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311 Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.
November 20, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto a suggested draft of
an article for your consideration for use by the Hearst
newspapers.

A draft prepared by Mr. Lester is also attached.

Respectfully yours,

H. H. CLEGG

HHC
Encls.

b7c

*Mr. Gates approved
& furnished copy
to Miss Rice.*

11/21/33

J. Z. H.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

<i>80-63-4</i>	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 25 1933 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
KATHAN TOLSON	FILE

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
311 Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.
November 20, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto a suggested draft of
an article for your consideration for use by the Hearst
newspapers.

A draft prepared by Mr. Lester is also attached.

Respectfully yours,


H. H. CLEGG

HHC: [redacted]
Encls. b7c

A DETERMINED TRIUMPHANCE IN THE WAR UPON CRIME

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice.

The administration of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice is based upon the well understood rule and policy that all of its employees must work in close cooperation with local law enforcement officials in our warfare against crime. When it is recognized that municipal, county and state police officials have limited territorial jurisdiction and when it is further observed that the Federal law enforcement agencies are limited to the powers granted to the Federal Government by the Federal Constitution, it can be clearly understood that the relationship between these officials must be, and I am happy to report, is being maintained in a spirit of cooperation, coordination and friendship. "United we stand, divided we fall", may be considered an ancient, hackneyed phrase. It may be ancient, but there still remains a large measure of truth in many ancient sayings, for the sages of old possessed time to plumb the depths of wisdom, and it is more true today than ever before that in the warfare against crime and criminals we must unite. Of ourselves, and by ourselves, we can accomplish but little. United we must and will be successful.

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In full recognition of the importance of the spirit of friendly cooperation, the Division of Investigation offers its services to the local officials in every instance wherein we find mutual interests and obligations. And in making this active offer it is not an idle or empty handed gesture. The participation of the Department of Justice through its Division of Investigation presents a personnel which has been carefully selected from a group of men between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, who are graduates of law schools of recognized standards, or are expert accountants with a requisite amount of practical experience. After the new appointees have been selected to perform the duties of Special Agents, they receive a course of intensive training and instruction in investigative procedure, ethics and methodology; in law, accountancy and Federal Procedure; in fingerprint classifications and the development of latent evidence; in the collection of crime statistics, and in many elements of scientific instruction including ballistics; document identification; the proper use of scientific equipment, including microscopes, photograph devices, ultra-violet ray machines, moulage; the application of science, particularly in the fields of physics and chemistry, to the field of crime detection; and in practical instruction

and experiences designed to most rapidly develop the new employee. After this new Special Agent has acquired the necessary experience, he is assigned to one of the twenty-three ^{four} field offices of this Division to conduct investigations in the territories covered by such field offices. This brings the employees of this Division at one time or another into practically every section of the United States, and permits the development of a personal, cordial and actively friendly relationship between the representatives of this Division and the police officials with whom they come in daily contact. This provides an adequate means of coordinating the obtaining of information desired by local officials as well as the Federal Government in even the most remote parts of the United States for the use and benefit of those who have need for such information, wherever they may be located. Through the efforts of the Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, frequently augmented by the aid of splendid local law enforcement agencies during the fiscal year 1933, convictions were obtained in 95.51% of those cases investigated by this Division which went to trial. At no time, however, are these investigators seeking convictions. They are seeking facts, and the results mentioned relate only to those cases wherein the prosecuting officials determined that the facts justified prosecutions.

This organization likewise, under the authority of Congressional legislation, collects and compiles crime statistics submitted regularly by more than 1600 police departments, which enables the publication of these statistics in such a manner as to point out crime trends and fluctuations which are problems of local and state police, and permit proper action and effort in meeting these problems. No doubt these statistics have served as a contributing factor to

the current movement of crime prevention work in our police departments since arrest records show one-fifth of those taken into custody are under twenty-one, and two-fifths are less than twenty-five years of age. Likewise, in the technical laboratory of this Division, practical and scientific studies and research in the field of criminology result in the discovery of methods successfully used in crime detection and permit the transmittal of the information describing these methods to the law enforcement agencies of the nation.

The Division of Investigation maintains the national clearing house of fingerprint identification, and here tribute must be paid to those on more than ^{6,400} 6,000 battle fronts representing the same number of law enforcement agencies who have joined with this Division in building up the largest reservoir of criminal records based on

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fingerprints in the world. The approximately four million fingerprint records are increased by 2,200 each day, with the result that, daily, approximately 1,000 identifications of arrested persons are made, disclosing a previous record of those who have been arrested and fingerprinted. These records prove of inestimable value to the police departments, sheriffs, and similar agencies to whom they are sent without cost. Obviously, these records prove a further value to the prosecutor at the time of trial and to the judge who desires to be informed as to the previous record of the criminal at the time sentence is imposed.

The Division of Investigation considers itself as being particularly fortunate in having the inspiring, enthusiastic interest and encouragement of the Honorable, the Attorney General of the United States, not only in the problems handled by this Division of Investigation, but also in the general field of law enforcement. His experience as attorney, and his practical work in the field of criminology as a prosecutor give him advantages in realizing the practical problems which all law enforcement officers are facing and real encouragement is found in his active support of logical and ethical methods in the field of crime solution.

It is a genuine pleasure to know that the cooperation and aid which the Federal Government is thus able to offer is received cordially by the law enforcement agencies of the nation, and we feel proud of the privilege of working alongside those peace-time soldiers of our country in our problems of protecting life and rights and property. These state, county, municipal, and many private law enforcement agencies have already developed into a more enlightened, a better trained and more widely experienced staff, than at any previous time in our history. The routine records of our local police, seldom attracting the attention of the public, are replete with instances of duty well done, of heroic deeds and sacrifices, and intelligent as well as devoted application to duty. The establishment of increasingly efficient identification units, automobile theft squads, and crime prevention bureaus, and the greater care in the selection and training of personnel, are evidences of the type of progress which is obviously pleasing to the great mass of American people who are keeping themselves informed relative to these developments.

The peace officers of the nation are likewise to be congratulated upon the fact that more generally than ever before police executives are being selected for reasons similar to those which determine the selection of business executives and leaders in other

fields of constructive activity. More and more attention is being given to matters of economy, methodology, planning, supervision and administration, than ever before, and a still further encouraging sign is the fact that the agencies of the law are not content with the progress that has been made, that they are not satisfied with a single burst of speed, but this progress is active and is increasing steadily and tirelessly in every phase of the work. There is no more typical example of such development than in the activities of such organizations^s as the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the International Association for Identification, which in themselves bring about a closer cooperation and a greater freedom in the exchange of ideas. As an illustration of the effectiveness of such organizations, attention is invited to the conference recently held between the Attorney General of the United States and the Emergency Crime Committee, of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which met at Washington to consider the country's crime problems. Many suggestions, designed to be of help in the warfare against crime, were recommended by this Committee including the following: Federal firearms regulation; universal fingerprinting; additional aid in financing teletype and radio system of communi-

ations by Federal agencies; a nation-wide program of police training schools with Federal assistance; use of the Interstate Commerce clause to curb racketeering; deportation of aliens convicted of felonies regardless of length of residence in this country; dissemination by the Division of Investigation of data concerning fugitives wanted by local police departments; the making available of advisory services to local police officials; the establishment of a nation-wide modus operandi system to be applied to certain crimes; the enlargement of the present single fingerprint system; the inadvisability of the establishment of a so-called American Scotland Yard, and many other suggestions which are to receive careful study and consideration.

In connection with the reference to an American Scotland Yard, I agree with the International Association of Chiefs of Police as to its inadvisability, and with the Attorney General of the United States as to its impracticability.

Scotland Yard, contrary to popular belief, is not a detective force and does not have jurisdiction throughout England or the British Isles. It is, in reality, simply the Metropolitan Police Department of Greater London, one of the 187 police forces throughout England and Wales, and has no jurisdiction outside the city of London, except

upon rare occasions when members of its Criminal Identification Department are invited by some other local police department to aid in the solution of a particular crime. This has occurred only six times within the last three years -- four times in 1931, not a single time in 1932, and only twice in 1933 up to October.

The crime problems of England are obviously not analogous to those in this country for many reasons. Scotland Yard, for instance, has general investigative jurisdiction only over Greater London, with an area of approximately 700 square miles and a population of 8,000,000. The Division of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction in the Federal crimes which it investigates over the entire United States of America, Hawaii and Alaska, with a combined area of over 3,600,000 square miles and a total population of more than 126,000,000.

Scotland Yard's Fingerprint Bureau, which acts as a clearing house of criminal information and data for the British Isles, has approximately 500,000 sets of fingerprints on file, about one-eighth the number in our own clearing house. While the annual receipt of fingerprints in the Division of Investigation, of the U. S. Department of Justice, at Washington

is approximately thirteen times greater than the number received in Scotland Yard's fingerprint bureau. This indicates a more extensive cooperation in the United States, and at the same time discloses an obviously larger amount of crime in the United States.

The comparatively small amount of crime in England and the British Isles may be attributed to many factors: (1) The homogeneity of the population of the British Isles. Despite its proximity to the Continent, England has an extremely small percentage of foreigners. There is the additional fact that the entire geographic area covered by the British Isles is less than that of some of our American states. (2) The innate respect of the average British citizen for the law and his whole-hearted cooperation with the authorities. (3) The efficient functioning of all British law enforcement agencies, particularly those in the rural districts. As stated above, there are 187 police forces scattered through the comparatively small area of the British Isles. I might add that each of these forces is highly organized and most efficiently operated.

We have our own crime problems to face, which are entirely different from those in England and in European countries generally -- the problems of one of the largest countries in the world from the standpoint of geographic area and of population. It is a problem which costs this country billions of dollars annually.

The cost of crime in this country is evidence of the fact that most crimes have for their ultimate object the same motivating factor -- monetary gain. Eliminate the possibility of such monetary gain or make it expensive for the perpetrators of crime in terms of severe sentences and the majority of crimes will cease. Such a state of affairs as stated heretofore cannot be achieved by any one law enforcement agency, Federal or State, acting alone. There must be the closest cooperation between the two. Nor can the cooperation of the most efficient law enforcement agencies in the world accomplish this purpose without the assistance of an aroused citizenry, determined to aid in every way in stamping out crime and bringing criminals to justice.

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It is often said that justice is slow in the United States.

The recent handling of a number of kidnaping cases proves that criminal justice can be speedy in this country and effectively illustrates the cooperation necessary between the Federal authorities, the state or local authorities, and the public. Some of these kidnapings were performed by highly organized and well armed bands of criminals having at their disposal rapid means of transportation and deadly weapons. For example the conspiracy to perform one of these dastardly acts occurred in one state; the actual kidnaping in another; the victim was transported to still another state, and the ransom money collected in another. After the release of the kidnaped victim, one of the conspirators fled to the west; another to the north; another to the south. A portion of the ransom money was recovered hundreds of miles away from the scene of the initial crime, while another portion of this money was exchanged at a place more than a thousand miles removed from where a part of the money was recovered. The investigation was made and brought to a conclusion. Six defendants were given sentences of life imprisonment; two were sentenced to 5 years each; another was given a 10-year suspended sentence. In addi-

tion a lawyer received $2\frac{1}{2}$ years for his part in the plot. Three other individuals received from one year and one day to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years each for harboring a fugitive, and three more are under arrest awaiting trial on the same charges, and still two others, who helped one of the criminals making escape, have received 14 months to 2 years for their offense.

