewith the editorial which you forwarded.

Very truly yours,

T. F. CULLEN
Special Agent in Charge

SAC.

62-24172
NOT RECORDED

CTIACS

August 2, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. J. HEFFERNAN,
ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK.

In reply to your memorandum of even date concerning the attached proof of a form letter which is being printed for the use of United States Attorneys, I would suggest that the words "Investigators of the Bureau of Prohibition" in the first line be changed to read "Prohibition Agents of the Division of Investigation". The papers transmitted with your memorandum are being returned to you herewith.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Excl. #323754.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-11380

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

11.

C. P. Yoder

DNH-mtf

112.
August 2, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Attached is the proof of a form letter we are having printed for the use of the United States Attorneys in an effort to secure the abatement of nuisances under the National Prohibition Act without resorting to court proceedings. Should the words "Bureau of Prohibition" in the first line be changed to "Division of Investigation"?

Will you please return the attached papers.

Respectfully,

D. J. Heffernan,
Assistant Chief Clerk.

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

See

63-24172-71,72-

CHANGED TO

62-42615-X81,X82,

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

August 9, 1933.

BUREAU BULLETIN NO. 37,
Fiscal Year 1934.

TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:

Effective immediately, the designation of the Bureau is
changed to Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover,

Director.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-24172-73

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 14 1933 A.M.

FILE

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

August 8, 1933.

BUREAU BULLETIN NO. 36,
Fiscal Year 1934.

TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:

Section 114 of the Manual of Rules and Regulations has been changed to read as follows:

"A uniform method of listing in telephone, city, business, and building directories and in inscribing identification data on doors of field offices shall be used, as follows:

Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice.

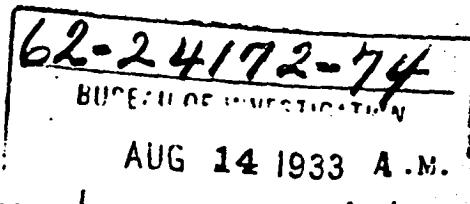
If there is a section in directories given over to the United States Government, this listing shall appear in that section."

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover,

Director.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED



EPL:HIS

August 14, 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. W. GARDNER,
GENERAL AGENT AND CHIEF CLERK.

Please make arrangements to have the lettering
on all signs at present bearing the designation United States
Bureau of Investigation changed to read, instead thereof,
Division of Investigation. The following signs should be
changed:

Sign in front of elevator on third floor.
Door signs in Rooms 313, 324, 326, and 432.
Department of Justice bulletin board on first floor.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Division Memorandum #6
Fiscal Year 1934.

AUG 14 1933

RECORDED

62-24172-75

SEARCHED

AUG 15 1933 A

INDEXED

FILED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hughes.....
Mr. Locke.....

WHDL

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

WHDL:ON

September 7, 1933.

F. B. I.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

There is attached a copy of the release entitled "The Division of Investigation", dated September 1, 1933. If it meets with your approval, it is contemplated that 200 copies of this release will be printed.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester

W. H. D. Lester.

OK
9/9/33

*Press Release
Division of Investigation Scope of work

SEP 15 1933

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-24172-75X
62-12831-18

SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION		
SEP 11 1933 A.M.		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
CLEGG	CH. CIV. MURKIN	FILED
OCT 1 1933		1933

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

From: Equipment Section

9/2 1933

To: Director
 Mr. Nathan
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Quinn
 Miss Gandy
 Chief, Unit 7 files Section
 Chief Clerk
 Supervisor, Steno. Pool.
 Mr.

File

R.C.R.
R. C. Renneberger.

During the first seven months
of 1933, ~~_____~~ reports
have been received from
1625 cities with a total
population of 54,716,797.

Murphy 138
Page

R.C.

THE WORK AND FUNCTIONS
OF THE DIVISION
OF
INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

O. F. B. I.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Washington, D. C.

Published for the information of Law-Enforcement
Officials and Agencies

~~August 25, 1933~~

September 1,

62-24172-
NOT RECORDED

~~62-12831~~

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INTRODUCTION

"The administration of The Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice is based upon the well understood rule and policy that all Special Agents in the field must work in close cooperation with police officials in their respective jurisdictions." *****
"The Identification Unit is at your service everyday of the year. I trust that you will avail yourselves at all times of its desire to be of service to you." These quotations are from addresses made to peace officers by the Director of ^{the} Division of Investigation, and disclose a fundamental policy of cooperation and service governing the operations and administration of this organization.

This publication is issued for the purpose of acquainting law-enforcement officials and agencies with the work and functions of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. By this means it is hoped that there will be brought to peace officers information which will tend to acquaint them with the types of service which are available, and for the further purpose of encouraging a wider use of the facilities of this Division. There is being presented an outline of the investigative, fingerprint identification and crime statistics functions of the Division, and it is suggested that this publication be retained for your future reference and guidance whenever an opportunity arises for you to acquaint yourself in greater detail with these functions. In the event any regularly constituted law-enforcement official or agency is not at the present time making use of the facilities of this organization, or in the event there has been a limited participation in these functions, you are invited to make full use of the opportunities in connection with the various functions herein outlined.

It is a pleasure to quote the following statement from a recent address by the Attorney General of the United States concerning the Department of Justice, of which this Division is an integral part:

"In brief, I aim at a sane, wholesome administration. The Department of Justice belongs to the people of America. It is their servant ministering to their needs and I bespeak for it the support and the good opinion of all law-abiding citizens."

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTIONS

This Division has investigative jurisdiction over all violations of Federal Laws and matters in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, except those matters specifically assigned by Congressional enactment or otherwise to other Federal agencies. It does not have investigative jurisdiction over violations of the Counterfeiting, Narcotic, Customs and Smuggling, Postal or Immigration Laws. Among those matters under the primary jurisdiction of this Division which receive most frequent attention are the following:

Administrative Investigations
Admiralty Law Violations
Antitrust Laws
Applicants for Positions
Bank Embezzlements in District of Columbia
Bankruptcy Frauds
Bondsmen and Sureties
Bribery
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence Statute
Claims Against the United States
Claims by the United States
Condemnation Proceedings
Conspiracies
Contempt of Court
Copyright Violations
Crimes on the High Seas
Crimes in Alaska
Crimes on Indian Reservations
Crimes on Government Reservations
Crime Statistics
Destruction of Government Property
Espionage
Federal Kidnaping Act
Federal Reserve Bank Act
Federal Eight-Hour Law
Federal Disbarment Proceedings
Frauds against the Government
Identification Usages

Illegal Wearing of Service Uniforms
Illegal Use of Government Transportation Requests
Impersonation of Federal Officials
Interstate Transportation of Explosives Violations
Interstate Commerce Violations
Intimidation of Witnesses
International Claims
Larceny from Interstate Shipments
Location of Escaped Federal Prisoners
Location of Missing Witnesses
Migratory Bird Act
National Bank Act
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
Neutrality Violations
Obstruction of Justice
Peonage Statutes
Passports and Visas
Patent Violations
Parole and Probation Violations
Perjury
Personnel Investigations
Red Cross Violations
Seed Loan Act
Theft or Embezzlement of Government Property
Treason
Veterans Bureau Violations
White Slave Traffic Act

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

The Director of the Division of Investigation has under his jurisdiction twenty-three field offices located throughout the United States. Each field office is under the immediate administration of a Special Agent in Charge who has supervision in his respective district over the investigations of all offenses against the laws of the United States which are under the jurisdiction of this Division. Any information concerning a violation of a law which is investigated by this Division coming to the attention of a law-enforcement official or peace officer should be sent by letter to the Special Agent in Charge of the district in which such officer is located. In the event the matter is urgent and requires expeditious attention, a telegram may be sent "Government Rate Collect" to the Special Agent in Charge. For your convenience there appears a map of the United States showing the territories covered by each of the field offices, and by reference to this map you will be able, when necessary, to ascertain to which office your communication should be addressed. For your further convenience, the mail and telegraphic address, as well as telephone number, of each of these offices is set forth.

Communications to a field office of this Division should be addressed to the Special Agent in Charge at the city indicated. Mail and telegraphic communications should be sent to the building address. For example: Special Agent in Charge, Division of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, 224 Federal Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>BUILDING ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NO.</u>
Birmingham, Ala.	201 Liberty Nat'l. Life	7-1755
*Boston, Mass.	Federal	
Butte, Mont.	Federal	2-4734
Charlotte, N. C.	1806 First Nat'l. Bank	3-4127
Chicago, Ill.	1900 Bankers'	Andover 2411
Cincinnati, Ohio	1420 Enquirer	Parkway 4441
Dallas, Texas	Post Office	2-3866
Detroit, Mich.	625 Lafayette	Cadillac 2835
Jacksonville, Fla.	Atlantic Nat'l. Bk. Bldg. Annex	5-8209
Kansas City, Mo.	905 Federal Reserve Bank	Victor 3054
Los Angeles, Calif.	619 Federal	Mutual 2201
New Orleans, La.	326½ Post Office	Raymond 1965
New York, N. Y.	370 Lexington Ave., Rm. 1403	Caledonia 5-8691
Oklahoma City, Okla.	224 Federal	2-8204
Philadelphia, Pa.	735 Philadelphia Saving Fund	Walnut 2213
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1206 Law and Finance	Grant 2727
Portland, Oregon	313 Old Post Office	Broadway 0446
Salt Lake City, Utah	900 Ezra Thompson	Wasatch 1797
San Antonio, Texas	1216 Smith-Young Tower	Fannin 8052
San Francisco, Calif.	318 Hewes Bldg.	Hemlock 4400
St. Louis, Mo.	801 Title Guaranty	Central 1650
St. Paul, Minn.	203 Post Office	Garfield 2193
Washington, D. C.	Hurley-Wright	National 0185

*The Boston, Mass., office is to be opened October 1, 1933.

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Birmingham
Boston
~~Butte~~
Chicago
Cincinnati
Dallas
Detroit
Jacksonville
Kansas City
Los Angeles
New Orleans
New York
Oklahoma City
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Portland
Salt Lake City
San Antonio
San Francisco
St. Louis
St. Paul
Washington

Insert new map

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

The Division of Investigation has no prosecutive jurisdiction or control. The prosecution of violations of Federal laws is a function of the United States Attorneys in the various Federal judicial districts throughout the United States. All information obtained by employees of this Division relative to alleged violations of Federal laws is submitted to the United States Attorney for his information and guidance to determine whether prosecutions should be initiated against the individuals involved.

The following summarized information deals with some of the more frequent types of violations of Federal laws over which this Division has investigative jurisdiction. From an examination of this information there will be found an indication of the facts which the Division desires to receive from State or local officials when Federal prosecution is desired in order that an appropriate investigation may be made and the facts submitted to the United States Attorney:

ANTITRUST LAWS

The Division of Investigation is charged with the duty of collecting evidence of violations of the Federal antitrust laws. Violations of these statutes are usually reported by business concerns which have suffered injury through reason of a combination or conspiracy operating in restraint of trade between the States. Any information regarding contracts, combinations, or conspiracies in restraint of interstate trade, or tending toward a monopoly, and any acts of interference with interstate trade or commerce should be reported.

BANKRUPTCY VIOLATIONS

It is the duty of the Division of Investigation to investigate alleged violations which occur in the administration of the National Bankruptcy Act. Violations of this act are usually reported by referees in bankruptcy, trustees, credit associations, or creditors. However, the Division will appreciate receiving any information which you may obtain relative to violations of this act, such as concealing money, merchandise, or property either before or after the filing of the bankruptcy petition; concealing, destroying, mutilating, or falsifying books and records before or after the bankruptcy petition was filed; receiving concealed property, or perjury or false claims.