It is not only the fact that these individuals were pursued over an area many times that of the entire British Isles, nor that they were captured at various points in this country farther removed from one another than the lengths of several European countries, that I would stress. Likewise, I wish to call your attention to the determined triumvirate which made possible the speedy solution of the case. I refer to the local authorities, to the Federal authorities, and last, but not least, to the public.

The Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, which has had nation-wide jurisdiction in this class of case since the passing of the Federal Kidnaping Law in June, 1932, could never have solved this case without the whole-hearted and splendid cooperation and assistance of the local and state authorities which rendered such invaluable assistance in many sections of the country.

It is obvious that the state and local authorities could not have solved it unaided by the Federal Government, since none of them had investigative jurisdiction over the entire area covered by the numerous activities of the many individuals involved.

The Federal forces and those of the state and local authorities which joined hands in the solution of this case, would have been greatly handicapped despite their best efforts had it not been for the expeditious and helpful cooperation and aid of the public, in this particular instance, typified by the family of the kidnaped victim and the myriad of good citizens, many of whose names will never be known, who so patriotically lent their aid and assistance to both local and Federal officials. These citizens promptly notified the responsible law enforcement agencies of the commission of the offense; they gave every encouragement and active support to the officials during the investigation and the prosecution; they testified fearlessly and courageously served as jurors. Their acts gave rise to a belief that the American public no longer desires to see the vicious criminal characterized as a hero, but prefers that he be painted in his true light, as a parasite on our social structure.

And there you have what to my mind is necessary to eventually bring about the solution of any major crime problem arising in this country. The example is typical of hundreds of other cases which are regularly handled in the United States each year which bring hundreds of criminals into the courts for prosecution. It further exemplifies a vigorous attitude on the part of each of three cooperating elements, the local officials, the Federal officials, and the public, which constitutes a determined triumvirate, and when determined, I believe it is invincible.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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(b)(7)(C)

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(k)(4)

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(b)(9)

(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
311 Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

November 24, 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Reference is made to your memorandum dated November 22, 1933 relative to a telephone call from Colonel Gates for a very short and brief article relative to accomplishments in the field of law enforcement during the last six months.

In accordance with instructions I called at Colonel Gates' office and he was absent. I conferred with his secretary to enquire if she knew of anything of the details and purposes of the memorandum or concerning the length and scope so that it could be prepared consistent with his ideas. She claimed that she did not know of the request concerning such article but would suggest that I subsequently communicate with Colonel Gates. Following Colonel Gates return from luncheon I enquired with him telephonically as to his desires and referred specifically to his telephonic request to the Director for such information and he stated that he already had everything that was needed. I asked what he had and he stated that the article was entitled "A determined Triumvirate in the War Against Crime." I informed Colonel Gates that that article was one which had been prepared for use in the Hearst Newspapers and he stated he understood that, that that was what he had telephoned Mr. Hoover about and that the article was now on his desk and that satisfied all his requirements for information of this type.

Again enquiring specifically if his telephoned request was for any supplemental information, he said--"No, the article he had was the one he had in mind." He also stated that he had enquired of his secretary to see if anything else was outstanding and she informed him that there was not. It thus appears that this requirement is satisfied and I advised both [redacted] and Mr. Quinn of this fact.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

100-62-6

NOV 29 1933

H. H. Clegg

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 27 1933

HHC

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FILE



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December 28, 1933.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hughes.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Ladd.....

W.A.D.

MEMORANDUM

Colonel Gates telephoned this morning to advise that Miss Rice had just informed him that the Hearst papers will not use the article previously referred to, and that she will return it some time today.

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INDEXED

JAN 2 - 1934

80-63-7

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 29 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLEGG
TULOUS

Mr. Nathan ✓
 Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Carson ✓
 Mr. Egan ✓
 Mr. Gurnea ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Hendon ✓
 Mr. Jones ✓
 Mr. Quinn ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Mr. Locke ✓

W.H.A.S.

December 26, 1933

MEMORANDUM

Colonel Gates telephoned to advise that he had gotten in touch with Miss Rice, whose married name is Mrs. Sherlock Cunningham, and that she resides in Hyattsville, Maryland. Colonel Gates stated that Miss Rice advised him that she would call Mr. T. G. Renk (?) of the Hearst papers and report to him, Colonel Gates, tomorrow morning.

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JAN 8 - 1934

80-63-8
 2
 CLEGG
 WOLSON

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

August 24, 1934.

MEMORANDUM.

During telephone conversation this morning, Mr. Fay at New York advised that Mr. J. C. Brown, of the Hearst Metrotone News (a weekly) called upon him and wanted information relative to the situation in the Middle West, for use in an editorial. Mr. Fay said he gave him copies of the Identification Orders and some ballistics information. Mr. Brown stated he was coming to Washington next week. He indicated to Mr. Fay that he is interested in the Identification Unit, and Mr. Fay suggested that he would probably call at the Division.

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Hearst Co

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. Schilder.....	
Mr. Tamm.....	

B
W.H. ...

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&
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AUG 28 1934

80-63-9

TOLSON
AUG 27

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JSE

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August 27, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

Mr. J. C. Brown of the Hearst Metrotone News, called at my office today accompanied by Mr. Smith of the International News Service. Mr. Brown desired to make a movie tone of some of the work of the Identification Division and was interested in the booklet entitled "The War on Crime". He was furnished a copy of this booklet, and was referred to your office.

Respectfully,

J. S. Egan
J. S. Egan.

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&
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80-63-10

SEP 1 1934

JSE

Tolson

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

August 27, 1934.

JSE

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

With further reference to my previous memorandum regarding the visit of Mr. J. C. Brown of the Hearst Metrotone News, he went to your office and was informed that you were out of the City. He talked to Mr. Quinn who informed him that the nature of the publicity he desired would have to be approved by the Department. He stated he was anxious to get this movie tone reel of our work but felt that he would now go to the Department and secure permission through the Attorney General. He also stated that he might contact Mr. Keenan. I told him that the proper contact would be the Attorney General an then this Division, and not Mr. Keenan. I also suggested that he write a letter to you setting forth the information he desired and an appropriate reply will be given him.

Respectfully,

J. S. Egan
J. S. Egan.

RECORDED
&
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80-6311

SEP 1 1934

J. S. Egan

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

Quinn
80-63-12

TDQ:

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August 29, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

With regard to Mr. Egan's memoranda addressed to you on August 27, 1934, with regard to Mr. J. C. Brown of the Hearst Metrotone News, please be informed that Mr. Brown conferred with me on August 27th and stated that the Hearst Metrotone News desired to obtain at the earliest possible date flashes of the identification unit and the crime laboratory and a thirty-word talk by the Director concerning the crime situation in this country today. Mr. Brown apparently got his idea from the booklet entitled "War on Crime" and wants the movie reel to follow that booklet. He also stated that it was his intention to talk with the Attorney General and get him to say a few words and also Mr. Keenan.

I informed him that the Director had consistently refused to go on the air or to pose for movie reels in view of the fact that the pressure of other duties precluded this. Mr. Brown, in my opinion, is a highpowered salesman and apparently would not take "no" for an answer. He was somewhat persistent in this matter. I informed him that I would gladly call this to your attention and if he so desired, he could communicate with the Division at a later date to secure a definite decision in the premises.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn

T. D. Quinn.

RECORDED
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80-63-12

Let's see

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

September 17, 1934.

JJE
b7c

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Pursuant to your telephonic instructions Mr. Brown of the Metro-Tone News called at this office last Friday with reference to the taking of some "shots" of the Identification Unit, but decided to postpone the taking of any pictures until clearer weather prevailed. He came to the Identification Unit today and took long shots of the Typing Section and the Technical Section. A number of close-up pictures were then made of the Technical Section employees classifying and searching fingerprints, as well as some shots of the mechanical sorting and punching machine, and some photos in the Single Fingerprint Section of employees conducting a search and examining an object on which latent fingerprints had been developed. Mr. Brown also wanted a picture of one of the experts in the Technical Laboratory making an examination through one of the microscopes, and arrangements were made for Mr. Coffey to pose for this shot. In addition, he was interested in obtaining a photograph of the section in the Card Index files where there are maintained the nicknames of criminals and a photograph was made of an employee holding a number of these cards and calling off several of the names appearing thereon, which were recorded on the microphone.

Mr. Brown was also interested in obtaining some photographs of the confiscated guns on exhibit in your reception room and he was informed that it would be necessary for him to take this matter up with you for the purpose of obtaining permission.

With respect to including the photographs of Al Capone and "Baby Face" Nelson, I told Mr. Brown, in accordance with your instructions, that it would be necessary for him to obtain permission from Mr. Carusi before these photographs could be obtained and he stated that it would be preferable for them not to be included in the news reel.

Respectfully,


John J. Edwards.

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70-63-12
SEP 20 1934
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JEM

September 17, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Special Agent Sackett, of the Los Angeles Office, was in this morning, and spoke to me concerning the column of Mr. Arthur Brisbane, in which have appeared over a period of several months, several comments of a critical or ridiculing character of the work and activities of this Division. I told Mr. Sackett that I had noted these articles and that I believed that Mr. Brisbane was desirous of being sincere and truthful in his statements and I felt that it might be helpful if Mr. Brisbane was enlightened as to exactly what the work of the Division is and what it is trying to do. I stated that I had noted at least one article in which Mr. Brisbane had made statements concerning conduct of Agents of this Division which were without a scintilla of foundation. Mr. Sackett said he knew Mr. Brisbane well, and he believed he could inform him upon what the Division is doing and of the type of men it has. I impressed upon Mr. Sackett that I did not wish him to convey in any way the impression that we were criticizing Mr. Brisbane for his expressions or desired to in any way censure his column. I stated that our sole purpose was to be informative as I assumed that Mr. Brisbane wanted the facts, and assuming that, I felt that we were within perfect propriety to advise him of the true facts.

I told him that he might extend to Mr. Brisbane an invitation to visit Washington and go through our organization in order that he might see its operations at first hand.

Mr. Sackett suggested the desirability of having the photographs of some of the most notorious fugitives which we are seeking placed in the Hearst Metrotone News Reel which appears weekly on all news screens. I stated that I thought this would be a very practical idea and he inquired as to whether I had any objection to his mentioning this to Mr. Brisbane and suggesting to Mr. Brisbane that they might wish to contact me further concerning this matter. I told him that I had no objection to this, but of course I could not approve the same and would have to submit it to the Department for approval if the material was submitted to me, but that it did seem to me that the flashing of the photographs of some of the most notorious criminals in the news reel with a description of their outstanding characteristics might result in their apprehension, as it was a fact that the photographs of criminals appearing in some of the detective magazines had resulted in the apprehension of these individuals, and certainly it would be applicable to the news reel which reaches a much larger public.

- 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. Nease
- Mr. ...

RECORDED 80-63-14
&
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

2 copies

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JEH:

b7c

September 19, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Agent Sackett telephoned from New York this morning. He stated he had called to see Mr. Arthur Brisbane, but was informed by his secretary that Mr. Brisbane had left about an hour before to take his wife, who is quite ill, to Cambridge. The secretary stated that under ordinary circumstances Mr. Brisbane would be glad to see him on the train, but because of his wife's condition he wished to spend all of his time with her. However, Mr. Sackett stated that Mr. Brisbane will return Monday. I suggested to Mr. Sackett that since he has come this far, he remain in New York in order to see Mr. Brisbane Monday. Mr. Sackett felt confident that there would be no question of his being able to see Mr. Brisbane Monday. I suggested to Mr. Sackett that he report to the New York Office to see if he can render any assistance there in the meantime.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
.....

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. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
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U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice
P. O. Box #987,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 21, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith an editorial which appeared in the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph of Sept. 20th, entitled "War Against Protected Crime Should be Started in the Legislature," which, I believe, will be of considerable interest to the Division.

The Sun-Telegraph is a Hearst newspaper and I have learned from Dwight Lee, the local editor, that the Editorial was not prepared in Pittsburgh but has been published nationally by the Hearst Syndicate. This is for the Division's information.

Very truly yours,

J. J. Waters
J. J. WATERS,
Special Agent in Charge.

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Encl.(1)

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N.
Stat. in this
P. B. Crime
Division

*Now brought for
9/23/34
L. J. F.*

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SEP 21 1934
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War Against Crime Should Be Started in the Legislature

POLICE COMMISSIONER O'RYAN, of New York City, in a fraternal address at William College, asserted that **TEN THOUSAND CRIMINALS** carry on their nefarious trades in the metropolis.

And the situation **NATIONALLY** is just as bad as the Police Commissioner indicated it to be in New York. Only a few months ago the National Crime Commission issued a set of crime statistics, which had been carefully checked against the reports of the United States Department of Justice and of a large insurance company which has to cope with crime problems.

These statistics showed that **EACH YEAR** the following crimes are committed in the United States:

- 1—Twelve thousand murders.
- 2—Three thousand kidnappings.
- 3—Fifty thousand robberies.
- 4—Five thousand cases of arson.
- 5—One hundred thousand assaults.
- 6—Forty thousand burglaries.

WHAT it all costs the American people is another side of the sordid story.

The complete cost is not determinable. But the compilations of the National Crime Commission have accounted for **THIRTEEN THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR** chargeable to the items of prevention and punishment upkeep of jails and prisons and loss of property by fraud and arson. And in addition, it is estimated that **TWO THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR** goes to the illicit traffic in habit forming narcotics.

Summed up, the nation's crime bill amounts in one year

to **FIVE TIMES** the cost of the Panama Canal and to **THREE TIMES** the annual cost of the country's public school system. Plainly enough, therefore, the New York Commissioner of Police pointed an accusing finger at one of the sorest blemishes in our American civilization.

There is, of course, an obvious resort to the Commissioner's comments.

Why—it may be asked—do our police departments permit such deplorable conditions? But the plain fact is that **THE POLICE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE.**

SOME few policemen are crooked, to be sure, but the vast majority of them are brave and honest men. Look up the records and see how many policemen are shot to death every year in valiant efforts to prevent crimes and to uphold the law.

Not policemen, but **POLITICIANS** and **LOW-GRADE LAWYERS** must be blamed for the hideous prevalence of crime in every important community of America.

On this point Commissioner O'Ryan said: "Professional criminals in the City of New York, as an example, are apprehended and arraigned by **THE THOUSANDS**, with evidence adequate to secure conviction.

"It is **AFTER** the police department has functioned that the organized criminal system for the scuttling of justice begins.

"This scuttling process is carried out with an amazing success.

"How is it possible?
"It is possible because minorities, **EVEN WHEN OPERATING WITH CRIMINAL INTENT, are frequently stronger**

IN THE HALLS OF THE LEGISLATURES than the unorganized, law-abiding majorities."
And that is **PICTURESSLY** true!

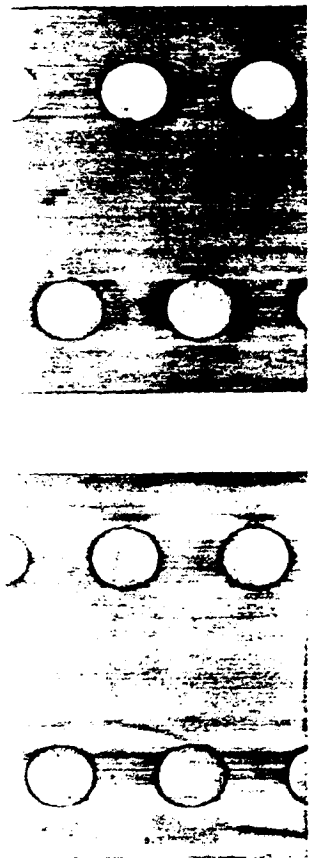
OUR Legislatures, packed with lawyers—generally with **INFERIOR** lawyers, both as to character and ability—are **PRIMARILY** responsible for the abuses and failures of criminal justice; **SECONDARILY** responsible are subservient political judges and incompetent or indolent prosecutors; and the local political "leaders" who influence these officials; and **ULTIMATELY** responsible are the lawyers at large—essentially, the respectable but complaisant bar associations—who tolerate the nauseating mess instead of **CLEANING IT UP.**

But the foul situation **CAN BE CLEANED UP**—at the elections this coming November, if the people so will. For first of all, **THE LEGISLATURES** must be purged. In every state holding legislative elections this year, therefore, let there be an American justice campaign.

Let the bar associations, the civic organizations and **ESPECIALLY THE WOMEN'S CLUBS** make and publish a list of those legislators now seeking re-election who have **OPPOSED** good bills and **SUPPORTED** bad bills affecting criminal justice.

THE records of the Legislatures themselves will furnish the facts, and if the facts are sufficiently advertised, the people will act!

Let every recalcitrant legislator, who has given aid and comfort to the criminal element in our communities, be ignominiously retired from public life, where **TRAITORS** to the public **DO NOT BELONG.**



RECORDED

90-65-18

September 26, 1934

Mr. Dwight Fee,
Editor,
The Sun Telegraph,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Fee:

Mr. J. J. Waters, Special Agent in Charge of the Pittsburgh office of this Division, has forwarded me a copy of the editorial entitled, "War Against Protected Crime Should be Started in the Legislature", which appeared in your publication under date of September 20, 1934, and which I understand was published in all Scripps-Howard papers.

I read this editorial with interest and was particularly impressed by that part of it which stressed the innate integrity and honesty of the average police officer.

In this connection I am enclosing a copy of an address which I delivered before the Criminal Law Section at the Fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American Bar Association at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 30, 1934, from which you will note at Page 14, lines 10 to 18, I stressed practically the same thought in these words:

FILES SECTION
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★ SEP 27 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

"The average law enforcement officer is a loyal public servant. Remove him from the blighting influence of politics, pay him a decent wage, support him with the proper kind of public spirit, and you will have no need for theories or projects with which to defeat crime's reign of lawlessness."

With my best wishes and kind regards, I beg to re-

main

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Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #812945.
cc Pittsburgh

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cc - G. H. [unclear]

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September 24, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The Hearst Metrotone News called and advised that they had contacted Mr. Clegg in New York yesterday with reference to photographing the Division's exhibit in the Mayflower and had been referred to the Division in Washington for authority. I advised that they would certainly be welcome to photograph the exhibit. The Metrotone News officials would like to have a Division representative make some comments about the exhibit. I advised that the official in charge of the Metrotone Unit should contact Mr. Whitley and tell him of their desires and that Mr. Whitley would be permitted to make some statement concerning the exhibit after the Division had an opportunity to approve the script of any statement made by Mr. Whitley.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

2 copies.

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&
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80-63-17
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SEP 28 1934

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

WHDL

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Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

September 18, 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. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....

In compliance with your oral instructions of yesterday, I obtained from the File room those copies of clippings from Mr. Arthur Brisbane's columns, which we discussed, in addition to other similar clippings from Mr. Brisbane's column containing derogatory references to the Division, and went over them carefully with Mr. Sackett.

In addition, the following data was furnished Mr. Sackett which he stated he would make available to Mr. Brisbane:

- Chart #34-40 Relation Between Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1933.
- Chart #34-39 Monthly Crime Trends for Cities of 100,000 Population and Over, January to December 1933.
- Chart #34-38 Monthly Trends (Daily Average) Burglary, January 1930 - December, 1933.
- Chart #34-37 Monthly Trends (Daily Average) Robbery, January 1930 - December 1933.
- Chart #34-36-A Persons Held for Prosecution, 1933.
- Chart #34-36 Persons Held for Prosecution, 1933.
- Chart #34-41 Identity of John Dillinger Confirmed by Fingerprints.

- Uniform Crime Reports - First and Second Quarterly Bulletins, (Volume 5, Numbers 1 and 2).
- Uniform Crime Reports, 1932 - 1933.
- The Establishment of a Technical Laboratory in the Division of Investigation.
- Training of Personnel.
- Installation of a Single Fingerprint File.
- The Division of Investigation.
- Civil Identification.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

20-63-18
Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester
W. H. D. Lester.

SEP 29 1934

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September 28, 1934

IDENTIFICATION, CRIME STATISTICS, AND
TECHNICAL LABORATORY FUNCTIONS OF THE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

During the first six months of 1934, the Division of Investigation examined 173,768 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards received from law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The records examined did not include fingerprint records representing commitments to jails or penal institutions or prints representing arrests for violations of Federal Laws.

As has been true during the past two years, the number of individuals arrested who were 19 years of age was greater than the number for any other single age group. Females constituted 11,971, or 6.9 percent, of the 173,768 arrest records examined.

In 61,347, or 35.3 percent, of the cases the individuals involved already had fingerprint records on file. In 44,329 cases the records showed previous convictions. Further study of the crime histories of the individuals involved disclosed that in 1611 cases the individuals were on parole at the time they were currently arrested. In addition, there were 3,933 cases in which although there was no affirmative showing that the individuals had been paroled, the current arrests were made within the period of prior unexpired sentences. This makes a total of 5,544 instances in which the current arrests were made while the individuals were on parole, or for some reason were at liberty prior to the expiration of previous sentences, and this number constitutes 12.5 percent of the 44,329 previous convictions disclosed by the records. The compilation shows further that in the majority of the 5,544 instances, the individuals were previously convicted of major offenses and were currently charged with serious crimes.

The fingerprint files of the Division of Investigation contain over four and one-half million fingerprint records, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. Fingerprint records are received in the Identification Unit of the Division in Washington at the rate of 2,500 per day from 6,979 law enforcement organizations located throughout the United States and foreign countries. The subjects of over 46.8 percent of all fingerprints received are identified as having prior criminal records. Within thirty-six hours after a fingerprint record is received in Washington, a reply is in the mails giving the peace officer the criminal record as shown by the files of the Identification Unit. This service is furnished entirely free of cost to all duly constituted law enforcement agencies in the United States and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Division of Investigation, has continuously invited all law enforcement agencies to contribute to these files.

An average of 365 fugitives, wanted in various parts of the country for all kinds of crimes are located each month through the medium of the Division's fingerprint files. Most of these individuals give aliases when arrested and many of them are picked up some distance from the localities which are seeking their apprehension.