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Information that shipments were made from the bankrupt store late at night or in a covert manner; that vans or trucks were loaded at the bankrupt's premises; that the bankrupt hastily liquidated his affairs immediately prior to closing by sacrifice or below-cost sales, all are significant of irregularities and are a material aid to the progress of the investigation. Attempts on the part of the bankrupt to collect old accounts after proceedings have been instituted also indicate possible violations.

CRIMES ON GOVERNMENT RESERVATIONS

The investigation of crimes committed on Government reservations, including Indian reservations, or in any Government building, or on other Government property, is under the jurisdiction of the Division of Investigation, and any information concerning such crimes should be forwarded to the nearest field office.

ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS AND FUGITIVES

The Division of Investigation conducts investigations for the purpose of locating and causing the arrest of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal laws over which the Division has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators. When the arrest of a Federal fugitive from justice is not brought about within a reasonable time, there is issued what is known as an Identification Order, which is distributed to peace officers in all parts of the country. These Identification Orders contain the name, photograph, fingerprints and description of the fugitive together with all available information which might prove helpful in bringing about his arrest. When the fugitive is apprehended an apprehension order is issued so that all efforts to locate the individual may be discontinued. If you do not already receive these orders, the Division will be pleased to place your name on the mailing list.

It is highly important in investigations relating to fugitives from justice that any information secured be forwarded to the nearest field office without delay. The cooperation of State and local officials in this regard will be appreciated.

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

IMPERSONATION

Whenever information is received by a peace officer or law-enforcement official which indicates that an individual has falsely claimed to be an officer or employee of the United States and that such individual fraudulently acted as if he were a Federal officer, or that he obtained or demanded anything of value, such as loans, credits, money, documents, or the cashing of checks, such information should be transmitted to the Division of Investigation, which will begin an immediate inquiry to determine whether a Federal law has been violated.

KIDNAPING

Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved by the President on June 22, 1932, whoever transports or aids in transporting in interstate or foreign commerce any person who has been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away by any means whatsoever and held for ransom or reward, is guilty of violating a Federal law. Also, if two or more persons enter into an agreement, confederation, or conspiracy to violate the provisions of this act and do any overt act toward carrying out such unlawful agreement, confederation, or conspiracy, such person or persons are guilty of violating the Federal kidnaping law. Cases of this nature are investigated by the Division of Investigation and any information in the possession of law-enforcement officials indicating a violation of this law should be transmitted to the nearest field office.

LARCENY FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

Any facts which indicate that any person or persons have stolen anything being shipped from one State to another State, from any freight or express shipment or passenger car, or that any person has received anything which was stolen from such shipments should be reported to the proper field office.

NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS

These statutes specify criminal offenses on the part of employees or agents of institutions coming under the jurisdiction of the above acts, such as embezzlement, abstraction, or misapplication of funds, and the making of false entries in the books of a national bank or a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, or in reports to

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

the Comptroller of the Currency. The Division of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction over such offenses and desires to receive any information indicating a violation of the provisions of these acts.

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

Persons who transport a stolen motor vehicle from one State to another State, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted in the United States courts for the transportation of the stolen vehicle. Also, persons who receive, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any motor vehicle moving as, or which is a part of, or which constitutes, interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted in the United States Courts under this act, which is also known as the Dyer Act.

When an individual is found in possession of an automobile and there is reason to believe that his possession of the motor vehicle is not lawful and that the said motor vehicle has been stolen and transported in interstate or foreign commerce, if the facts are called to the attention of the Division an investigation will be made to determine whether there has been a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, OR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

It is a violation of a Federal law to embezzle, purloin, or steal any property of the United States, or to receive such property knowing the same to have been stolen. This Division has investigative jurisdiction over offenses of this nature.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

The White Slave Traffic Act is frequently referred to as the Mann Act. This act provides that any person who shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or assist in obtaining transportation for, or in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or to engage in other immoral practices, shall be deemed guilty of a felony. The Division of Investigation is desirous of receiving any information which comes to your attention indicating a violation of this act.

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Insert photograph
of
TYPING SECTION

Photograph of the Typing Section - Identification Unit

Insert photograph
of
TECHNICAL SECTION

Photograph of a Portion of the Technical Section of the Identification Unit

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

IDENTIFICATION FUNCTIONS

The Division of Investigation, in addition to its field investigative offices, maintains an Identification Unit at Washington, D. C., which serves as a central clearing house of records pertaining to criminals. The information contained in the Division's identification files is based primarily upon fingerprints, which constitute the largest and most complete collection of current value in existence.

4,996,568

On August³¹, 1933, there were 3,825,983 fingerprint records and 4,947,460 index cards in the Division's archives. The chart which appears in this pamphlet illustrating the growth of this work since its inception in 1924 through the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, reflects gratifying progress made possible by the cooperation of law-enforcement officials throughout the United States and foreign countries. On August³¹, approximately 2,200 fingerprint records were being received in the Identification Division daily from 6,000 contributing law-enforcement agencies throughout the world.

3,870,910

6,066

All peace officers are invited to avail themselves of the data on file in the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation. The service is given without cost to all regularly constituted law-enforcement officers and agencies desiring it. Fingerprint cards, franked envelopes, the pamphlet entitled "How to Take Fingerprints," and disposition sheets for the purpose of reporting dispositions to the Division are supplied gratis. The Division also furnishes upon request copies of its pamphlets on the subject of latent fingerprints; court decisions as to the legality of taking fingerprints and the admissibility of fingerprint evidence; and the modification and extension of the Henry system of identification, devised by the Division's experts and applied to its own technical files.

Upon receipt of a fingerprint card from a contributing law-enforcement agency, a letter giving the criminal record, or informing of the fact that no prior record has been located, is sent to the contributor. An additional copy of the letter citing a prior record is transmitted in arrest cases for the benefit of the prosecutor as an aid in prosecuting the individual who has a previous record of arrest. This record is also of value to the Judge before whom a case is tried, as it is oftentimes studied before determining the length and character of sentence which the court imposes on a convicted person.

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

The Division places notations in the files of its Identification Unit upon request of peace officers, indicating that the arrest of an individual is desired as a fugitive. Through this procedure, after classifying and searching incoming cards, about 350 persons wanted for various types of offenses ranging from misdemeanor to murder or as escaped prisoners or parole violators are identified each month. This service is amplified and its value enhanced by the Division's action in publishing and distributing to contributors of fingerprints, monthly bulletins listing fugitives wanted throughout the country for major crimes. This bulletin also contains articles of current interest to law-enforcement officers, such as treatises on latent fingerprints, ciphers or similar subjects of a scientific character in the field of criminology studied in the Division's research and criminological laboratory.

For the benefit of constituted authorities these fingerprint records are also used on frequent occasions to identify unknown deceased persons as well as individuals, who, because of some malady, have forgotten their identity. Likewise, it proves of value in determining if applicants for positions, under the Civil Service of the Federal, state, county or municipal governments, have a previous record on file which might show the applicant is not of a proper character to receive the appointment.

In maintaining its fingerprint files, the Division of Investigation employs the Henry system with current extensions, which utilizes all 10 fingers considered as a unit for the classification and filing of prints. In addition there is maintained a separate collection of fingerprints of kidnapers and extortionists, which are filed individually or singly. This collection is an auxiliary to the main file and is used primarily for the purpose of identifying latent fingerprints left at the scenes of crimes by kidnapers and extortionists. Unless latent fingerprints of such offenders are those of the individuals whose separate impressions are filed in the single-print collection, it is difficult for the Division to identify the latent prints. However, if the names or aliases of any suspects are furnished the Division together with descriptive information, then the actual prints may be compared with the latent impressions and thus it may be possible to establish an identification.

In conducting its identification work, the Division of Investigation is essentially a cooperative organization and can furnish to contributing law-enforcement agencies only that information which it receives from them. The assistance of the police, sheriffs, warden, state identification bureaus, and similar

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

agencies has been very gratifying, but despite the splendid results which have been accomplished, it is felt that this Division can render even more effective service when it receives all of the fingerprint records which law-enforcement officials are in a position to furnish. It is obvious that even better service can be given by the Division as its records become more complete. All peace officers are therefore invited to make the fullest possible use of this cooperative project.

A pamphlet has been prepared and is available entitled "How to Take Fingerprints," which contains instructions concerning a simple and standardized method of taking fingerprints, and which also refers further to the Division's identification activities, including its participation in an international exchange of fingerprints with the identification bureaus of 43 foreign countries for the purpose of identifying criminals who may have records of an international character. The prints of persons arrested in the United States will be sent upon request to any of these foreign identification bureaus. Any law-enforcement officer who is now, or may desire to become a contributor of fingerprints to the Division of Investigation in its identification work, will be supplied with a copy of this pamphlet upon request. The cost of the equipment necessary to take the prints is trivial; in fact it may be improvised locally with but slight expense. This Division will supply the needed cards and envelopes which require no postage, without cost, while the benefits of the information furnished by the Division are manifold and so far outweigh the relatively small amount of work involved, that the service is usually continued after initial fingerprinting activities are started. 43

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

CRIME STATISTICS FUNCTIONS

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved June 11, 1930, the Division of Investigation began the compilation of uniform crime statistics. The collection of such crime data had been initiated by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in January of that year in response to a long-felt need for comparable crime statistics on a nation-wide scale.

The system of uniform crime reporting includes monthly and annual reports of offenses known and offenses cleared by arrest and an annual report of the number of persons charged, i.e., held for prosecution, by the police. This Division provides the necessary return forms and tally sheets, and return envelopes which require no postage. There is also available for distribution to interested law-enforcement agencies the Manual, "Uniform Crime Reporting," which includes detailed instructions with reference to the preparation of the crime reports, and in addition describes and illustrates the police record forms which, if maintained, will make available the data desired in the monthly and annual crime returns submitted to the Division.

In order to supplement the statistics obtained from the records described above, the Division periodically makes tabulations of data from the fingerprint cards currently received from law-enforcement officials throughout the country. The information tabulated from these records pertains particularly to the age and previous criminal history of persons arrested and fingerprinted. This information, together with the data obtained from the uniform crime reports, is published in a quarterly bulletin which is mailed to all interested law-enforcement officials, as well as others having a special interest in statistics of this character.

Due in no small measure to the cooperation of police departments and other similar agencies throughout the country the project of collecting uniform crime reports has shown continued progress during the past three years. In 1930 monthly returns were received from 1,127 cities, representing a total population of 45,929,965; in 1931 returns were received from 1,511 cities, representing a total population of 51,145,734; during 1932 there were 1,573 cities, with an aggregate population of 53,212,230, and during the first six months of 1933 there were 1,586 cities, with a total population of approximately 54,000,000, which contributed the crime reports. A majority of the larger cities throughout the country send these reports regularly to the Division. Any law-enforcement officials who are not now contributing such reports are invited to do so, and the necessary blank forms may be obtained without cost from this Division.

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WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

CONCLUSION

The growth and development of the functions of this Division are matters in which we all can take considerable pride. Because of the fact that this growth and development have been the result of a united cooperative endeavor and because law-enforcement officials and agencies throughout the Nation have as a result of their cooperation made this progress possible, it is believed that you will find an interest in the accompanying charts which show the accomplishments during the past several years. In the event more detailed information is desired in connection with the work of the Division of Investigation, it is hoped that you will feel free to confer with any Special Agent of the Division who comes into daily contact with law-enforcement officials and agencies throughout the Nation. In the event you desire additional information concerning the identification and crime statistics functions, your inquiry should be addressed to:

John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

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

Telephone Number: During daytime National 0185
At night National 7117

~~August 20~~, 1933.