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 8,271 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.

The Division also maintains at Washington a Technical Laboratory for the study of questioned documents involving analyses of handwriting, typewriting, encauses, paper texture, et cetera, as well as matters arising within the sciences of ballistics,

- 1 -

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.

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.

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 25, 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

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; Kidnaping; 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 923 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^{or}, 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

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

July 12, 1934

STATISTICS COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS RECEIVED IN THE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1934.

During the first six months of 1934 the Division of Investigation examined 173,768 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards received from law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The records examined did not include prints representing commitments to jails or penal institutions or prints representing arrests for violations of Federal Laws.

As has been true during the past two years, the number of individuals arrested who were 19 years of age was greater than the number for any other single age group. In the following instances serious charges were placed against individuals 19 years of age:

Larceny-theft	1,510
Burglary-breaking or entering	1,268
Auto theft	585
Robbery	583
Assault	373
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	129
Criminal homicide	100
Total	<u>4,548</u>

It will be observed that the above figures constitute more than one-half of the arrests of 19-year-old individuals.

Females constituted 11,971 (6.9%) of the 173,768 arrest records examined.

In 61,347 (35.3%) cases the individuals involved already had fingerprint records on file in the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation. Six of each ten charged with violation of the narcotic drug laws had previous fingerprint cards on file and four of each ten charged with robbery, embezzlement, fraud, forgery or counterfeiting had similar prior records.

In addition to the 61,347 instances in which the individuals represented had previous fingerprint cards in the files of the Division, there were 3,899 cases in which the current records bore notations indicating previous criminal histories of the persons concerned, making a total of 65,246 instances in which there were data regarding previous criminal activities of the individuals represented. In 44,329 of these cases (67.9%) the records showed previous convictions. Convictions for serious offenses were revealed as follows:

Criminal homicide	522
Robbery	2,395
Assault	2,158
Burglary-breaking or entering	6,090
Larceny - theft	9,297
Auto theft	1,856
Embezzlement and fraud	1,427
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,644
Narcotic drug laws	1,239
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	637
Total	<u>27,265</u>

It will be observed that the 27,265 previous convictions for major offenses constitute 61.5% of the total prior convictions disclosed by the records.

Further study of the criminal histories of the individuals involved disclosed that in 1,611 cases the individuals were on parole at the time they were currently arrested. In addition, there were 3,933 cases in which although there was no affirmative showing that the individuals had been paroled, the current arrests were made within the period of prior unexpired sentences. This makes a total of 5,544 instances in which the current arrests were made while the individuals were on parole or for some reason were at liberty prior to the expiration of previous sentences; and this number constitutes 12.5% of the 44,329 previous convictions disclosed by the records. The compilation shows further that in the majority of the 5,544 instances the individuals were previously convicted of major offenses and were currently charged with serious crimes.

Whites were represented by 125,581 of the arrest records examined during the first six months of 1934, and Negroes by 39,913. The remaining races were represented as follows:

Indian	689
Chinese	608
Japanese	118
Mexican	5,597
All others	1,262

For comparative purposes it is believed best to present the figures in terms of the number of such individuals in the general population of the country. Expressed in terms of the number per 100,000, foreign-born whites arrested numbered 104.0, native whites 164.7 and Negroes 493.4. It should be observed in this connection that the figure representing native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. The compilation showing the proportion of each of the above three race groups charged with individual offenses discloses that for homicide, assault and carrying concealed weapons the number of foreign-born individuals exceeds the number of native whites, whereas the number of Negroes exceeds both classes of whites by a large margin.

The tabulation of data from fingerprint records obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand, one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate offenses. At the end of June there were 4,372,619 fingerprint records and 5,501,084 index cards containing names or aliases of individuals with records on file in the Divi-

sion of Investigation at Washington. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first six months of 1934, more than 46 were identified with data in the files of the Division. During the same period, 2,164 fugitives from justice were identified through fingerprint records and information as to the whereabouts of those fugitives was immediately transmitted to the law enforcement officers or agencies desiring to apprehend them.

The number of police departments, peace officers and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the Division at the end of June totaled 6,774.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS

January 1, 1934 - June 30, 1934

Offense charged	NUMBER			PER CENT		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	3,259	2,967	292	1.9	1.8	2.4
Robbery	7,725	7,387	338	4.4	4.6	2.8
Assault	12,753	11,801	952	7.3	7.3	8.0
Burglary-breaking or entering	16,110	15,857	253	9.3	9.8	2.1
Larceny-theft	23,924	21,870	2,054	13.8	13.5	17.2
Auto theft	5,669	5,561	108	3.3	3.4	0.9
Embezzlement and fraud	4,984	4,676	308	2.9	2.9	2.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,799	1,650	149	1.0	1.0	1.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,359	2,138	221	1.4	1.3	1.9
Rape	2,121	2,121	-	1.2	1.3	0.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice ...	2,112	659	1,453	1.2	0.4	12.1
Other sex offenses	2,635	2,177	458	1.5	1.4	3.8
Narcotic drug laws	1,995	1,786	209	1.1	1.1	1.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	3,100	3,030	70	1.8	1.9	0.6
Offenses against family and children ...	2,019	1,937	82	1.2	1.2	0.7
Liquor laws	4,352	3,945	407	2.5	2.4	3.4
Driving while intoxicated	4,391	4,297	94	2.5	2.7	0.8
Road and driving laws	718	709	9	0.4	0.4	0.1
Parking violations	7	7	-	*	*	0.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws ...	1,363	1,339	24	0.8	0.8	0.2
Disorderly conduct	7,776	7,011	765	4.5	4.3	6.4
Drunkenness	13,761	13,103	658	7.9	8.1	5.5
Vagrancy	11,837	10,902	935	6.8	6.8	7.8
Gambling	2,363	2,306	62	1.4	1.4	0.5
Suspicion	21,356	20,013	1,343	12.3	12.4	11.2
Not stated	2,408	2,242	160	1.4	1.4	1.3
All other offenses	10,867	10,300	567	6.2	6.4	4.7
Totals	173,768	161,797	11,971	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS

January 1, 1934 - June 30, 1934

Offense charged	Not	Under										
	known	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Criminal homicide	5	4	10	16	43	75	100	116	112	140	137	137
Robbery	7	13	34	125	311	491	583	470	569	524	482	438
Assault	18	12	14	89	183	265	373	382	487	479	538	540
Burglary-breaking or entering	26	164	194	878	1,296	1,390	1,268	959	947	879	841	729
Larceny-theft	24	217	190	647	1,034	1,425	1,510	1,154	1,205	1,101	1,094	1,019
Auto theft	10	22	66	338	555	636	585	429	348	328	304	250
Embezzlement and fraud	3	-	1	10	26	44	96	99	107	109	149	172
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	3	1	3	24	40	70	82	67	80	59	63	74
Forgery and counterfeiting	2	4	2	15	34	62	68	79	77	98	107	90
Rape	5	4	2	31	67	126	132	127	122	142	115	111
Prostitution and commercialized vice ..	1	1	1	15	11	43	61	64	112	161	166	168
Other sex offenses	2	3	3	28	40	74	97	100	106	129	128	108
Narcotic drug laws	1	-	-	4	15	21	26	35	43	58	67	60
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8	2	4	48	78	113	129	123	144	148	125	154
Offenses against family and children ..	4	14	5	12	7	18	21	41	42	51	88	58
Liquor laws	7	5	5	19	18	68	93	91	124	151	165	147
Driving while intoxicated	8	-	-	5	15	43	69	81	131	139	165	168
Road and driving laws	-	-	-	2	4	28	46	30	34	44	41	40
Parking violations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws ..	1	2	-	8	31	63	71	67	83	82	91	70
Disorderly conduct	9	15	14	87	165	286	378	282	373	357	379	361
Drunkenness	10	2	1	32	57	162	274	272	338	427	450	469
Vagrancy	13	21	30	135	298	570	678	533	568	577	554	547
Gambling	7	-	1	8	16	47	54	69	64	89	74	83
Suspicion	44	81	100	227	487	890	1,101	925	1,041	1,075	1,051	1,010
Not stated	5	-	8	40	58	101	108	95	98	102	103	112
All other offenses	14	106	80	190	387	607	642	527	552	504	504	459
Totals	237	693	768	3,033	5,276	7,718	8,675	7,217	7,908	7,954	7,981	7,594

ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS (Continued)

January 1, 1934 - June 30, 1934

Offense charged	AGE						Total all ages
	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	673	517	401	305	201	267	3,259
Robbery	1,650	970	540	271	125	122	7,725
Assault	2,594	2,191	1,664	1,133	802	989	12,753
Burglary-breaking or entering	2,582	1,677	989	572	361	358	16,110
Armed robbery-theft	4,137	3,121	2,265	1,549	1,012	1,220	23,924
Auto theft	875	496	237	113	47	30	5,669
Embezzlement and fraud	850	955	802	674	394	493	4,984
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	336	263	213	157	100	164	1,799
Forgery and counterfeiting	477	403	314	222	141	164	2,359
Rape	369	235	143	123	93	144	2,121
Prostitution and commercialized vice ..	523	307	222	130	52	74	2,112
Other sex offenses	467	355	295	228	176	296	2,635
Narcotic drug laws	339	429	321	232	135	189	1,995
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. ...	662	447	338	246	143	188	3,100
Offenses against family and children ..	395	387	329	256	143	148	2,019
Liquor laws	836	723	564	492	355	489	4,352
Driving while intoxicated	772	815	651	575	351	403	4,391
Road and driving laws	148	106	65	49	45	36	718
Parking violations	2	3	-	-	-	-	7
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws ..	259	207	132	90	52	54	1,333
Disorderly conduct	1,442	1,211	851	614	400	552	7,773
Drunkenness	2,304	2,261	2,068	1,724	1,193	1,717	13,781
Vagrancy	2,169	1,685	1,101	803	599	956	11,837
Gambling	442	442	341	263	166	202	2,368
Suspicion	4,124	3,413	2,225	1,454	990	1,118	21,356
Not stated	470	381	288	178	112	149	2,408
All other offenses	1,872	1,419	1,015	792	493	699	10,267
Totals	31,769	25,419	18,374	13,245	8,686	11,221	173,768

ART. 3525

Jan. 1, 1934-June 30, 1934

Offense charged

Total

Previous
fingerprint
record

Criminal homicide	3259	648
Robbery	7725	3271
Assault	12753	3699
Burglary-breaking or entering	16110	5900
Larceny-theft	23924	8903
Auto theft	5669	1968
Embezzlement and fraud	4984	2092
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1799	441
Forgery and counterfeiting	2359	966
Rape	2121	479
Prostitution and commercialized vice ..	2112	678
Other sex offenses	2335	643
Narcotic drug laws	1995	1193
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. ..	3100	877
Offenses against family and children ..	2019	459
Liquor laws	4352	1196
Driving while intoxicated	4391	869
Road and driving laws	718	152
Parking violations	7	3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws ..	1363	335
Disorderly conduct	7776	2805
Drunkemness	13761	4703
Vagrancy	11337	5423
Gambling	2368	524
Suspicion	21356	8551
Not stated	2408	941
All other offenses	10867	3621
Totals	173,768	61,347

PERCENTAGE WITH PREVIOUS FINGERPRINT RECORDS

ARRESTS

January 1 - June 30, 1934

Offense	Per cent
Narcotic drug laws	60.1
Vagrancy	45.8
Parking violations*	42.9
Robbery	42.3
Embezzlement and fraud	42.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	40.9
Suspicion	40.0
Larceny-theft	37.2
Burglary-breaking or entering	36.6
Disorderly conduct	36.1
Auto theft	34.7
Drunkenness	34.2
All other offenses	33.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	32.1
Assault	29.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	28.3
Liquor laws	27.5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	24.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing ..	24.5
Other sex offenses	24.5
Offenses against family and children	22.7
Rape	22.6
Gambling	22.1
Road and driving laws	21.2
Criminal homicide	19.9
Driving while intoxicated	19.8

*Only seven fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violations of parking regulations.

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND FINGERPRINTED

January 1, 1934 - June 30, 1934

Offense charged	Offense of which Previously Convicted													
	Crim. hon.	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezz. & fraud	Stolen property	Forgery & ctft.	Rape	Prost. & com. vice	Sex off.	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	16	41	40	52	66	12	6	4	11	4	5	3	12	7
Robbery	37	366	111	361	494	134	45	22	57	15	23	13	30	65
Murder	69	142	403	254	394	71	37	18	31	25	32	20	38	65
Burglary-breaking or entering	26	213	185	1,360	1,112	204	67	31	105	31	12	23	43	54
Larceny-theft	54	272	257	954	2,306	238	154	50	227	46	69	38	194	80
Auto theft	10	73	46	187	355	247	31	8	52	11	5	12	4	21
Embezzlement and fraud	9	50	27	83	268	49	326	5	186	9	9	5	24	6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2	16	17	57	63	9	4	4	10	2	5	4	8	3
Forgery and counterfeiting	1	21	17	47	136	31	94	4	217	4	4	6	17	5
Rape	6	17	20	41	63	23	6	-	7	15	3	9	6	6
Prostitution and commercialized vice ..	2	13	20	15	37	6	2	1	7	3	113	22	11	5
Other sex offenses	-	17	25	35	59	12	19	4	12	19	10	47	9	8
Narcotic drug laws	4	25	25	74	160	11	8	1	21	1	14	6	394	7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. ...	17	44	52	99	137	31	10	6	17	6	7	4	4	26
Offenses against family and children...	-	6	31	16	45	9	8	3	4	3	3	7	-	1
Liquor laws	18	28	28	58	93	23	11	8	17	3	19	9	14	14
Driving while intoxicated	4	16	20	40	58	27	8	4	18	4	6	10	6	12
Food and driving laws	3	3	4	12	17	2	-	1	4	2	-	1	1	1
Traffic violations	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws ...	3	3	14	23	49	11	4	2	6	3	1	3	1	5
Disorderly conduct	25	107	121	207	324	52	36	10	41	18	23	21	42	38
Drunkenness	32	101	148	285	446	62	75	13	96	16	35	38	48	37
Vagrancy	37	148	129	489	733	114	113	16	106	20	56	42	109	37
Gambling	3	13	18	23	34	4	9	3	3	3	4	6	7	1
Suspicion	92	437	228	851	1,287	302	224	51	261	63	56	55	178	67
Not stated	12	54	25	85	147	43	24	5	50	7	5	8	9	9
All other offenses	40	169	147	380	414	129	66	17	78	24	21	39	30	57
Totals	522	2,395	2,158	6,090	9,297	1,856	1,427	291	1,644	357	540	451	1,239	637

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND FINGERPRINTED - (Continued)

January 1, 1934 - June 30, 1934

Offense of Which Previously Convicted

Offense charged	Family & Child ren	Liquor laws	D.W.I.	Road & dr. laws	Parking viol.	Other T & M.V.L.	Dis. conduct	Drunk- enness	Vag- rancy	Gam- bling	Suspi- cion	Not stated	All oth- er of- fenses	Total
Criminal homicide	3	37	6	2	-	8	23	27	13	5	-	4	25	432
Robbery	12	115	16	13	1	19	88	65	109	18	17	18	112	2,376
Assault	33	168	27	22	1	39	224	182	104	34	8	29	106	2,576
Wage-breaking or entering	32	165	25	8	1	49	154	150	214	19	22	38	209	4,552
Archeny-theft	47	231	55	25	-	59	266	292	460	30	48	45	316	6,853
Auto theft	9	47	11	5	-	21	40	52	63	4	3	12	56	1,385
Embezzlement and fraud	11	64	11	6	-	11	32	40	99	13	10	9	52	1,414
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1	23	3	3	-	15	16	10	11	2	4	9	15	316
Forgery and counterfeiting	4	25	4	4	-	6	7	14	21	5	1	4	27	726
Rape	3	27	3	7	1	3	22	20	10	1	2	5	14	340
Prostitution and commercialized vice ..	4	30	2	1	-	-	44	24	29	3	3	2	8	407
Other sex offenses	6	22	7	5	-	7	28	32	25	4	3	4	20	439
Narcotic drug laws	1	30	5	1	-	2	37	18	60	11	3	3	24	946
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. ...	4	33	3	5	-	10	37	32	29	4	8	8	22	655
Offenses against family and children ..	44	18	3	2	-	2	16	19	6	4	1	3	11	265
Liquor laws	6	223	11	2	-	7	23	50	26	5	-	6	44	751
Driving while intoxicated	3	77	97	13	-	10	21	82	18	7	1	3	29	594
Road and driving laws	-	12	2	3	-	4	2	5	3	-	-	-	-	3
Traffic violations	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under traffic and motor vehicle laws ..	3	22	11	5	-	18	4	11	8	2	1	2	10	225
Disorderly conduct	23	85	25	10	-	26	276	156	121	20	10	20	100	1,940
Drunkenness	31	188	102	32	-	28	175	1,101	235	14	10	18	162	3,528
Vagrancy	27	139	29	14	-	12	169	270	745	19	18	19	206	3,816
Gambling	2	34	1	-	-	5	23	7	20	34	2	1	10	270
Suspicion	36	325	40	19	-	52	191	307	531	24	61	39	312	6,089
Not stated	9	40	1	4	-	9	23	29	33	1	8	12	34	686
All other offenses	59	125	24	10	1	20	139	152	136	10	11	152	208	2,658
Totals	413	2,305	524	221	5	443	2,088	3,147	3,129	293	255	466	2,136	44,329

ARRESTS

January 1, 1934 - June 30, 1934

Offense charged	Current arrest in per- iod of parole	Current arrest in per- iod of previous sentence	Total
Criminal homicide	9	56	65
Robbery	93	538	421
Assault	55	148	203
Burglary-breaking or entering	158	537	695
Larceny-theft	147	524	671
Auto theft	70	206	276
Embezzlement and fraud	33	124	157
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	9	33	42
Forgery and counterfeiting	23	99	122
Rape	10	31	41
Prostitution and commercialized vice ..	7	17	24
Other sex offenses	7	16	23
Narcotic drug laws	13	35	48
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. ...	15	91	106
Offenses against family and children ..	11	11	22
Liquor laws	20	50	70
Driving while intoxicated	13	26	39
Road and driving laws	5	6	11
Parking violations	-	-	-
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws ..	9	12	21
Disorderly conduct	41	133	174
Drunkenness	62	132	200
Vagrancy	65	230	295
Gambling	4	14	18
Suspicion	139	657	796
Not stated	30	94	124
All other offenses	563	255	818
Totals	1,611	3,933	5,544

ARRESTS

Persons on parole at time of current arrest, including those arrested before expiration of a prior sentence
(no affirmative showing of parole). January 1, 1934 - June 30, 1934

Offense charged	Offense of Which Previously Convicted													
	Crim.hom.	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Embezz. & fraud	Stolen property	Forgery & ctft.	Rape	Prost. & com. vice	Sex off.	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	9	22	4	13	4	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1
Robbery	18	195	13	102	56	29	7	6	14	4	1	2	4	8
Assault	31	49	14	37	16	10	3	1	3	5	2	2	3	1
Window-breaking or entering	10	72	15	364	99	46	6	6	18	12	1	1	5	3
Larceny-theft	18	93	27	183	164	50	13	12	23	9	4	4	11	2
Auto theft	2	39	6	49	60	81	-	3	17	2	1	1	-	3
Embezzlement and fraud	3	13	2	20	24	5	26	-	40	2	-	1	1	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2	8	-	16	5	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery and counterfeiting	-	8	-	10	19	6	14	-	55	-	-	1	1	-
Rape	2	4	1	12	4	6	1	-	2	4	-	2	1	1
Prostitution and commercialized vice ..	-	2	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	-
Other sex offenses	-	3	1	4	2	3	-	-	2	4	-	3	1	-
Narcotic drug laws	3	5	1	9	6	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	16	1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. ...	6	21	4	31	20	10	1	2	2	3	-	-	-	2
Offenses against family and children ..	-	1	4	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Liquor laws	7	9	2	6	8	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	2
Driving while intoxicated	1	5	3	7	4	5	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1
Road and driving laws	2	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Parking violations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor traffic and motor vehicle laws ..	3	2	1	5	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Disorderly conduct	10	39	10	39	24	11	1	2	6	3	-	1	4	1
Drunkenness	11	24	13	45	24	9	5	1	15	7	1	-	5	-
Vagrancy	13	31	8	99	44	24	6	1	16	5	2	5	5	1
Gambling	3	1	-	8	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Suspicion	41	162	21	198	123	76	11	9	61	15	4	4	12	1
Not stated	8	22	6	21	21	9	4	1	14	3	-	2	1	1
All other offenses	22	99	38	140	93	48	18	5	33	10	5	13	5	9
Totals	225	929	195	1,435	832	438	120	54	335	92	31	47	82	39

ARRESTS

Persons on parole at time of current arrest, including those arrested before expiration of a prior sentence (no affirmative showing of parole) Continued. January 1, 1934 - June 30, 1934

Offense of Which Previously Convicted

Offense charged	Family & Children	Liquor laws	D.W.I.	Road & dry law	Parking viol.	Other T. & M.V.L.	Dis. conduct	Drunk- enness	vagran- cy	Gam- bling	Suspi- cion	Not stated	All oth- er of- fenses	Total
Criminal homicide	1								4				2	65
Robbery		6	2				2		3			4	5	481
Assault	6	7					1	2	2				8	203
Wage-breaking or entering	2	4	1	1			6	3	4			6	12	695
Archeny-theft	6	9	1				8	2	9			5	13	671
Auto theft	1	3				1			1			1	5	276
Embezzlement and fraud		7						2	1		1	1	7	157
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing			1				1						2	42
Forgery and counterfeiting		2					1	1	1				3	122
Rape							1							41
Prostitution and commercialized vice ..							2		1					24
Other sex offenses							1			1				25
Narcotic drug laws							1		2					48
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. ..							1					1	2	106
Offenses against family and children ..	6						1	1				1	1	22
Liquor laws		14							1			2	4	70
Driving while intoxicated	1	1	1						1	1	2	2		39
Road and driving laws														11
Parking violations														0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws ..			1									1	1	21
Disorderly conduct		1					7	2	1	2		3	7	174
Drunkness	2	7	2				4	12	7			2	4	200
Vagrancy	1	2	2				2	4	15		1	3	5	295
Gambling										1			1	18
Suspicion	3	15	2			1	1	4	2	1	4	1	19	796
Not stated		2						1			2	2	4	124
All other offenses	42	7	8	2		1	8	15	7	2		163	25	818
Totals	70	88	21	3	-	3	48	49	64	3	10	198	130	5,544