September 1,

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Three new charts to be inserted

Washington, D.C., July 1, 1933

Comparative Accomplishments ✓ Two new charts to be inserted
by Fiscal Years,
July 1, to June 30.

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Chart 4 to be inserted

MR

F. B. I. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Atlantic National Bank Annex
Jacksonville, Florida

RAA:HAM.

September 9, 1933

Director
Division of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that Bureau Bulletin Number 37,
Fiscal Year 1934, has not been received by the Jacksonville Division Office.

Very truly yours,


R. A. Alt
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

Sent
9-21-33
9:30

RECORDED
SEP 26 1933

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✓	Str. 11 1933
Ch. Ch. X-12 FBI - JACKSONVILLE	SEARCHED
TOWER	INDEXED
TOLSON	
FILE	

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

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**U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

February 5, 1934.

W H O S

MR. W. J. BROWN
MR. T. C. COOK
MR. C. G. COOPER
MR. L. COPE
MR. E. D. COPE
MR. F. COPE
MR. C. COOPER
MR. L. COPE
MR. C. COOPER

MEMORANDUM FOR J. R. TOLSON,

O
F. B. I.

There are attached copies of a memorandum dated January 2, 1934, entitled "The Division of Investigation", prepared by the Identification Unit.

It is suggested that 400 copies of this memorandum should be mimeographed — 200 copies to be retained in the Equipment Section until needed, and 200 copies to be retained in this office.

It is estimated that the entire number suggested will be used within the next six months.

The original and one copy of this memorandum were furnished you today to be forwarded to Mr. James Roosevelt.

It is requested that the attached copies of the above named memorandum be returned to this office so they may be sent to the Equipment Section to be mimeographed, as suggested.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester
W. H. D. Lester.

200 copies
need 2/16/74
WGE

2 Incl. #372342.
Lm. = 8 1/2 in. and
2/5/34 FEE
2/5/34
RECORDED
&
INDEXED
7 species in
attached name
brought up to
Feb. 1, 1934 + name added
2/11/34
) Sent to E. G. J.
) Feb. 2/5/34 to be
) reviewed and
) 10 at 1/2

FEB 8- 1934

**RECORDED
&
INDEXED**

February 1,
January 8, 1934.

THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Investigative Jurisdiction.

The Division of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation.

This Division does not investigate violations of the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the Division of Investigation are the following:

Bankruptcy Act; Antitrust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds Against the Government; Impersonation; Peonage; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers; Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Neutrality Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters;

and certain violations involving interstate or

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foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; Kidnapping; and Thefts from Interstate Shipments. In addition to the above criminal statutes the Division is called upon to investigate a large number of civil matters including the defense of War Risk Insurance suits.

Organization

It requires a comprehensive organization to investigate such a large number of important Federal crimes throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. In order to perform its work most expeditiously and economically, the Division has offices in twenty-four cities located throughout the United States. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A Special Agent in Charge has charge of each of its respective offices which covers a definite geographic area. An occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. For instance, if the number of cases in the territory covered by the Jacksonville, Florida, Office is comparatively few, while the number of cases covered by the New York Office is unusually large, employees may be shifted from Jacksonville to the New York Office, or from Portland to Philadelphia, or from New Orleans to San Francisco, as the occasion demands.

This is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case referred to the Division for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

Personnel

The Division gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert Accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are required to master all phases of their work. Special Agents in Charge of the field offices of the Division are in turn selected from those employees who have proven themselves to be possessed of investigative, administrative, and executive ability of the highest order. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Division as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

Accomplishments

Statistics at best are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Division. Convictions were secured in 95.51% of all cases investigated by the Division which were brought to trial during the fiscal year 1933.

During the same fiscal year 3,896 convictions - that is, an average of more than 10 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the Division of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 4,764 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,659 years, and suspended sentences of 1149 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled \$326,177.07.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Division performed investigative work amounted to \$6,392,332.82.

During the same fiscal year 1163 Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 3 and 4 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Unit of the Division assisted various law-enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 3,818 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 3,050 and valued at \$1,200,307.32 were recovered in cases in which the Division performed investigative work for the fiscal year 1933. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October, 1919, until June 30, 1933, 34,393 stolen motor vehicles valued at \$22,917,143.82 have been recovered in cases in which the Division performed investigative work.

A saving of \$472,341 of the Division's appropriation for the fiscal year 1933, which totaled \$2,775,000, was effected by economy measures.

Identification Unit

The Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification Washington, D. C., which had been operated by

the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1933 alone, it received 543,808 criminal fingerprint cards in addition to applicant and civil records.

On January 2, 1934, there were 4,060,174 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This Unit now receives criminal identification data from 6,504 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,200 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 46% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this Unit, the Division at present identifies more than 600 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law-enforcement officials and agencies. These data are not made available for private purposes. At the present time, the Identification Unit of the Division exchanges fingerprint records with 55 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletins

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Division published a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classifications of wanted fugitives, together with the

names and addresses of law-enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. These bulletins are distributed each month by the Division to the 6,444 law-enforcement officials and agencies who forward fingerprints for the Division's files.

Crime Statistics

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the Division of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal statistics. During the calendar year 1933, reports were received from 1658 police departments throughout the United States, representing a population area of 62,337,262 persons. A bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country is issued quarterly by the Division.

Single Fingerprint Files

As an adjunct to its main fingerprint files, wherein impressions are classified through the use of all fingers considered as a unit, the Division conducts a single fingerprint file wherein individual impressions of known gangsters, kidnappers and extortionists are classified and filed separately, to be susceptible of ready comparison with latent prints found at the scenes of crimes. In this manner the fingerprints of over 4,500 of such criminals have been so segregated in this special file. A detailed description of each of these criminals is also maintained, cross indexed on cards operated by a sorting machine system. Individual photographs further supplement this valuable adjunct to the Identification Unit.

Research Division

The Division also maintains at Washington a Technical Laboratory for the study of questioned documents involving analyses of handwriting,

typewriting, erasures, paper texture et cetera, as well as matters arising within the sciences of ballistics, microphotography, and forensic chemistry. To this laboratory is forwarded evidence found during investigations, which requires examination by experts and through their reports many new leads are furnished the investigating agents in the field. When necessary the scientific findings of the experts are presented to the courts at which time detailed charts and enlarged photographs are prepared substantiating the conclusions reached.

Collections of standard specimens of typewriting from various models of machines; blue prints of the designs of tire treads; and sample bullets, shells and other ammunition of the different manufacturers, are filed in the laboratory for ready reference purposes, enabling quick identification of specimens submitted during the course of investigations.

MPL:HEB

September 23, 1933

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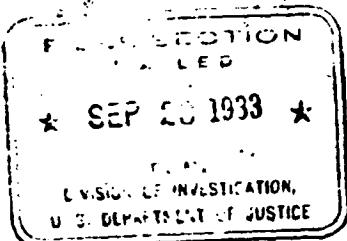
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Atlantic National Bank Bldg. Annex,
Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter dated September 9, 1933, advising that Bulletin No. 37 had not been received by your office, please be informed that this Bulletin is being forwarded to you under separate cover.

Very truly yours,

Director.



JER:RCS

October 6, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

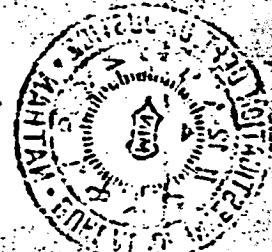
I have noticed in a number of outgoing letters that the correspondent has been advised to contact with an Acting Agent in Charge of a particular field office. I indicated some time ago that in so far as designation of our executives in charge of field offices is concerned, they are to be designated as "Special Agent in Charge" to the public, and for all other purposes, except for actual Division administration. I believe some one suggested some time ago the inadvisability of the title "Acting" as it possibly might detract from the prestige of the executive in charge of the office, and in addition might also inspire various persons to become candidates of such offices if they thought the incumbent had not been permanently designated.

Very truly yours,

Director.

N - mma

OCT 1 - 1933



RECORDED

FILED SECTION
MAILED

★ OCT 7 1933 ★

P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-2412-77

OCT 9 1933

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

10

801 Title Guaranty Bldg.
Saint Louis, Missouri
October 25, 1933

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It has been noted in telephoning to the Prohibition Unit of the Division of Investigation that in answering the telephone they say merely "Division of Investigation."

It is believed that considerable confusion may arise as the result of the use of this title by both the Prohibition Unit and this office in answering the telephone, and same is, therefore, being called to the Division's attention.

Very truly yours,

D. M. LADD,
Special Agent in Charge.

DML:H

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-3803

[Signature]

63-24172-78
CHANGED TO

63-42615-X124

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 318 2-19 1934.

To: Director
 Mr. Nathan
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Lester
 Miss Gandy
[REDACTED]
 Chief Clerk
 Chief, Unit
 Personnel Files
 Files
*b6
b7c*
 Printing Section
 Supervisor, Steno. Pool
 Inspector
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED LINES]

Clyde Tolson.

U. S. Department of Justice
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
~~Bureau of Investigation~~
SUITE L FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
FEBRUARY 15, 1934.

MR. NATHAN.....
MR. TOLSON.....
MR. CLECO.....
MR. COWLEY.....
MR. EDWARDS.....
MR. EGAN.....
MR. QUINN.....
MR. LESTER.....
MR. LOCKE.....
MR. RORER.....

Director
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

There is being transmitted herewith a clipping from the Detroit Evening Times of January 25, 1934, which is part of one of the syndicated articles of Arthur Brisbane in which he states "Also the fact that the United States Government's efficient and unbribable Secret Service lends itself in every kidnaping case should make kidnapers think".

As I recall, on various occasions heretofore I have read articles prepared by Arthur Brisbane which mentioned the fact that the United States Secret Service was handling kidnaping cases. It occurs to me that the Division by some means might be able to diplomatically inform Mr. Brisbane that the Division of Investigation rather than the Secret Service has investigative jurisdiction over kidnaping cases.

I have had a thought that perhaps former Special Agent in Charge T. F. Cullen, of the New York City Office, who is now employed by the Hearst Newspapers, might be in a position to render the Division some service along these lines.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

MEMO MR. Tolson
2-20-34
cc:ms

EEC:os

RECORDED

&

INDEXED

FEB 29 1934

COPIES DESTROYED
26 JUL 27 1964

TOLSON

FILE

61

Thursday, January 25, 1934

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Today

Exit, One Turk.
Grand Monarch Cheerful.
Billion, Number One.
Gold in the Kalahari.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE

Copyright, 1934, King Features Synd., Inc.

THE MASSACHUSETTS
LEGISLATURE votes to punish
kidnapping with life imprisonment,
instead of 25 years, by a rising
vote, 104 to 0. This indicates to
those who might think of taking
up kidnapping as a business that
it is not popular. Also the fact
that the United States govern-
ment's efficient and unbribable
secret service lends itself in
every kidnapping case should make
kidnappers think.

62-24172-79

JHH:HCB

February 20, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In regard to the attached letter dated February 15, 1934 from Special Agent in Charge Conroy, commenting upon certain articles of Mr. Arthur Brisbane, I do not approve the suggestion that an effort be made to have Mr. Cullen straighten out Mr. Brisbane relative to the nomenclature of the investigative agencies. From Mr. Cullen's own articles, he, himself, does not seem to have a very clear idea as to the proper titles and designations.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl.

Designation of Agents

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-24172-80

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 21 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

Page 62-24172-79

JHH:BCB

April 24, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

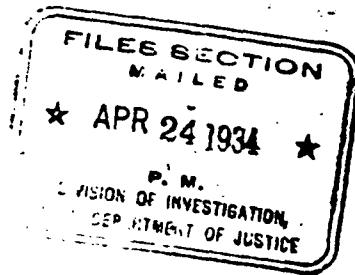
I am attaching hereto an article which appeared in the New York Journal for April 19, 1934, with headlines to the effect "U. S. SLEUTERS FIGHT POLICE." It refers to a summons of Carlos M. Bernstein, senior Department of Justice investigator. I find no record of any person by this name in this Division, and assume that he very likely is a Prohibition Agent or one of the men attached to the Alcoholic Beverage Unit. Please verify this fact, and I think it might be well to communicate with Mr. Fay so that he can straighten out the situation, if possible, with the press, and have it indicated in the future that the persons referred to are not investigators of this Division.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl.

W.H.
E.G.
M.J.



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-24172-81

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 24 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	F.A.E.

C
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P

I

New York Journal,
April 19, 1934.

U.S. Sleuths Fight Police

Incensed at the issuing of a summons to Carlos M. Bernstein, senior Department of Justice investigator, the Government today heatedly announced that the Police Department has no right to prosecute Federal officers for alleged violation of traffic regulations during the performance of duty.

Unless the summons against Bernstein is recalled, Assistant U. S. Attorney Louis Aldine declared, he will move to have the case immediately transferred to Federal Court for trial.

Patrolman L. Ferguson, who issued the summons to Bernstein on April 7, after halting the investigator and another Department of Justice employe, John N. Hines, at Vanderbilt and Atlantic aves., Brooklyn, has been ordered to visit the Federal Building for questioning by Aldine.

62-24172-81

ENCL

April 25, 1934.

Mr. J. E. Fay,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
370 Lexington Avenue, Room 1403,
New York City, New York.

Dear Mr. Fay:

I am attaching hereto a photostatic copy of an article which appeared in the New York Journal on April 19, 1934, entitled "U. S. Sleuths Fight Police".

Please be advised that Carlos M. Bernstein and John W. Hines, proper spelling "Hines", employees of the Department of Justice referred to in this article are connected with the Alcoholic Beverage Unit of the Department, which, as you know, is maintained entirely separate from the Division of Investigation. I thought that you should be advised of this situation and I would like to have you communicate with the appropriate representatives of the press so that they may know that these men are not connected with the Division of Investigation, and in order that they may not hereafter be referred to in such a manner as to indicate a connection with this Division.

Please advise me when you have taken care of this matter.

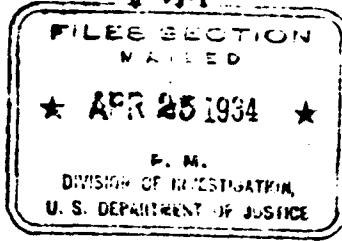
Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

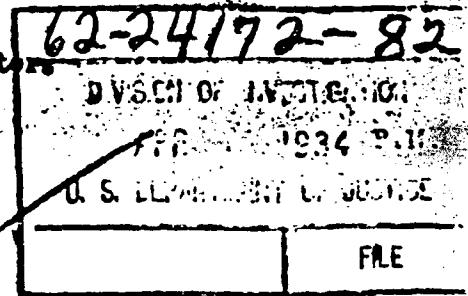
Director

Encl. #370571

G. F. M.
G. F. M.



RECORDED
&
INDEXED



from: N.Y. Journal
4/19/34

MR. NATHAN
MR. COLESON
MR. CUTTER
MR. C. L. DIXON
MR. EDWARDS
MR. LEAN
MR. QUINN
MR. LESTER
CHIEF C. T. H.
MR. ROLLER

U. S. SLEUTHS FIGHT POLICE

Incensed at the issuing of a summons to Carlos M. Bernstein, senior Department of Justice investigator, the Government today heatedly announced that the Police Department has no right to prosecute Federal officers for alleged violation of traffic regulations during the performance of duty.

Unless the summons against Bernstein is recalled, Assistant U. S. Attorney Louis Aldino declared, he will move to have the case immediately transferred to Federal Court for trial.

Patrolman L. Ferguson, who issued the summons to Bernstein on April 7, after halting the investigator and another Department of Justice employe, John N. Hines, at Vanderbilt and Atlantic aves., Brooklyn, has been ordered to visit the Federal Building for questioning by Aldine.

Mr. 7091 page
4-25-34
4-25-34 ✓

62-24172-82

May 3, 1934

Mr. F. X. Fay,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
370 Lexington Avenue, Room 1403,
New York City, New York.

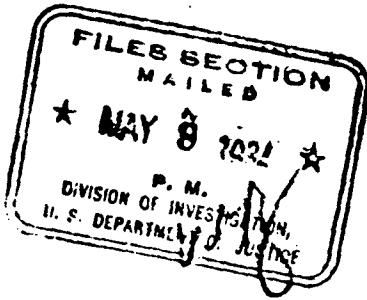
Dear Mr. Fay:

Reference is made to the Division's letter
of April 25, 1934, relative to an article which
appeared in the New York Journal on April 19, 1934,
entitled "U. S. Sleuths Fight Police".

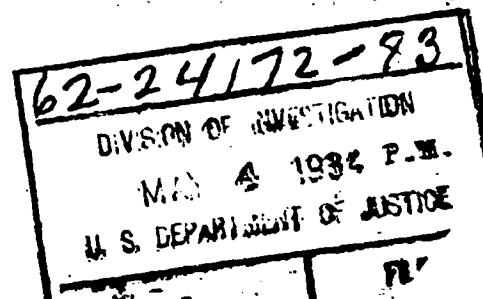
To date a reply has not been received, and
it is requested that you advise the Division whether
the above matter has been taken care of.

Very truly yours,

Director.



RECORDED



Q.P.

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

cc
cc

Room 1403, 370 Lexington Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

May 5, 1934

Director,
Division of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Division letter of April twenty-fifth attached to which was an article which had appeared in the April nineteenth's issue of the NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL entitled U. S. SLEUTHS FIGHT POLICE.

In compliance with instructions contained in your communication, I conferred with Mr. A. Spiro, City Editor of the NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL and explained to him the difference in the various investigative agencies employed by the United States Government. He told me that he would issue an order to all of his rewrite men to specifically indicate the branch of the service with which a Federal officer is connected in order to eliminate any possible misunderstanding. He informed me, however, that no doubt shortly after this order is issued, his rewrite men will go back to using the old form. I told him that if I noticed any similar articles appearing in the paper, I would call them to his attention and he informed me that I should not hesitate in so doing and that he desired to cooperate with this Division to the fullest extent.

RECORDED

&

INDEXED

Very truly yours,

MAY 9 1934

F.X. Fay
F.X. FAY,
Special Agent in Charge

62-24172-74
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 7 1934 P.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LESTER

FILE

FFX:VC

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 420. 5/3 1934.

To: Director
 Mr. Nathan
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Renneberger
 Miss Gandy

b6
b7c

[REDACTED]
Chief, Unit _____
Files Section _____
Supervisor, Steno. Pool _____
Supervisor _____
Mr. _____

O. M.

W. H. D. Lester.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

From: Equipment Section

16 1934.

To: Director
____ Mr. Nathan
____ Mr. Tolson
____ Mr. Edwards
____ Mr. Clegg
____ Mr. Quinn
____ Miss Gandy
____ Chief, Unit
✓ ~~7th~~ Section
Chief Clerk
____ Supervisor, Steno. Pool.

Mr.

Original of May 1, 1934
is used in Work of Functions
of Division of Investigation.

File

R.C.R.
R. C. Renneberger.

Criminal

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INTRODUCTION

F.B.I.

"The administration of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice is based upon the well understood rule and policy that all Special Agents in the field must work in close cooperation with police officials in their respective jurisdictions." *****
"The Identification Unit is at your service every day of the year. I trust that you will avail yourselves at all times of its desire to be of service to you." These quotations are from addresses made to peace officers by the Director of the Division of Investigation, and disclose a fundamental policy of cooperation and service governing the operations and administration of this organization.

This publication is issued for the purpose of acquainting law-enforcement officials and agencies with the work and functions of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. By this means it is hoped that there will be brought to peace officers information which will tend to acquaint them with the types of service which are available, and for the further purpose of encouraging a wider use of the facilities of this Division. There is being presented an outline of the investigative, fingerprint identification and crime statistics functions of the Division, and it is suggested that this publication be retained for your future reference and guidance whenever an opportunity arises for you to acquaint yourself in greater detail with these functions. In the event any regularly constituted law-enforcement official or agency is not at the present time making use of the facilities of this organization, or in the event there has been a limited participation in these functions, you are invited to make full use of the opportunities in connection with the various functions herein outlined.

It is a pleasure to quote the following statement from an address by the Attorney General of the United States concerning the Department of Justice, of which this Division is an integral part:

"In brief, I aim at a sane, wholesome administration. The Department of Justice belongs to the people of America. It is their servant ministering to their needs and I bespeak for it the support and the good opinion of all law-abiding citizens."

ENCLOSURE

MAY 17 1934

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62-24172-84X

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MAY 16 1934 F.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTIONS

This Division has investigative jurisdiction over all violations of Federal Laws and matters in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, except those matters specifically assigned by Congressional enactment or otherwise to other Federal agencies. It does not have investigative jurisdiction over violations of the Counterfeiting, Narcotic, Customs and Smuggling, Postal or Immigration Laws. Among those matters under the primary jurisdiction of this Division which receive most frequent attention are the following:

Administrative Investigations
Admiralty Law Violations
Antitrust Laws
Applicants for Positions
Bank Embezzlements in District of Columbia
Bankruptcy Frauds
Bondsmen and Sureties
Bribery
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence Statute
Claims Against the United States
Claims by the United States
Condemnation Proceedings
Conspiracies
Contempt of Court
Copyright Violations
Crimes on the High Seas
Crimes in Alaska
Crimes on Indian Reservations
Crimes on Government Reservations
Crime Statistics
Destruction of Government Property
Espionage
Federal Kidnapping Act
Federal Reserve Bank Act
Federal Eight-Hour Law
Federal Disbarment Proceedings
Frauds against the Government
Identification Usages

Illegal Wearing of Service Uniforms
Illegal Use of Government Transportation Requests
Impersonation of Federal Officials
Interstate Transportation of Explosives Violations
Interstate Commerce Violations
Intimidation of Witnesses
International Claims
Larceny from Interstate Shipments
Location of Escaped Federal Prisoners
Location of Missing Witnesses
Migratory Bird Act
National Bank Act
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
Neutrality Violations
Obstruction of Justice
Peonage Statutes
Passports and Visas
Patent Violations
Parole and Probation Violations
Perjury
Personnel Investigations
Red Cross Violations
Seed Loan Act
Theft or Embezzlement of Government Property
Treason
Veterans Bureau Violations
White Slave Traffic Act

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

The Director of the Division of Investigation has under his jurisdiction twenty-four field offices located throughout the United States. Each field office is under the immediate administration of a Special Agent in Charge who has supervision in his respective district over the investigations of all offenses against the laws of the United States which are under the jurisdiction of this Division. Any information concerning a violation of a law which is investigated by this Division coming to the attention of a law-enforcement official or peace officer should be sent by letter to the Special Agent in Charge of the district in which such officer is located. In the event the matter is urgent and requires expeditious attention, a telegram may be sent "Government Rate Collect" to the Special Agent in Charge. For your convenience there appears a map of the United States showing the territories covered by each of the field offices, and by reference to this map you will be able, when necessary, to ascertain to which office your communication should be addressed. For your further convenience, the mail and telegraphic address, as well as telephone number, of each of these offices is set forth.