ARRESTS

January 1, 1934 - June 30, 1934

Offense charged	RACE							Total All races
	White	Negro	In- dian	Chi- nese	Jap- anese	Mex- ican	All Others	
Criminal homicide	2,030	1,119	13	8	2	75	12	3,259
Robbery	5,670	1,783	23	4	3	159	83	7,725
Assault	7,085	5,007	51	14	13	440	143	13,753
Burglary-breaking or entering	11,690	3,810	47	9	5	472	77	16,110
Larceny-theft	16,485	6,309	82	11	8	921	108	23,924
Auto theft	4,775	743	19	3	1	121	7	5,669
Embezzlement and fraud	4,434	483	9	2	9	23	24	4,984
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,398	351	-	3	1	41	5	1,799
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,135	180	6	-	7	19	14	2,359
Rape	1,600	387	12	8	-	84	30	2,121
Prostitution and commercialized vice ..	1,524	530	5	14	5	24	10	2,112
Other sex offenses	2,160	404	9	3	1	38	20	2,635
Narcotic drug laws	1,152	255	9	350	5	169	55	1,995
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. ...	1,801	1,112	7	18	3	105	54	3,100
Offenses against family and children ..	1,746	188	3	1	3	63	15	2,019
Liquor laws	2,997	1,225	21	5	1	77	26	4,352
Driving while intoxicated	3,779	332	35	-	8	215	22	4,391
Speed and driving laws	482	175	11	-	2	36	12	718
Parking violations	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws ..	959	303	4	2	1	66	23	1,363
Disorderly conduct	5,348	1,987	49	6	4	329	53	7,776
Drunkenness	10,581	2,263	129	5	13	734	31	13,761
Vagrancy	8,791	2,247	50	26	2	622	99	11,837
Gambling	1,325	934	-	55	7	9	38	2,368
Suspicion	15,388	5,202	71	46	5	463	181	21,356
Not stated	1,922	407	11	7	1	49	11	2,408
All other offenses	8,322	2,169	13	8	8	243	104	10,867
Totals	125,581	39,913	689	608	118	5,597	1,262	173,768

ARRESTS
 January 1, 1934 - June 30, 1934
 Rate per 100,000 of population
 (excluding those under 15 years of age)

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide	2.3	3.0	13.9
Robbery	7.5	2.5	22.2
Assault	7.7	13.5	62.3
Burglary-breaking or entering	16.0	5.3	47.4
Larceny-theft	21.9	12.1	78.5
Auto theft	6.9	1.2	9.2
Embezzlement and fraud	5.9	3.6	6.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1.5	2.4	4.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	2.8	1.5	2.2
Rape	2.1	1.5	4.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice ..	2.2	0.8	6.6
Other sex offenses	2.7	2.4	5.0
Narcotic drug laws	1.6	0.5	3.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. ...	2.1	2.7	13.8
Offenses against family and children ..	2.2	2.3	2.3
Liquor laws	3.6	4.7	15.2
Driving while intoxicated	5.0	2.4	4.1
Road and driving laws	0.7	0.3	2.2
Parking violations	*	*	*
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws ..	1.2	0.8	3.8
Disorderly conduct	6.9	5.6	24.7
Drunkenness	14.3	8.1	28.2
Vagrancy	12.0	5.6	27.9
Gambling	1.5	2.1	11.6
Suspicion	21.1	9.9	64.7
Not stated	2.6	1.3	5.1
All other offenses	10.7	8.0	27.0
Totals	164.7	104.0	496.4

*Less than one-tenth of one per 100,000

BES

b7c

September 24, 1934

Mr. Arthur Brisbane,
216 South Street,
New York, New York.

b7c

Dear Mr. Brisbane:

Mr. B. E. Sackett has informed me of his recent conversation with you while at New York and I am very gratified to learn of your interest in the activities of this Division.

Inasmuch as Mr. Sackett informs me that you are particularly interested in the functions of the Division relating to the operation of its fingerprint files, and the compilation of crime statistics, I will be very pleased to send you the quarterly issues of the Division's Uniform Crime Reports.

In compliance with your suggestion to Mr. Sackett, a brief summary of the Division's activities relating to its Identification, Crime Statistics and Technical Laboratory functions is enclosed herewith for your information, and I feel sure that these data will interest all of the public, including law enforcement officers throughout this country and may have the effect of stimulating further interest in these activities on the part of such officers. More complete details in this connection will be found in the two enclosed Division memoranda.

Enclosed Pay
Article

I wish to cordially reiterate the invitation already extended to you by Mr. Sackett to visit my office at any time so that I may have the privilege of escorting you through the various units of this Division. I shall be very pleased to furnish any further information relative to this Division, or its activities, that you may desire.

Expressing the hope that I shall have the pleasure of a personal meeting with you in the near future, I beg to remain with my best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

80-63-19

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 1 1934 P.M.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

SECTION

MAILED

★ OCT 20 1934 ★

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Incl.

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1 thin white

b7c

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

September 28, 1934.

RH ✓

WHDL

b7C

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Special Agent B. E. Sackett informed me this morning that all communications and releases should be sent to Mr. Arthur Brisbane at the following address:

210 South Street,
New York, New York.

Mr. Sackett stated that it was entirely probable due to the large number of communications and various kinds of data received by Mr. Brisbane, that such material sent to him care of King Features Syndicate, 235 East 45th Street, New York City, might never reach him.

In view of this fact Mr. Brisbane's address has been changed to that suggested by Mr. Sackett, as set out above, and Mr. Harbo has been requested to change his address accordingly.

This change of address will also be made upon the address list maintained in the Director's office.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester
W. H. D. Lester

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

70-63-20

OCT 3 - 1934

Address changed!
b7C

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807*

BES

September 28, 1934

b7c

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

At the time of our last conversation, I overlooked mentioning the situation with reference to the idea to publicize badly wanted fugitives through the medium of news reels. I asked Mr. Brisbane for his opinion relative to this matter and Mr. Brisbane was very enthusiastic. He stated in addition to the fact that news reels would be securing a feature of current value and such a procedure would result in this Division securing numerous leads of inestimable value, it would also give the Division good wholesome publicity. It was Mr. Brisbane's opinion that we should have no difficulty whatsoever in selling this idea to the news reels.

All of the news reel companies, I believe, have representatives in Washington and appropriate arrangements can be probably made through them, or their New York offices.

The person in charge of the news reels controlled by the Hearst organizations is Mr. C. B. Stratton, who is located at the offices of the International News Reel at New York City.

Respectfully,

B. F. Sackett.

2 yellow
c -

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&
INDEXED

OCT 5 - 1934

80-63-21

OCT 4 1934

FOUR TAMM

b7c

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-33023

P. R. Hearst Papers
Arthur Brisbane

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 27, 1934.

MEMORANDUM.

Time 12:45 PM

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Cowley	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schneider	
Mr. Tamm	

Mr. Suydam telephoned and stated that there was a man from the ²earst newspapers interviewing Mr. Stanley at present who is going to prepare an article on the work of the Department, and Mr. Suydam wanted to know if I would send some pamphlets on the work of the Division around to Mr. Suydam's office for the above gentleman. I advised him that I would send them around right away.

J.E.H.

RECORDED

OCT 31 1934

20-63-22

OCT 30 1934

TOLSON
LESTER

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

TDQ

b7c

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 30, 1934.

WHDG

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

Please be informed that Mr. Brown of the Hearst Metrotone telephoned and wanted to know if it would be possible to take photographs of the agents obtaining training in the use of firearms at Quantico. He was informed there were no agents receiving this training at the present time and that no date had been set for another class to receive this training at Quantico.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.

RECORDED

NOV 2 - 1934

80-63-23	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 1 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
INDEXED	FILE

RECORDED 66-3760

- Mr. Nathan.....
- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Chief Clerk.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Lowrey.....
- Mr. Edwards.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Harbo.....
- Mr. Keith.....

The Revealing Spotlight

**FEDERAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT**



SEE EDITORIAL—"Underlying Causes."

RECEIVED SEPT 1934

80-63

1068

“Underlying Causes”

“We are determined to continue the campaign and get at the UNDERLYING CAUSES of crime.”

THE foregoing sentence was uttered by Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States.

It was prompted by the arrest in Chicago of a lawyer, a former prosecutor, who is accused by Federal investigators of harboring the Dillinger gang, even to the extent of providing office seclusion in which robberies were planned!

A grand jury has been impaneled to examine the substance of the charge. Pending court action, comment on the case in question would be out of place.

Right now the important fact about the Attorney General's declaration is that it evidently puts the Federal Government definitely into action against the notorious alliances of **CRIMINALS** and **CRIMINAL LAWYERS** and **GRAFTING LOCAL POLITICIANS** which are and have been among the chief “underlying causes” of our era of violent crime and racketeering.

As the Attorney General further phrases the purposes:

“We will seize those who PROFIT BY CRIME without taking any risks.”

IN SO FAR as it goes—and may it go far, indeed!—the Federal campaign meets a demand for law enforcement **BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS** which the Hearst newspapers have been making insistently for months and years.

As the public very well knows, public officials everywhere have been prone to offer excuses for **NOT ENFORCING** the law, instead of **ENFORCING IT**.

Crime conditions, we were told by men high in official life, were “due to the indifference of the American people.”

Gangsters and blackmailers could not be prosecuted because “terrorized witnesses” would not testify.

In a signed editorial published on September 2, 1934, William Randolph Hearst pointed out plainly the speciousness of these pleas. Mr. Hearst wrote:

“Existing criminal conditions are NOT due to the indifference of the American people. They are due to the inefficiency of American government.”

WASHERFIELD 12-7 1934

100/100

In this connection a phase of the Attorney General's campaign is to be a series of crime conferences in Washington in December, in order to gain the "confidence and cooperation" of the public in the war on crime. Mr. Cummings explained: "The hearings will be open to the public. To the hearings we shall invite heads of metropolitan police departments, university men interested in criminology, heads of all Government agencies dealing with crime and all others who we think can aid."

There can be no quarrel with this idea, so long as the Government's campaign does not BREAK DOWN into a series of mere conferences. For conferences are not necessary to arouse the public. As Mr. Hearst said in his editorial:

"The American public is SUFFICIENTLY AROUSED over the criminal situation . . . There is NOW a strong public sentiment for the enforcement of law. There is now a strong public sentiment over THE FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE THE LAW."

UNITING Federal, State and local agencies behind aggressive law enforcement efforts on a nation-wide scale will be constructive action.

But the Federal Government must continue in the role of leadership, and the Federal Government is ON THE RIGHT TRACK in running down not only criminals but the "respectable" allies of criminals.

Very lately the bar associations have shown some disposition to aid in ridding the legal profession of lawyer-criminals.

The Government should hold them to this duty.