Communications to a field office of this Division should be addressed to the Special Agent in Charge at the city indicated. Mail and telegraphic communications should be sent to the building address. For example: Special Agent in Charge, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, 224 Federal Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>BUILDING ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NO.</u>
Birmingham, Alabama	322 Federal	7-1755
Boston, Mass.	1002 Post Office & Court House	Liberty 7634
Butte, Montana	302 Federal	2-4734
Charlotte, N.C.	1806 First Nat'l Bank	3-4127
Chicago, Ill	1900 Bankers'	Andover 2411
Cincinnati, Ohio	Rm. 426, U.S. Custom House & P.O.	Cherry 0768
Dallas, Texas	Post Office	2-7985
Detroit, Mich.	625 Lafayette	Cadillac 2835
El Paso, Texas	1331 First Nat'l Bank	Main 501
Jacksonville, Fla.	412 U.S. Court House & P.O.	5-8209
Kansas City, Mo.	Suite L, Federal	Victor 3113
Los Angeles, Calif.	617 Federal	Mutual 2201
New Orleans, La.	326½ Post Office	Raymond 1965
New York, N.Y.	370 Lexington Ave., Rm. 1403	Caledonia 5-8691
Oklahoma City, Okla.	224 Federal	2-8204
Philadelphia, Pa.	735 Philadelphia Saving Fund	Walnut 2213
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1206 Law and Finance	Grant 2727
Portland, Oregon	411 United States Court House	Atwater 6171
Salt Lake City, Utah	503-A U. S. Court House & P.O.	Wasatch 1797
San Antonio, Texas	1216 Smith-Young Tower	Fannin 8052
San Francisco, Calif	318 Hewes Bldg.	Exbrook 0818
St. Louis, Mo.	801 Title Guaranty	Central 1650
St. Paul, Minn.	203 Post Office	Garfield 2193
Washington, D.C.	Hurley-Wright	National 0185

(232)

Use new map showing El Paso office

F.F.

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

The Division of Investigation has no prosecutive jurisdiction or control. The prosecution of violations of Federal laws is a function of the United States Attorneys in the various Federal judicial districts throughout the United States. All information obtained by employees of this Division relative to alleged violations of Federal laws is submitted to the United States Attorney for his information and guidance to determine whether prosecutions should be initiated against the individuals involved.

The following summarized information deals with some of the more frequent types of violations of Federal laws over which this Division has investigative jurisdiction. From an examination of this information there will be found an indication of the facts which the Division desires to receive from State or local officials when Federal prosecution is desired in order than an appropriate investigation may be made and the facts submitted to the United States Attorney:

ANTITRUST LAWS

The Division of Investigation is charged with the duty of collecting evidence of violations of the Federal antitrust laws. Violations of these statutes are usually reported by business concerns which have suffered injury through reason of a combination or conspiracy operating in restraint of trade between the States. Any information regarding contracts, combinations, or conspiracies in restraint of interstate trade, or tending toward a monopoly, and any acts of interference with interstate trade or commerce should be reported.

BANKRUPTCY VIOLATIONS

It is the duty of the Division of Investigation to investigate alleged violations which occur in the administration of the National Bankruptcy Act. Violations of this act are usually reported by referees in bankruptcy, trustees, credit associations, or creditors. However, the Division will appreciate receiving any information which you may obtain relative to violations of this act, such as concealing money, merchandise, or property either before or after the filing of the bankruptcy petition; concealing, destroying, mutilating, or falsifying books and records before or after the bankruptcy petition was filed; receiving concealed property, or perjury or false claims.

F.F /

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Information that shipments were made from the bankrupt store late at night or in a covert manner; that vans or trucks were loaded at the bankrupt's premises; that the bankrupt hastily liquidated his affairs immediately prior to closing by sacrifice or below-cost sales, all are significant of irregularities and are a material aid to the progress of the investigation. Attempts on the part of the bankrupt to collect old accounts after proceedings have been instituted also indicate possible violations.

CRIMES ON GOVERNMENT RESERVATIONS

The investigation of crimes committed on Government reservations, including Indian reservations, or in any Government building, or on other Government property, is under the jurisdiction of the Division of Investigation, and any information concerning such crimes should be forwarded to the nearest field office.

ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS AND FUGITIVES

The Division of Investigation conducts investigations for the purpose of locating and causing the arrest of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal laws over which the Division has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators. When the arrest of a Federal fugitive from justice is not brought about within a reasonable time, there is issued what is known as an Identification Order, which is distributed to peace officers in all parts of the country. These Identification Orders contain the name, photograph, fingerprints and description of the fugitive together with all available information which might prove helpful in bringing about his arrest. When the fugitive is apprehended an apprehension order is issued so that all efforts to locate the individual may be discontinued. If you do not already receive these orders, the Division will be pleased to place your name on the mailing list.

It is highly important in investigations relating to fugitives from justice that any information secured be forwarded to the nearest field office without delay. The cooperation of State and local officials in this regard will be appreciated.

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

IMPERSONATION

Whenever information is received by a peace officer or law-enforcement official which indicates that an individual has falsely claimed to be an officer or employee of the United States and that such individual fraudulently acted as if he were a Federal officer, or that he obtained or demanded anything of value, such as loans, credits, money, documents, or the cashing of checks, such information should be transmitted to the Division of Investigation, which will begin an immediate inquiry to determine whether a Federal law has been violated.

KIDNAPING

Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved by the President on June 22, 1932, whoever transports or aids in transporting in interstate or foreign commerce any person who has been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away by any means whatsoever and held for ransom or reward, is guilty of violating a Federal law. Also, if two or more persons enter into an agreement, confederation, or conspiracy to violate the provisions of this act and do any overt act toward carrying out such unlawful agreement, confederation, or conspiracy, such person or persons are guilty of violating the Federal kidnaping law. Cases of this nature are investigated by the Division of Investigation and any information in the possession of law-enforcement officials indicating a violation of this law should be transmitted to the nearest field office.

LARCENY FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

Any facts which indicate that any person or persons have stolen anything being shipped from one State to another State, from any freight or express shipment or passenger car, or that any person has received anything which was stolen from such shipments should be reported to the proper field office.

NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS

These statutes specify criminal offenses on the part of employees or agents of institutions coming under the jurisdiction of the above acts, such as embezzlement, abstraction, or misapplication of funds, and the making of false entries in the books of a national bank or a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, or in reports to

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

the Comptroller of the Currency. The Division of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction over such offenses and desires to receive any information indicating a violation of the provisions of these acts.

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

Persons who transport a stolen motor vehicle from one State to another State, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted in the United States courts for the transportation of the stolen vehicle. Also, persons who receive, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any motor vehicle moving as, or which is a part of, or which constitutes, interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted in the United States courts under this act, which is also known as the Dyer Act.

When an individual is found in possession of an automobile and there is reason to believe that his possession of the motor vehicle is not lawful and that the said motor vehicle has been stolen and transported in interstate or foreign commerce, if the facts are called to the attention of the Division an investigation will be made to determine whether there has been a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

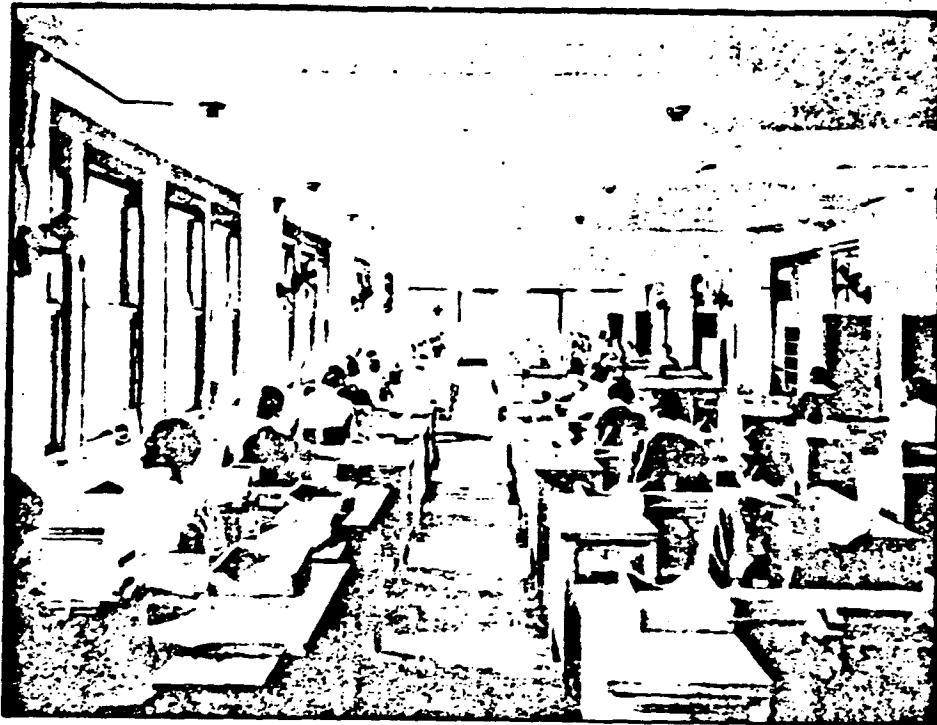
THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, OR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

It is a violation of a Federal law to embezzle, purloin, or steal any property of the United States, or to receive such property knowing the same to have been stolen. This Division has investigative jurisdiction over offenses of this nature.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

The White Slave Traffic Act is frequently referred to as the Mann Act. This act provides that any person who shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or assist in obtaining transportation for, or in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or to engage in other immoral practices, shall be deemed guilty of a felony. The Division of Investigation is desirous of receiving any information which comes to your attention indicating a violation of this act.

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION



Photograph of the Typing Section - Identification Unit



Photograph of a Portion of the Technical Section of the Identification Unit

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

IDENTIFICATION FUNCTIONS

The Division of Investigation, in addition to its field investigative offices, maintains an Identification Unit at Washington, D. C., which serves as a central clearing house of records pertaining to criminals. The information contained in the Division's identification files is based primarily upon fingerprints, which constitute the largest and most complete collection of current value in existence.

On August 31, 1933, there were 3,870,910 fingerprint records and 4,996,568 index cards in the Division's archives. The chart which appears in this pamphlet illustrating the growth of this work since its inception in 1924 through the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, reflects gratifying progress made possible by the cooperation of law-enforcement officials throughout the United States and foreign countries. On August 31, approximately 2,200 fingerprint records were being received in the Identification Division daily from 6,066 contributing law-enforcement agencies throughout the world.

All peace officers are invited to avail themselves of the data on file in the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation. The service is given without cost to all regularly constituted law-enforcement officers and agencies desiring it. Fingerprint cards, franked envelopes, the pamphlet entitled "How to Take Fingerprints," and disposition sheets for the purpose of reporting dispositions to the Division are supplied gratis. The Division also furnishes upon request copies of its pamphlets on the subject of latent fingerprints; court decisions as to the legality of taking fingerprints and the admissibility of fingerprint evidence; and the modification and extension of the Henry system of identification, devised by the Division's experts and applied to its own technical files.

Upon receipt of a fingerprint card from a contributing law-enforcement agency, a letter giving the criminal record, or informing of the fact that no prior record has been located, is sent to the contributor. An additional copy of the letter citing a prior record is transmitted in arrest cases for the benefit of the prosecutor as an aid in prosecuting the individual who has a previous record of arrest. This record is also of value to the Judge before whom a case is tried, as it is oftentimes studied before determining the length and character of sentence which the court imposes on a convicted person.

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

IDENTIFICATION FUNCTIONS

The Division of Investigation, in addition to its field investigative offices, maintains an Identification Unit at Washington, D.C., which serves as a central clearing house of records pertaining to criminals. The information contained in the Division's identification files is based primarily upon fingerprints, which constitute the largest and most complete collection of current value in existence.

On February 1, 1934, there were 4,114,325 fingerprint records and 5,045,155 index cards in the Division's archives. The chart which appears in this pamphlet illustrating the growth of this work since its inception in 1924 through the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, reflects gratifying progress made possible by the cooperation of law-enforcement officials throughout the United States and foreign countries. On February 1, approximately 2,200 fingerprint records were being received in the Identification Division daily from 6,444 contributing law-enforcement agencies throughout the world.

All peace officers are invited to avail themselves of the data on file in the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation. The service is given without cost to all regularly constituted law-enforcement officers and agencies desiring it. Fingerprint cards, franked envelopes, the pamphlet entitled "How to Take Fingerprints", and disposition sheets for the purpose of reporting dispositions to the Division are supplied gratis. The Division also furnishes upon request copies of its pamphlets on the subject of latent fingerprints; court decisions as to the legality of taking fingerprints and the admissibility of fingerprint evidence; and the modification and extension of the Henry system of identification, devised by the Division's experts and applied to its own technical files.

Upon receipt of a fingerprint card from a contributing law-enforcement agency, a letter giving the criminal record, or informing of the fact that no prior record has been located, is sent to the contributor. An additional copy of the letter citing a prior record is transmitted in arrest cases for the benefit of the prosecutor as an aid in prosecuting the individual who has a previous record of arrest. This record is also of value to the Judge before whom a case is tried, as it is oftentimes studied before determining the length and character of sentence which the court imposes on a convicted person.

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION.

The Division places notations in the files of its Identification Unit upon request of peace officers, indicating that the arrest of an individual is desired as a fugitive. Through this procedure, after classifying and searching incoming cards, about 365 persons wanted for various types of offenses ranging from misdemeanor to murder or as escaped prisoners or parole violators are identified each month. This service is amplified and its value enhanced by the Division's action in publishing and distributing to contributors of fingerprints, monthly bulletins listing fugitives wanted throughout the country for major crimes. This bulletin also contains articles of current interest to law-enforcement officers, such as treatises on latent fingerprints, ciphers or similar subjects of a scientific character in the field of criminology studied in the Division's research and criminological laboratory.

For the benefit of constituted authorities these fingerprint records are also used on frequent occasions to identify unknown deceased persons as well as individuals, who, because of some malady, have forgotten their identity. Likewise, it proves of value in determining if applicants for positions, under the Civil Service of the Federal, state, county or municipal governments, have a previous record on file which might show the applicant is not of a proper character to receive the appointment.

In maintaining its fingerprint files, the Division of Investigation employs the Henry system with current extensions, which utilizes all 10 fingers considered as a unit for the classification and filing of prints. In addition there is maintained a separate collection of fingerprints of kidnapers and extortionists, which are filed individually or singly. This collection is an auxiliary to the main file and is used primarily for the purpose of identifying latent fingerprints left at the scenes of crimes by kidnapers and extortionists. Unless latent fingerprints of such offenders are those of the individuals whose separate impressions are filed in the single-print collection, it is difficult for the Division to identify the latent prints. However, if the names or aliases of any suspects are furnished the Division together with descriptive information, then the actual prints may be compared with the latent impressions and thus it may be possible to establish an identification.

In conducting its identification work, the Division of Investigation is essentially a cooperative organization and can furnish to contributing law-enforcement agencies only that information which it receives from them. The assistance of the police, sheriffs, wardens, state identification bureaus, and similar agencies has been

5

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

very gratifying, but despite the splendid results which have been accomplished, it is felt that this Division can render even more effective service when it receives all of the fingerprint records which law-enforcement officials are in a position to furnish. It is obvious that even better service can be given by the Division as its records become more complete. All peace officers are therefore invited to make the fullest possible use of this cooperative project.

A pamphlet has been prepared and is available entitled "How to Take Fingerprints," which contains instructions concerning a simple and standardized method of taking fingerprints, and which also refers further to the Division's identification activities, including its participation in an international exchange of fingerprints with the identification bureaus of foreign countries for the purpose of identifying criminals who may have records of an international character. The prints of persons arrested in the United States will be sent upon request to any of these foreign identification bureaus. Any law-enforcement officer who is now, or may desire to become a contributor of fingerprints to the Division of Investigation in its identification work, will be supplied with a copy of this pamphlet upon request. The cost of the equipment necessary to take the prints is trivial; in fact it may be improvised locally with but slight expense. This Division will supply the needed cards and envelopes which require no postage, without cost, while the benefits of the information furnished by the Division are manifold and so far outweigh the relatively small amount of work involved, that the service is usually continued after initial fingerprinting activities are started.

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

CRIME STATISTICS FUNCTIONS

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved June 11, 1930, the Division of Investigation began the compilation of uniform crime statistics. The collection of such crime data had been initiated by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in January of that year in response to a long-felt need for comparable crime statistics on a nation-wide scale.

The system of uniform crime reporting includes monthly and annual reports of offenses known and offenses cleared by arrest and an annual report of the number of persons charged, i.e., held for prosecution, by the police. This Division provides the necessary return forms and tally sheets, and return envelopes which require no postage. There is also available for distribution to interested law-enforcement agencies the Manual, "Uniform Crime Reporting," which includes detailed instructions with reference to the preparation of the crime reports, and in addition describes and illustrates the police record forms which, if maintained, will make available the data desired in the monthly and annual crime returns submitted to the Division.

In order to supplement the statistics obtained from the records described above, the Division periodically makes tabulations of data from the fingerprint cards currently received from law-enforcement officials throughout the country. The information tabulated from these records pertains particularly to the age and previous criminal history of persons arrested and fingerprinted. This information, together with the data obtained from the uniform crime reports, is published in a quarterly bulletin which is mailed to all interested law-enforcement officials, as well as others having a special interest in statistics of this character.

Due in no small measure to the cooperation of police departments and other similar agencies throughout the country the project of collecting uniform crime reports has shown continued progress during the past three years. In 1930 monthly returns were received from 1,127 cities, representing a total population of 45,929,965; in 1931 returns were received from 1,511 cities, representing a total population of 51,145,754; during 1932 there were 1,573 cities, with an aggregate population of 53,212,230, and during the calendar year of 1933 there were 1,658 cities, with a total population of 62,357,262, which contributed the crime reports. A majority of the larger cities throughout the country send these reports regularly to the Division. Any law-enforcement officials who are not now contributing such reports are invited to do so, and the necessary blank forms may be obtained without cost from this Division.

~~WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION~~

CRIME STATISTICS FUNCTIONS

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WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

CONCLUSION

The growth and development of the functions of this Division are matters in which we all can take considerable pride. Because of the fact that this growth and development have been the result of a united cooperative endeavor and because law-enforcement officials and agencies throughout the Nation have as a result of their cooperation made this progress possible, it is believed that you will find an interest in the accompanying charts which show the accomplishments during the past several years. In the event more detailed information is desired in connection with the work of the Division of Investigation, it is hoped that you will feel free to confer with any Special Agent of the Division who comes into daily contact with law-enforcement officials and agencies throughout the Nation. In the event you desire additional information concerning the identification and crime statistics functions, your inquiry should be addressed to:

John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.
Telephone Number: During daytime National 0185
At night National 7117

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WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

**DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. Department of Justice**

J. Edgar Hoover, Director

Insert Chart 33-4

Insert Chart 33-1

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Get new chart from Harbo and insert

(Entitled "Reporting Area and Population Represented 1930 - 1933 - Uniform
Crime Report")

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 20, 1934.

Present copy 1385

Technical Laboratory

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TECHNICAL LABORATORY
INVESTIGATION OF DOCUMENTS

In the latter part of the year 1932 the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, established a Technical Laboratory to perform work of a scientific character, which might prove of assistance in its investigative cases. Previously, it had been customary in instances considered desirable for the Division to have technical experts outside its organization to make scientific analyses. The importance and growth of this phase of the Division's investigative activity and the desirability of having the work under its close supervision led to the conclusion that the establishment of a Technical Laboratory was essential.

The development of the Laboratory has been carefully planned by the Division with the assistance and advice of Dr. Wilmer Souder, a well-known and recognized authority in the field of scientific endeavor. Dr. Souder, who is at present acting in an advisory capacity in the further development of the Laboratory, has been engaged as a scientist by the Bureau of Standards for a period of eighteen years and has devoted the principal portion of his time to handwriting, typewriting and ballistics identification. His advice and experience have rendered invaluable service to the Division in the training of the laboratory personnel and in obtaining equipment which is considered the most desirable and essential for the performance of its work.

Some of the instruments used in the technical work include the comparison microscope, in which the images of two separate bullets are brought within a single eyepiece for comparison; the binocular microscope which uses low magnification for the examination of handwriting, typewriting and other specimens with which it is an advantage to utilize the stereoscopic principle; the research microscope which enables magnification up to 1400 times to be obtained; the ultra-violet lamp for the examination of the fluorescent and phosphorescent appearances of objects and substances through which they may be identified; special cameras for photographing specimens; chemical apparatus for the examination of blood stains, qualitative and quantitative analyses; delicate balances, and similar instruments.

At the present, examinations are made in the Laboratory of documents or letters to determine the identity of the typewriting or the handwriting appearing thereon, the existence of watermarks and any other information which may prove helpful in the investigation of the case. In addition, ballistics is considered an important phase of the scientific work and comparisons are made whenever the occasion demands of bullets and exploded shells. Moulage is another feature which the Laboratory is equipped to

undertake. This consists of the making of casts of parts of the human body and these casts are frequently of value in the trial of a case to show the exact location of the wound or for identification purposes. Micro-analyses of hairs and fibres are likewise considered as an essential and important part of the technical duties, and chemical analyses of stains including blood tests are performed from time to time.

At this time considerable Laboratory research is being conducted. Further there are being obtained complete collections of watermarks, tire tread patterns, bullets, cartridges and powders and typewriting specimens to assist in the performance of the Laboratory examinations as outlined above. These standard specimens will be located in the Laboratory and will be made available to all law enforcement officials desiring to utilize them.

CT:AGS

June 22, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LESTER.

O F. B. I.

Please bring up to date the attached memorandum dated February 1, 1934 entitled "The Division of Investigation", as of July 1, 1934.

It is suggested that this memorandum be brought up to date when statistical information covering the fiscal year 1934 has been compiled.

Very truly yours,

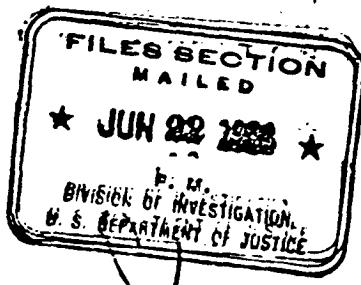
Director.

Enclosure.

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JUN 22 1934



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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 23 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 420.

5/7

1934.

To: Director
 Mr. Nathan
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Renneberger
 Miss Gandy

 [REDACTED] b6
 [REDACTED] b7C

 Chief, Unit
 Files Section
 Supervisor, Steno. Pool.
 Supervisor
 Mr.

File copies
of new memo

W. H. D. Lester.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

BB
Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 25, 1934.

O F.B.I.

THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

The Division of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation.

This Division does not investigate violations of the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the Division of Investigation are the following:

Bankruptcy Act; Antitrust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds Against the Government; Impersonation; Peonage; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers; Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Killing or Assaulting Federal Officers; Robbery of National Banks

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or Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System; Crimes in connection with Federal, Penal and Correctional Institutions; Neutrality Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; Kidnapping; Extortion; The National Stolen Property Act; Flight to Avoid Prosecution or Testifying in Certain Cases; Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute; and Thefts from Interstate Shipments. In addition to the above criminal statutes the Division is called upon to investigate a large number of civil matters including the defense of War Risk Insurance Suits.