And also, when ferreting out for the punishment the LAWYER FRIENDS of chronic crooks, let the Government not overlook the other "underlying cause" of crime—the PREDATORY LOCAL POLITICIANS, in office and out, without whose protection and connivance few if any of our criminal rackets could either exist or continue.

b7c
JEH
N

December 6, 1934.

Time-10:35 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

During a telephonic conversation with Mr. Clegg at Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Clegg stated that yesterday morning about one half of the editorial page of the Hearst papers was given over to an editorial lambasting the warfare of the Federal Government on crime, which stated that since President Roosevelt had become President of the United States and since Mr. Cummings had become Attorney General they had started a vigorous campaign against crime; that Congress to a great extent had limited the power of the Division of Investigation under the supervision of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover because of the small appropriation given the Division; and the editorial called upon Congress to give the Division of Investigation as large an appropriation as the Division requested in behalf of the people.

Mr. Clegg stated that today there appeared another interesting editorial which attacked quite vigorously local police forces, saying that corrupt politicians figured in the police problem, and that the Division's activities was greatly handicapped by these problems.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
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. Schilder.....
- Mr. Tamm.....
- Mr. Tracy.....

1 copy

RECORDED & INDEXED

80-63-24

PETER CARTER SAYS:

Henry Suydam now of the Department of Justice is going to do a bit of visiting with the profession ~~which~~ he so lately

departed when next Friday he journeys out to Amherst to make a speech to the Michigan editors. To tell them just what the D. J. intends doing in the abolishment of rackets and those included in them.

WASH. HERALD

NOV 8 1934

W. H. W.

80-63A

CT [redacted] b7C

December 22, 1934.

Hon. William Randolph Hearst,
c/o The New York American,
New York, New York.

My dear Mr. Hearst:-

I wanted to take this occasion to express to you my sincere appreciation for the fine series of editorials which have been running in the Hearst newspapers concerning the activities and accomplishments of the Division of Investigation. I feel that the vigorous campaign which is being conducted by your organization will be of great assistance to law-enforcement agencies in coping with crime conditions and I could not refrain from dropping you this personal note to tell you how much I appreciate the many kind things which have been said concerning the efforts of this Division. You are to be commended for the fine public service which the Hearst newspapers are rendering in making the public more law-enforcement conscious.

With the Season's Greetings, I am

Sincerely yours,

80-63-25

(copy to Mr. J. T. Williams 1/3/35 by letter).

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&
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DEC 28 1934

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Government Must Conquer Crime-

-Corrupt Local Agencies

Have Failed

FOR YEARS, crime of all kinds has been steadily increasing in this country, until today its frightful prevalence in all parts of the nation has become a problem and a menace of the first magnitude.

Temporarily, of course, the depression seemed a more difficult problem.

The depression, however, will pass away.

But crime will not pass away—crime will continue to spread itself and to poison our whole social and economic existence, becoming finally an incurable and fatal disease — unless something drastic and unprecedented is done about it.

For there is only one effective way of dealing with organized and protected crime.

IT MUST BE ERADICATED—RUTHLESSLY AND ENTIRELY.

In terms of economic losses, the cost of crime has already grown colossal.

~~1/24~~
Letter for [unclear] 12/22 ✓

IN a single year, the country's crime bill equals nearly one-half of the mountainous national debt.

It is **MORE** than the total of the lost war debts which Europe owes to America.

It is **FIVE TIMES** the investment cost of the Panama Canal.

And in the ugly statistics of lawless deeds, the disgraceful record is deplorably worse.

Last March, the Department of Justice collected characteristic figures from 1,264 cities and towns, comprising a cross section of the nation.

The combined population of these test communities was 49,470,686.

The penal returns showed in these communities **A TOTAL OF 805,275 HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS** for the year 1933 alone—not including little crimes and minor offenses.

For the United States as a whole, the survey in-

licated at least **ONE MILLION** active criminals, varying from sneak thieves to murderers.

* * *

AND the crime rate is no less alarming to contemplate—on the basis of the Department of Justice statistics, **A VIOLENT CRIME IS COMMITTED SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES EVERY SEVEN MINUTES YEAR IN AND YEAR OUT.**

Other intensive studies merely substantiate these startling conclusions.

For example, the National Crime Commission estimates that every year the following crimes are committed in America:

Twelve thousand murders.

Three thousand kidnapings.

Fifty thousand robberies.

Five thousand cases of arson.

One hundred thousand assaults.

Forty thousand burglaries.

AS EARLE W. EVANS said last spring, speaking as president of the American Bar Association:

"Crime not only threatens the prosperity and happiness of our people, but THE VERY LIFE OF THE NATION ITSELF.

"It exacts an appalling yearly toll — some twelve billion dollars in money, and more—vastly more than can be measured in money—in misery, death and weakened morale."

In sum, America's crime situation must be regarded as **A GRAVE NATIONAL EMERGENCY**—and national emergencies call for **NATIONAL LEADERSHIP** and for **NATIONAL ACTION.**

Since Franklin D. Roosevelt became President and Homer D. Cummings became his Attorney General, the country has been seeing some action.

The last Congress passed a number of bills en-

larging slightly the Federal Government's jurisdiction in the suppression of crime.

Making courageous and brilliant use of this limited authority, the Division of Investigation under J. Edgar Hoover has surprised and heartened the American people by proving that laws **CAN BE** enforced and that justice **CAN BE** vindicated.

* * *

OF foremost importance, the Department of Justice has proved unimpeachably that **FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT** is better than anything of the kind the country has ever before known.

More even than this, the department has demonstrated that, if crime is to be extirpated in the United States, **THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MUST DO IT.**

As Mr. Hearst points out in his letter which accompanies this editorial:

"We cannot depend at all on incompetent and corrupt local agencies.

"The fight to save the country from crime and corruption must be NATION-WIDE and must be backed by the formidable power and purpose, AND THE STILL MORE FORMIDABLE INCORRUPTIBILITY, of the Federal Government."

How can this be accomplished?

Easily—and immediately!

On the tenth day of this month President Roosevelt will open at Washington, D. C., a national crime conference, called by the Attorney General and to be attended by the governors of the States.

Let THIS CONFERENCE declare itself in favor of Federal law enforcement, and let CONGRESS, when it meets in January, enact the necessary laws and appropriate the necessary money.

Nothing less will do!

**THERE IS NO OTHER SOLUTION OF THE
DESTRUCTIVE AND CORROSIVE AMERICAN
CRIME PROBLEM!**

10-17-33

Strong Federal Secret Service Needed

To the Editor, the Washington Herald:

WE should begin now making constant and vigorous editorial campaign for extensive Federal Secret Service organization to combat crime in the United States.

We cannot depend at all on incompetent and corrupt local agencies.

We could accomplish something with well-trained State constabulary with high morale, but State constabulary when and where we might have it could only be

especially effective as accessory to a central Federal Secret Service.

Underworld criminal activity, underworld corruption of police machinery, is nation-wide.

The fight to save the country from crime and corruption must be nation-wide and must be backed up by the formidable power and purpose, and the still more formidable incorruptibility, of the Federal Government.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

KAT

b7c

~~80-63-26~~

December 29, 1934

~~Personal and Confidential~~

Mr. F. X. Fay,
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
370 Lexington Avenue, Room 1403,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Fay:

I have observed recently several cartoons appearing in the Hearst newspapers which were drawn by Nelson Harding and which have for their theme the "strengthening of the Federal Secret Service". From the editorials and comments which accompany these cartoons it appears that they are intended to advocate the strengthening and augmentation of the Division's investigative staff and accordingly, I believe it would be advisable for you to contact Mr. Jerome J. Karpf, Managing Editor of the New York American and point out to him that the Secret Service is a branch of the Treasury Department which is charged with the duty of investigating forgery and counterfeiting of Government obligations. I believe Mr. Karpf will be glad to know of the proper designation of the Division, in order that it may be properly referred to in the future articles and cartoons appearing in the various Hearst papers. Please advise the Division of the results of your conference with Mr. Karpf.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

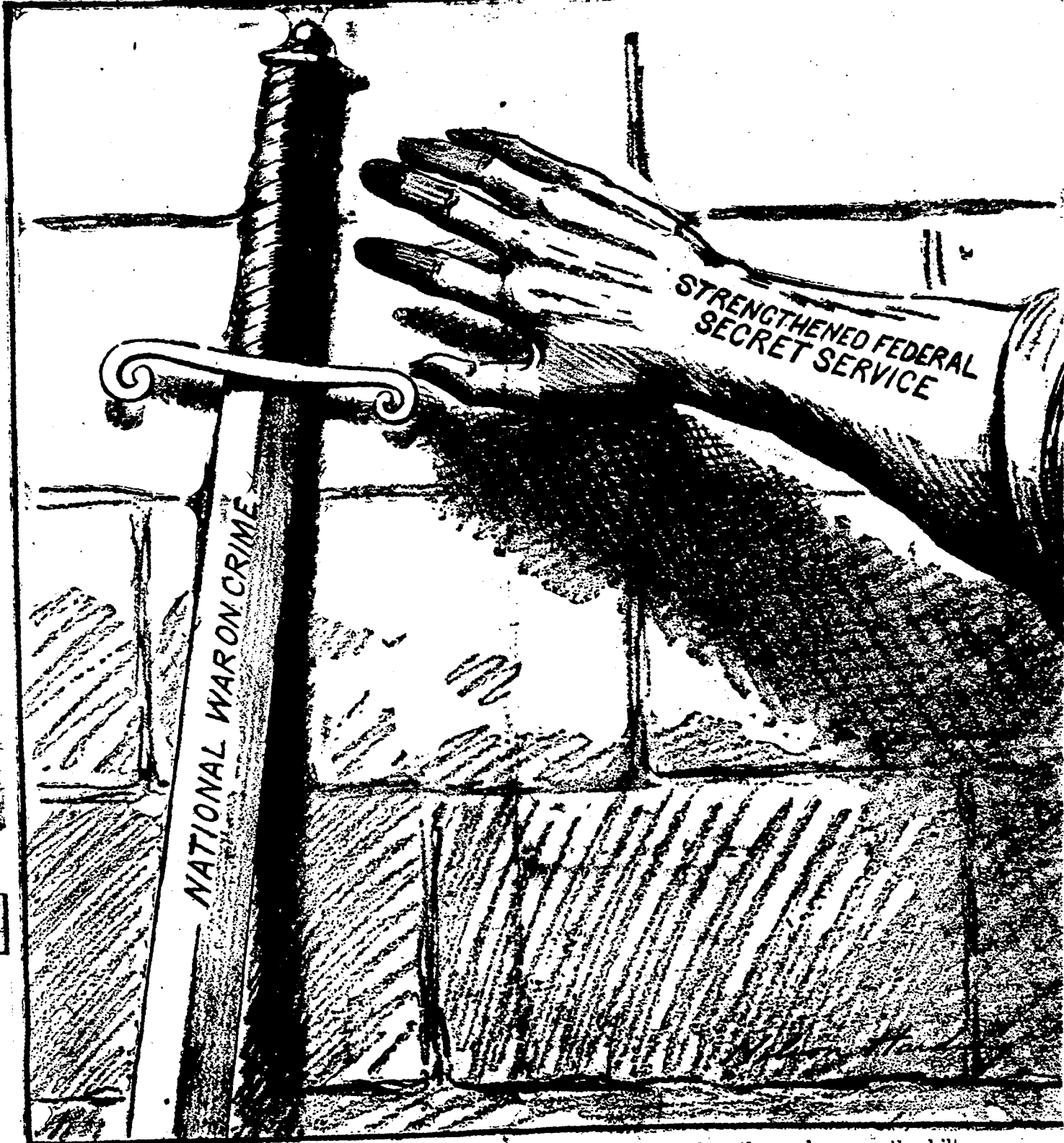
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80-63-26

JAN 2 1935

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Strong Hand—Long Sword -:- By Nelson Harding



The nation needs that sword of steel,
A trusty weapon keen and long.
It needs a wielder of the blade
Whose hand and arm are steely strong.