Organization

It requires a comprehensive organization to investigate such a large number of important Federal crimes throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. In order to perform its work most expeditiously and economically, the Division has offices in thirty cities located throughout the United States. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A Special Agent in Charge has charge of each of its respective

offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. For instance, if the number of cases in the territory covered by the Jacksonville, Florida, Office is comparatively few, while the number of cases covered by the New York Office is unusually large, employees may be shifted from Jacksonville to the New York Office, or from Portland to Philadelphia, or from New Orleans to San Francisco, as the occasion demands.

That is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case referred to the Division for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

Personnel

The Division gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert Accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon

their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are required to master all phases of their work, including practical instruction in the use of all types of firearms. Special Agents in Charge of the field offices of the Division are in turn selected from those employees who have proven themselves to be possessed of investigative, administrative, and executive ability of the highest order. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Division as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

Accomplishments

Statistics at best are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Division. Convictions were secured in 93.81% of all cases investigated by the Division which were brought to trial during the fiscal year 1934.

During the same fiscal year 3,531 convictions - that is, an average of almost 10 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the Division.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 11 life sentences and totaled over 5,073 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,501 years, and suspended sentences of 1,012 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled \$772,938.73.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Division performed investigative work amounted to \$1,116,619.28. In addition to these recoveries the sum of \$261,672.26 was saved the Government in Court of Claims cases in which investigations were conducted by the Division.

In 1,659 War Risk Insurance cases investigated by the Division during the fiscal year 1934, a total savings of \$17,890,768.13 to the United States was effected.

During the same fiscal year 928 Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 2 and 3 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Unit of the Division assisted various law-enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 4,356 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 2,302 and valued at \$910,024.23 were recovered in cases in which the Division performed investigative work for the fiscal year 1934. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October, 1919, until June 30, 1934, 36,695 stolen motor vehicles valued at \$23,827,167.75 have been recovered in cases in which the Division performed investigative work.

Identification Unit

The Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1,

1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1934 alone, it received 558,241 criminal fingerprint cards in addition to applicant and civil records.

On July 1, 1934, there were 4,372,619 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This Unit now receives criminal identification data from 6,774 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,200 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 46% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this Unit, the Division at present identifies an average of 363 fugitives each month, immediately

notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law-enforcement officials and agencies. These data are not made available for private purposes. At the present time the Identification Unit of the Division exchanges fingerprint records with 60 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletins

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Division publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classifications of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law-enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. These bulletins are distributed each month by the Division to the 6,774 law-enforcement officials and agencies who forward fingerprints for the Division's files.

Crime Statistics

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the Division of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal statistics. During the calendar year 1933, reports were received from 1658 police departments throughout the United States, repre-

senting a population area of 62,357,262 persons. A bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country is issued quarterly by the Division.

Single Fingerprint Files

As an adjunct to its main fingerprint files, wherein impressions are classified through the use of all fingers considered as a unit, the Division conducts a single fingerprint file wherein individual impressions of known gangsters, bank robbers, kidnapers and extortionists are classified and filed separately, to be susceptible of ready comparison with latent prints found at the scenes of crimes. In this manner the fingerprints of over 6,066 of such criminals have been so segregated in this special file. A detailed description of each of these criminals is also maintained, cross indexed on cards operated by a sorting machine system. Individual photographs further supplement this valuable adjunct to the Identification Unit.

Research Division

The Division also maintains at Washington a Technical Laboratory for the study of questioned documents involving analyses of handwriting, typewriting, erasures, paper texture, et cetera, as well as matters arising within the sciences of ballistics, microphotography, and forensic chemistry. To this laboratory is

forwarded evidence found during investigations, which requires examination by experts and through their reports many new leads are furnished the investigating agents in the field. When necessary the scientific findings of the experts are presented to the courts at which time detailed charts and enlarged photographs are prepared substantiating the conclusion reached.

Collections of standard specimens of typewriting from various models of machines; blue prints of the designs of tire treads; and sample bullets, shells and other ammunition of the different manufacturers, are filed in the laboratory for ready reference purposes, enabling quick identification of specimens submitted during the course of investigations.

JUL: HCB

113

July 13, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In talking with Mr. Stanley today, I discussed the matter of effecting a change in the name of the Division of Investigation in order that it may not be confused with the Division of Investigations of the Department of Interior. I would like to have you take this matter up with the Executives' Conference and submit to me a suggestion of the name which we should use.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

FILE SECTION
MAILED

★ JUL 19 1934 ★

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Egan, Jr.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Lester.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Tamm.....

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

1 JUL 14 1934 T. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JMH:HCS

July 13, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In regard to the attached memorandum of Mr. Glavin dated July 11, 1934, relative to the instances where mail addressed to this Division has been delivered to the Division of Investigations of the Department of Interior, I believe that the Executives' Conference should consider immediately the adoption of a uniform address for Washington headquarters that may avoid the addressing of the mail, or at least the sending of mail to the Division of Investigations of the Department of Interior. Please give this matter your immediate attention and let me have the suggestion of the Executives' Committee.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Incl.

*cc'd
original*

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&
INDEXED

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Lester.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Tamm.....

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 14 1934 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

FILES SECTION
MAILED

JUL 13 1934 *

P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

L.M.G:TAM

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 11, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

It has come to the attention of the undersigned that in some instances mail addressed to the Director of the Division of Investigation, Department of Justice, has been delivered to the Division of Investigations, Department of the Interior. In one instance, this mail has been opened by mistake by Investigations, Interior, the letter in question being a suggestion letter forwarded to the Director by Special Agent H. H. McKee. If it is believed advisable, a memorandum will be directed to the Chief Clerk of the Department, requesting that appropriate instructions be issued to the Post Office Department, covering matters of this kind, wherein mail may be mis-directed. It is believed that it may be desirable to include the building address on incoming communications to the Division.

Respectfully,

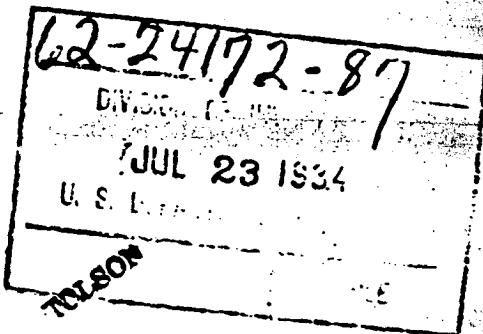
W. R. Glavin
W. R. Glavin

memorandum for Tolson
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Div. Facilities
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

CT:ACS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

FBI

July 18, 1934

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith	✓
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm

In compliance with your memorandum dated July 13th, I have discussed at the Executives' Conference the possible re-designation of the Division in order to avoid confusion with the Division of Investigations of the Department of the Interior. A number of names for the Division were suggested, including

Criminal Intelligence Division
Criminal Investigation Division
Crime Detection Bureau
Secret Intelligence Bureau, and
The Federal Investigative Agency

but the members of the Conference were unable to reach any definite conclusion to the effect that any one of these names should be adopted.

I will continue my efforts to determine upon a designation which might be adopted which would avoid the present confusion.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

JULY 27 1934 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OUR
STAFF
CLERK
EDWARDS FILE

JUL 30 1934

N EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

WHDL:EHG

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

E
July 25, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

There are attached copies of the memorandum entitled, "The Division of Investigation", which I have rewritten and revised so as to include all data for the fiscal year 1934.

It will be noted at the bottom of page 5, that the amount of savings effected out of the Division's appropriation for the fiscal year 1934 together with the total of the Division's appropriation for this same fiscal year are both left blank, due to the fact that this information is not yet available in the Chief Clerk's Office.

In view of the fact that this particular release is the one most frequently used by the Division and the only one containing in succinct form all statistical data of the Division, it is suggested that the obtaining of these two figures be expedited so that they may be included in the attached memorandum.

It is suggested that 1500 copies of this memorandum be mimeographed as soon as the above requested figures are obtained and included therein.

It is requested that all copies of this memorandum be returned to this office as soon as possible so that arrangements may be made for having mimeographed copies prepared.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester
W. H. D. Lester

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JULY 25 1934

Incl. #3231446

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Send equip Sec. 1/26/34
in 1500 min. copies
to be made w/ & f

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July 25, 1934

THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

The Division of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the law of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the law of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation.

This Division does not investigate violations of the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the Division of Investigation are the following:

Bankruptcy Act; Antitrust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds against the Government; Impersonation; Peonage; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers; Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Killing or Assaulting Federal Officers; Robbery of National Banks

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or Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System; Crimes in connection with Federal, Penal and Correctional Institutions; Neutrality Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; Kidnapping; Extortion; The National Stolen Property Act; Flight to Avoid Prosecution or Testifying in Certain Cases; Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute; and Thiefs from Interstate Shipments. In addition to the above criminal statutes the Division is called upon to investigate a large number of civil matters including the defense of War Risk Insurance Suites.

Organization

It requires a comprehensive organization to investigate such a large number of important Federal crimes throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. In order to perform its work most expeditiously and economically, the Division has offices in thirty cities located throughout the United States. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A Special Agent in Charge has charge of each of its respective

offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. For instance, if the number of cases in the territory covered by the Jacksonville, Florida, Office is comparatively few, while the number of cases covered by the New York Office is unusually large, employees may be shifted from Jacksonville to the New York Office, or from Portland to Philadelphia, or from New Orleans to San Francisco, as the occasion demands.

That is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case referred to the Division for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

Personnel

The Division gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert Accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon

their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are required to master all phases of their work, including practical instruction in the use of all types of firearms. Special Agents in Charge of the field offices of the Division are in turn selected from those employees who have proven themselves to be possessed of investigative, administrative, and executive ability of the highest order. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Division, as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

Accomplishments

Statistics at best are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Division. Convictions were secured in 93.81% of all cases investigated by the Division which were brought to trial during the fiscal year 1934.

During the same fiscal year 3,531 convictions - that is, an average of almost 10 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the Division.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 11 life sentences and totaled over 5,073 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,501 years, and suspended sentences of 1,012 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled \$772,938.73.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Division performed investigative work amounted to \$1,116,619.26. In addition to these recoveries the sum of \$261,672.26 was saved the Government in Court of Claims cases in which investigations were conducted by the Division.

In 1,659 War Risk Insurance cases investigated by the Division during the fiscal year 1934, a total savings of \$7,890,762.13 to the United States was effected.

During the same fiscal year 928 Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 2 and 3 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Unit of the Division assisted various law-enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 4,356 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 2,302 and valued at \$910,024.33 were recovered in cases in which the Division performed investigative work for the fiscal year 1934. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October, 1919, until June 30, 1934, 36,695 stolen motor vehicles valued at \$29,827,167.75 have been recovered in cases in which the Division performed investigative work.

~~A saving of \$ _____ of the Division's appropriation for the fiscal year 1934, which totaled \$ _____ was effected by economy measures.~~

Identification Unit

The Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 2, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1934 alone, it received 558,241 criminal fingerprint cards in addition to applicant and civil records.

On July 1, 1934, there were 4,372,619 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This Unit now receives criminal identification data from 6,774 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,200 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 46% of all the prints received are

Identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this Unit, the Division at present identifies an average of 363 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law-enforcement officials and agencies. These data are not made available for private purposes. At the present time the Identification Unit of the Division exchanges fingerprint records with 60 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletin

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Division publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classifications of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law-enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. These bulletins are distributed each month by the Division to the 6,774 law-enforcement officials and agencies who forward fingerprints for the Division's files.

Crime Statistics

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the Division

of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal statistics. During the calendar year 1933, reports were received from 1658 police departments throughout the United States, representing a population area of 62,357,262 persons. A bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country is issued quarterly by the Division.

Single Fingerprint Files

As an adjunct to its main fingerprint files, wherein impressions are classified through the use of all fingers considered as a unit, the Division conducts a single fingerprint file wherein individual impressions of known gangsters, bank robbers, kidnapers and extortionists are classified and filed separately, to be susceptible of ready comparison with latent prints found at the scenes of crimes. In this manner the fingerprints of over 6,066 of such criminals have been so segregated in this special file. A detailed description of each of these criminals is also maintained, cross indexed on cards operated by a sorting machine system. Individual photographs further supplement this valuable adjunct to the Identification Unit.

Research Division

The Division also maintains at Washington a Technical Laboratory for the study of questioned documents involving analyses

of handwriting, typewriting, erasures, paper texture, et cetera, as well as matters arising within the sciences of ballistics, microphotography, and forensic chemistry. To this laboratory is forwarded evidence found during investigations, which requires examination by experts and through their reports many new leads are furnished the investigating agents in the field. When necessary the scientific findings of the experts are presented to the courts at which time detailed charts and enlarged photographs are prepared substantiating the conclusion reached.

Collections of standard specimens of typewriting from various models of machines; blue prints of the designs of tire treads; and sample bullets, shells and other ammunition of the different manufacturers, are filed in the laboratory for ready reference purposes, enabling quick identification of specimens submitted during the course of investigations.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION



February 20, 1934.

Xmas
2/20/34

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In regard to the attached letter dated February 15, 1934 from Special Agent in Charge Conroy, commenting upon certain articles of Mr. Arthur Brisbane, I do not approve the suggestion that an effort be made to have Mr. Cullen straighten out Mr. Brisbane relative to the nomenclature of the investigative agencies. From Mr. Cullen's own articles, he, himself, does not seem to have a very clear idea as to the proper titles and designations.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

Director.

Incl.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

December 1, 1934.

THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

The Division of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation.

This Division does not investigate violations of the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the Division of Investigation are the following:

Bankruptcy Act; Antitrust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds Against the Government; Impersonation; Peonage; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers;

Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Killing or Assaulting Federal Officers; Robbery of National Banks

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or Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System; Crimes in connection with Federal, Penal and Correctional Institutions; Neutrality Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; Kidnapping; Extortion; The National Stolen Property Act; Flight to Avoid Prosecution or Testifying in Certain Cases; Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute; and Thefts from Interstate Shipments. In addition to the above criminal statutes the Division is called upon to investigate a large number of civil matters including the defense of War Risk Insurance Suits.

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offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. For instance, if the number of cases in the territory covered by the Jacksonville, Florida, Office is comparatively few, while the number of cases covered by the New York Office is unusually large, employees may be shifted from Jacksonville to the New York Office, or from Portland to Philadelphia, or from New Orleans to San Francisco, as the occasion demands.

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their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are required to master all phases of their work, including practical instruction in the use of all types of firearms. Special Agents in Charge of the field offices of the Division are in turn selected from those employees who have proven themselves to be possessed of investigative, administrative, and executive ability of the highest order. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Division as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

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Statistics at best are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Division. Convictions were secured in 93.81% of all cases investigated by the Division which were brought to trial during the fiscal year 1934.

During the same fiscal year 3,531 convictions - that is, an average of almost 10 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the Division.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 11 life sentences and totaled over 5,073 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,501 years, and suspended sentences of 1,012 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled \$772,938.73.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Division performed investigative work amounted to \$1,116,619.28. In addition to these recoveries the sum of \$261,672.26 was saved the Government in Court of Claims cases in which investigations were conducted by the Division.

In 1,659 War Risk Insurance cases investigated by the Division during the fiscal year 1934, a total savings of \$17,890,768.13 to the United States was effected.

During the same fiscal year 928 Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 2 and 3 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Unit of the Division assisted various law-enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 4,356 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 2,302 and valued at \$910,024.23 were recovered in cases in which the Division performed investigative work for the fiscal year 1934. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October, 1919, until June 30, 1934, 36,695 stolen motor vehicles valued at \$23,827,167.75 have been recovered in cases in which the Division performed investigative work.

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1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1934 alone, it received 558,241 criminal fingerprint cards in addition to applicant and civil records.

On December 1, 1934, there were 4,641,737 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This Unit now receives criminal identification data from 7,135 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,500 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 47% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this Unit, the Division at present identifies an average of 375 fugitives each month, immediately

notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law-enforcement officials and agencies. These data are not made available for private purposes. At the present time the Identification Unit of the Division exchanges fingerprint records with 63 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletins

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Division publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, fingerprint classifications and a reproduction of one finger impression of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law-enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. These bulletins are distributed each month by the Division to the 7,135 law-enforcement officials and agencies who forward fingerprints for the Division's files.

Crime Statistics

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the Division of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal statistics. During the first ten months of 1934, reports were received from 1,756 police departments throughout the United States, representing a popu-

lation area of 62,552,170 persons. A bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country is issued quarterly by the Division.

Single Fingerprint Files

As an adjunct to its main fingerprint files, wherein impressions are classified through the use of all fingers considered as a unit, the Division conducts a single fingerprint file wherein individual impressions of known gangsters, bank robbers, kidnapers and extortionists are classified and filed separately, to be susceptible of ready comparison with latent prints found at the scenes of crimes. In this manner the fingerprints of over 6,066 of such criminals have been so segregated in this special file. A detailed description of each of these criminals is also maintained, cross indexed on cards operated by a sorting machine system. Individual photographs further supplement this valuable adjunct to the Identification Unit.

Research Division

The Division also maintains at Washington a Technical Laboratory for the study of questioned documents involving analyses of handwriting, typewriting, erasures, paper texture, et cetera, as well as matters arising within the sciences of ballistics, microphotography, and forensic chemistry. To this laboratory is

forwarded evidence found during investigations, which requires examination by experts and through their reports many new leads are furnished the investigating agents in the field. When necessary the scientific findings of the experts are presented to the courts at which time detailed charts and enlarged photographs are prepared substantiating the conclusion reached.

Collections of standard specimens of typewriting from various models of machines; blue prints of the designs of tire treads; and sample bullets, shells and other ammunition of the different manufacturers, are filed in the laboratory for ready reference purposes, enabling quick identification of specimens submitted during the course of investigations.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5756. 12/13 1934.
Phones 329 & 26.

To: Director
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Egan
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Renneberger
Miss Gandy

[REDACTED] b6 b7C
Chief, Unit _____
Files Section _____
Supervisor, Steno. Pool. _____
Supervisor _____
✓ Mr. Sayfath

Releases revised as
of Dec. 1, 1934.

for your files,

W. H. D. Lester.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:LC

August 10, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm
.....

I discussed with the Committee consisting of Messrs. Egan, Edwards, Tamm and Quinn, the suggestion that the designation of the Division be changed to "Federal Bureau of Investigation" in order to avoid confusion with the Division of Investigations of the Interior Department and to more clearly indicate by designation the functions of the organization. The Committee unanimously agreed that this was the best name which has been considered and that it should be adopted. I believe this change can be made without difficulty by a short Executive order.

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Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

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DIRECTOR	

for memo. Gandy atty gen
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JERIA
62 - 24172 - 89
August 10, 1934.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL.

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For some time, as you know, I have been considerably concerned over the confusion in identity of the Division of Investigation or this Department with the Division of Investigations of the Department of Interior. In the public minds there exists considerable confusion concerning the difference in these two organizations. I felt that the action of the Department of Interior in selecting a name so similar to the name of this Division was unfortunate to the extreme. Since they adopted that name their representatives have made no effort to point out that they are representatives of the Division of Investigations of the Department of Interior, but they seem to stop after they have identified themselves as being Special Agents of the Division of Investigations and many complaints have been made here concerning actions and activities of representatives of that organization because in the minds of the public there seems to be but one Division of Investigation, which is the one attached to this Department.

I believe it would be next to useless to approach the Department of Interior with the proposition that they should change the name of their Division of Investigations. I believe that there is basis for the belief that they selected that name with the deliberate desire to capitalize upon the standing and prestige of our Division of Investigation.

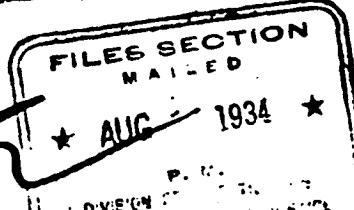
Consequently, I am submitting for your consideration the desirability of changing the name of our Division of Investigation to "Federal Bureau of Investigation". This Division was known as the Bureau of Investigation from 1902 to 1933, when it was changed to the Division of Investigation on the consolidation of the Bureau of Prohibition and the Bureau of Investigation. I think that a name as I have suggested would be distinctive and would differentiate sufficiently between the two organizations which now bear almost similar names. Should the above suggestion be looked upon with favor, I believe that it could be accomplished by the issuance of a short Executive Order by the President.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director.



Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Rosenman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm



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August 27, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL

With further reference to my memorandum to you of August 10, 1934, suggesting the advisability of changing the name of the Division of Investigation, I thought you would be interested in knowing that under date of April 9, 1934, a letter was received in the Department requesting that the Division of Investigation be authorized to make an investigation of certain charges involving one L. S. Karren, alleged to be guilty of irregularities in matters relating to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which letter was intended for the Division of Investigation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, with the result that it had to be forwarded to it for appropriate attention.

It merely goes to show that the large number of investigative agencies now using this name is leading to confusion and unnecessary correspondence with the result that I am thoroughly convinced that we should take immediate action in order to eliminate further confusion along this line.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

**John Edgar Hoover,
Director.**

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FILES SECTION	MAILED
* AUG 17 1934 *	*
M. H.	
MUSKOGEE TRIBUNE	
MUSKEGON DAILY NEWS	
NEW YORK DAILY NEWS	
Mr. Bixby	
Mr. Daughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Conroy	
Mr. Coughlin	
Mr. Lamm	
Mr. McLaughlin	
Mr. Nevin	
Mr. Rogers	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Tatum	
F.	

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10: JUL 27 1964

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

105953

August 15, 1934.

Mr. Tolson:

Mr. Hoover asks that you write a memorandum to Mr. Stanley about this, mentioning that it fortifies Mr. Hoover's belief that we should take steps to change the name of the Division to that suggested, and that the numbers of Divisions of Investigation in the Government are causing "confusion worse confounded" as far as the Division is concerned.

hwg

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2d sv

5-712-60

WER 6672

SAC

111-76-1

105954

August 9, 1956.

The Home Owners Loan Corporation

Washington, D. C.

Attention: Division of Investigation

sirs:

I am referring herewith for such action as you deem proper copies of a letter of the 1st of June from the United States Attorney at San Antonio, Texas, regarding certain complaints involving one L. S. Karren, alleged to be guilty of irregularities in matters pertaining to your corporation.

I enclose also a carbon copy of this Department's answer.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

Joseph E. Keenan
Assistant Attorney General

Inclusion #463561

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JMK

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105955

August 9, 1936.

William R. Smith, Jr.
United States Attorney
San Antonio, Texas

Sir:

The Department has received your letter of the 31st ultimo requesting that the Division of Investigation of this Department be authorized to make an investigation of certain charges involving one L. S. Karran, alleged to be guilty of irregularities in matters relating to the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

Such matters when received by your office should be referred in the first instance to the Division of Investigation of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, Washington, D. C. In the instant case, I am referring copies of your letter and this answer directly to that corporation here.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

Joseph B. Rosen
Assistant Attorney General

62-24172-90