And when there closes on the hilt
The grasp of a relentless hand,
Then shall we see the sharpened sword
Of Law Enforcement sweep the land.

CT

b7c

December 27, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Stanton

Mr. Stanton of the New York American was referred to me this morning in your absence. He stated that he is interested in the question of deportation of aliens and is working on a list at the Department of Labor consisting of some two thousand names of selected cases involving aliens who have been ordered deported but who have been allowed to remain in this country. He stated that he has checked one hundred and fifty cases and has already found that two aliens have been convicted in this country of narcotic law violations.

He asked whether he could send the complete list of two thousand names of aliens to this Division for the purpose of having the names checked against the data on file in the Identification Unit. The only information in his possession consists of names, aliases and addresses of these aliens. I told Mr. Stanton that the Division was not authorized to furnish information of this nature to any agency not engaged in actual law enforcement work and stated that it would be like looking for a needle in a haystack to try to determine criminal records without fingerprints as we could not make a positive identification by the use of names and addresses.

Mr. Stanton stated that he realized the situation, but that he would like to have you informed that he is going to write you from New York concerning the attitude of the Hearst newspapers with respect to permitting these criminal aliens to remain in this country with a view to determining whether he might discuss the matter with you either on the record or off the record in order to get your views concerning this subject.

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62-2-93

JAN 5 1935

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b7c

He states that Mr. Stewart is personally very greatly interested in this subject and that there is to be quite a drive in the coming Congress to permit these aliens to remain in the United States.

I told him that I would be pleased to give you his message and you would be glad to hear from him.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

1 copy

WILLIAM STANLEY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington WS-E

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman..
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
.....

*Will
570*

*See
Suydam*

December 26, 1934.

*What
would
do?*

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Re: Your Memorandum of December 19, con-
cerning request of Mr. Jerome J. Karpf
for an article to appear on the editorial
pages of the Hurst newspapers, etc.

Will you please talk to Mr. Suydam
about this? I have spoken to him.

William Stanley

William Stanley
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

DEC 26 1934

*The memorial
12/25*

RECORDED 80-63-28

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 2, 1935.

CT:

b7c

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

I spoke with Mr. Suydam on January 2nd concerning the request of Jerome J. Karpf for material to be used in connection with an editorial campaign of the Hearst newspapers. Mr. Suydam stated that inasmuch as two articles prepared by you have been turned over to Mr. Victor Watson, also of the Hearst organization, he was somewhat reluctant to approve submitting other articles to other representatives of the same organization due to the fact that they plan to use the articles in syndicated material for publication in all Hearst newspapers. He stated he was going to see a representative of the Hearst organization today, after which he would advise me of the action to be taken on the Karpf request.

Respectfully,

←
Clyde Tolson.

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[Redacted]
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RECORDED & INDEXED

80-63-2PX

JAN 5 1935

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JEH

b7c

January 3, 1935.

Mr. J. T. Williams, Jr.,
The Anchorage,
17th and Q Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Williams:

When I had the pleasure of seeing you again at Mrs. Patterson's the other evening I remarked that I had written a personal letter to Mr. William Randolph Hearst thanking him for the many fine editorials which he has caused to appear in the papers, which in my estimation have done much toward bringing about a public interest in law enforcement, particularly in the work which we have been trying to do in the Division of Investigation. I mailed this letter to Mr. Hearst in care of The New York American, but of course do not know whether it will reach him through that source. Consequently, I am taking occasion to enclose herewith the same letter and would certainly appreciate it if you would see that it is forwarded to him so that he might know of my deep appreciation of his very kindly interest in our efforts and work.

With expressions of my best regards and good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

enclosure.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....

RECORDED & INDEXED

80 - 63 - 29

2-1-35

C.

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Room 1403
370 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Nathan.....	✓
Mr. Tolson.....	✓
Mr. Clegg.....	
Mr. Baughman..	
Chief Clerk.....	
Mr. Coffey.....	
Mr. Edwards.....	
Mr. Egan.....	
Mr. Harbo.....	
Mr. Keith.....	
Mr. Lester.....	✓
Mr. Quinn.....	
Mr. Schilder.....	
Mr. Tamm.....	✓
Mr. Tracy.....	

January 4, 1935

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have your letter of December 29, 1934, concerning several cartoons appearing in the Hearst newspapers which were drawn by Nelson Harding and which have for their theme "strengthening of the Federal Secret Service".

Mr. Nelson Harding is on the staff of the New York Evening Journal and not under the jurisdiction of Mr. Jerome J. Karpf, Managing Editor of the New York American.

Several weeks ago I spoke with Mr. A. Spiro, City Editor of the New York Evening Journal, and called this situation to his attention. He in turn took it up with the various editorial writers, and I had occasion to have a conference with him the other day, the substance of which I related to you telephonically several evenings ago. On that occasion, I again discussed with him, diplomatically, having the Division properly designated in both cartoons and editorials appearing in his paper. He told me that he is endeavoring to correct this situation and requested that I call his attention in the future to any instances wherein a slip has been made on the part of the editorial staff or by the cartoonists. I shall continue to follow this matter and when I notice a repetition of the error which has been quite common, I shall call it to Mr. Spiro's attention. I feel quite confident that this condition will be rectified.

RECORDED & INDEXED

80-63-30

Incidentally, I did not deem it advisable to talk with Mr. Karpf concerning the resignation of our Division inasmuch as I have noticed that in the editorials which appear in his paper, the Division has been properly designated.

JAN 9 1935

Very truly yours,

F. X. FAY
Special Agent in Charge

TOLSON
TAMM

LESTER

RECORDED

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F.F.

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 4, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Please be informed that a Mr. Brown, of the Hearst Metrotone News, called relative to the reproduction of a recording, the nature of which he stated he would have to discuss with either you or the Director personally. He was informed of the Director's illness and that it was not known when he would be back at the office. Inasmuch as he had already been to your office and had been advised that you were out, I informed him that he could most likely get in touch with you either Saturday or Monday morning.

Respectfully,

ST
S. J. Tracy.

RECORDED

80-63 - 131
JAN 10 - 1935
TOLSON

REPORT
... IN

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 2, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

I spoke to Mr. Suydam again tonight about the Jerome P. Karpf articles. He stated that he talked this afternoon with Mr. Carroll, Assistant to Mr. Kenneth Clark of the Universal Service and that Mr. Carroll agreed that there must have been some duplication in the requests for articles on the part of Mr. Karpf and also Victor Watson since the articles were being syndicated by Mr. Watson. Mr. Carroll told Mr. Suydam that he would communicate with Mr. Karpf in New York over their leased wire and ascertain something more concerning the proposed set-up and use the articles. He promised to call me the first thing in the morning.

I explained to Mr. Suydam that you did not want to be charged with any favoritism and that if the Karpf articles, which were requested first, could not be furnished, you would not have furnished any articles to Victor Watson. He stated that Carroll thoroughly understood the situation and he believed it would be worked out satisfactorily in the morning.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

Notation : "This is most unsatisfactory. Our dealings were with Karpf and not Carroll or Clark, and Karpf will resent taking this up with someone else. We just lose another friend thru assignme handling of a simple situation.

J. E. H.

1/2/35

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JAN 14 1935

80-63-32

JAN 1

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J

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COPY
JEM
PERSONAL
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 3, 1935

Mr. F. X. Ray,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
370 Lexington Avenue, Room 1403,
New York, New York.

Dear Frank:

You recall that some time ago Mr. Karpf of the Hearst papers in New York wanted me to write a statement or two concerning crime. We have a new set-up at Washington in connection with having publicity in the Department. Now, no publicity can emanate from the Department unless it is cleared through Mr. Henry Suydam, and, when we received word of what Mr. Karpf desired, I submitted the matter at once to Mr. Suydam, but to date have received no word from him as to whether Mr. Karpf's request could be supplied with. In the meanwhile, Mr. Victor Watson of the Chicago Herald and Examiner, another Hearst paper, made a similar request, and apparently took his request up through the Washington representatives of the Universal Service, which is a Hearst news service. Mr. Watson's request was approved, and I prepared two short articles which were sent on to Mr. Watson last week by Mr. Suydam. I then recalled that I had not received any reply from Mr. Suydam concerning the request of Mr. Jerome J. Karpf, and so I took the matter up with Mr. Suydam again, pointing out that I did not wish to be put in a position of showing favoritism to Mr. Victor Watson and discrimination against Mr. Karpf. Mr. Suydam then took the matter up with Mr. Carroll, Assistant to Mr. Kenneth Clark of the Universal Service, and Mr. Carroll, I believe, is communicating with Mr. Karpf in New York to ascertain more concerning the proposed articles which Mr. Karpf desired from me. My purpose in writing you confidentially about this matter is because I fear that Mr. Karpf may gain the impression that I have either been disinclined to comply with his request or went over his head and took the matter up with the Washington representative of the Universal Service. I did neither of these things, and, frankly between you and myself. I think that the action of Mr. Suydam in this matter may prejudice our relationship with Mr. Karpf. I can see no reason why Mr. Karpf's request could not have been acted upon in exactly the same manner as Mr. Victor Watson's request, but for some unknown reason Mr. Suydam saw fit to follow this procedure which may result, unless you can straighten the situation out in New York, in alienating a friend of the press in New York City. I wish that you would handle this matter quite delicately, but try to explain to Mr. Karpf that I have been willing all along to prepare the article which he desired just as soon as

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I received clearance from the Department, but that I have not as yet received that clearance, and that the action of the Department through Mr. Suydam in taking it up with Mr. Carroll, Assistant to Mr. Kenneth Clark, was not my action but the action of Mr. Suydam. In other words, I do not want Mr. Karpf to gain for one moment the impression that either I have been discourteous to him or have taken this action trying to give him a "run-a-round". I am writing you quite frankly about this matter because I fear that it might prejudice the cordial press relations which we have with this contact in New York City after the manner in which this situation has been handled by Mr. Suydam in Washington.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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TDQ

January 7, 1935

9:55 A.M.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Kindly be informed that Mr. Brown of the Metrotone News telephoned and stated that sometime ago he talked with you concerning the record made by Dr. Condon imitating the voice of "John", with regard to the Lindbergh kidnaping case, Mr. Brown stating that when he had talked with the Director heretofore the Director had intimated that Mr. Brown could possibly hear this record after the trial had commenced.

I informed Mr. Brown that I would gladly submit the matter to you, but that at the moment you were absent from the office. Mr. Brown states that he will call later in the day for your views regarding this request.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.

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