

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

P. O. Drawer 1457
St. Louis, Missouri



August 15, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

62-24172

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of August 11, 1932 relative to the method of booking prisoners by the St. Louis Police Department.

It is believed that the necessary arrangements made by the Agents at the time of interviewing and arranging for the apprehension of prisoners wanted by this Bureau, will eliminate any possibility of the St. Louis Police Department booking any Prohibition prisoners as "held for the United States Bureau of Investigation". It is also believed that the commanding officers at the various precincts are sufficiently familiar with the violations over which this Bureau has jurisdiction, to properly book the prisoners. However, in order to avoid any possibility of booking Prohibition prisoners for this Bureau, contact will be had with the officer in charge of the various outlying precincts and the purport of the instructions forwarded by means of the St. Louis Police Journal will be explained to them.

Designation of Agents

Very truly yours,

D. M. Ladd
D. M. LADD,
Special Agent in Charge.

DML:N

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

AUG 17 1932

62-24172-61	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 15 1932 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Div. Nathan Tolson	FILE

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Box #251
Grand Central Station
New York City

O N
3
4
T
RECEIVED
INVESTIGATION
DIRECTOR

September 21, 1932
SEP 23 1932 AM

62-24172

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As of possible historical interest to the Bureau, I am transmitting herewith a photostatic copy of a communication dated April 21, 1930, from which it will be noted that the title "U. S. Bureau of Investigation" apparently had its inception at a comparatively early date.

Very truly yours,

E. P. Moran
E. P. MORAN
Special Agent in Charge

RECEIVED

SEP 26 1932 PM
Enc. 1
SEP 26 1932 PM

cc
lg
W
as

RECORDED

SEP 30 1932

62-24172-62
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 23 1932 A.M.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR
NATHAN
WILSON
FILE

g

April 21, 1930

The Macey Company,
545 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We hereby accept your bid for furniture
for our offices at 270 Lexington Avenue.

All of the selected furniture to be de-
livered by May 1st, with the exception
of twenty-seven desks which are to be
delivered not later than three weeks from
today.

Yours very truly,

J. S. Egan
Inspector
U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

66-378-4

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NEW YORK OFFICE
APR 21 1930
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. Ward

311 Hurley-Wright Bldg.

Washington, D. C.

September 24, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have today delivered to Mr. Renneberger in Division 10 of the Bureau for re-lettering to eliminate the obsolete title, "U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation", the following framed interesting cases: William Berger, 1; Martin Durkin, 3; West Brothers, 1; West Brothers and unnamed bewhiskered male, 1; Fleagle case, 1; Capone case, 1; William Charwick case, 1; work of the Bureau, comparative accomplishments chart, 1.

It is requested that the revision of these charts be expedited for the oncoming training school.

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

JMK:RG

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

66-3020

2

311 Hurley-Wright Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

September 22, 1932

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There are in the Washington Field Office certain charts heretofore issued by the Bureau in the Fleagle Case, the Will West Case, the Martin Durkin Case, the Al Capone Case, and the William Berger Case, which bear the inscription, "U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Division of Identification and Information". I desire to receive instructions as to whether it will be permissible to retain these interesting cases as exhibits in the Field Office even though the description of our agency thereon contained is obsolete.

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

JMK:RO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

66-3020

62-24172
NOT RECORDED

1420 Enquirer Building
Cincinnati, Ohio
September 20, 1932

HHC:AJ

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Consistent with the request of Mr. Schilder,
you are advised that there are in the Cincinnati Office
the following display charts which do not bear the correct
title of this Bureau:

The Fleagle Case
The West Brothers Case
The Martin James Durkin Case

Very truly yours,

H. H. CLEGG,
Inspector

ORIGINAL FILED IN

66-3020

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

Mm

POST OFFICE BOX 1405,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

August 25, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Consistent with the suggestion of Mr. Fehilder, the following are a list of the charts now on display in the Chicago Office which do not carry the proper title of this Bureau:

Comparative Accomplishments for Fiscal Year
July 1st to June 30.

Martin James Durkin

West Brothers

The Fleagle Case

Very truly yours,

H. H. CLEGG
Inspector.

HHC:CH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-3020

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

C

Q

2

511 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D.C.
August 15, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to Bureau letter of August 11, 1932 which refers to the fact that in the case of Raymond W. Prather, Charleston, W. Va., the Washington Herald referred to investigators of this Bureau as "Department of Justice Agents", please be advised that the publicity in this case was handled by the Director of the Bureau on a memorandum submitted by me to him on August 8th.

I certainly shall do everything I can at Washington to see that we are referred to as Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation. I personally discussed this with Collier of the Star, Beck of the News, and Cullinane of the Herald. I shall continue my efforts to bring about this change in phraseology when we are referred to in the press.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith,
Special Agent in Charge.

JMK:GAJ

ORIGINAL FILED IN [unclear]

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

750

Cincinnati, Ohio
September 24, 1932

EJC:VMJ

MEMORANDUM TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS

In referring to the complete name of the Bureau as used in connection with your title on signed statements and referring to such in the statement itself, some have been using the abbreviation U. S. instead of the complete writing out of the words "United States", and in the future all references to the title of the Bureau in any manner in connection with written matter should be as to the complete name "United States Bureau of Investigation".

In other words, in signing a statement same should be signed, "John Smith, Special Agent, United States Bureau of Investigation".

Very truly yours,

[Handwritten Signature]
J. J. CONNELLEY
Special Agent in Charge



CC: Bureau

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| E. E. Diemer | P. J. Nolan |
| H. D. Harris | L. F. O'Rourke |
| F. E. Hurley | W. A. Phelan |
| N. B. Klein | H. H. Reinecke |
| S. K. McKee | J. D. Swenson |
| Bliss Morton | G. H. Taylor |

62-24172

62-24172-63

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 26 1932 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATHAN
FILE

RECORDED
SEP 29 1932

[Handwritten Signature]

CO

U

22
1

RECEIVED

Los Angeles, Calif.
Oct. 18, 1932.



MEMORANDUM TO ALL AGENTS:

SECRET

The Bureau has advised that there has been a growing tendency on the part of Special Agents to denote their title as Special Agent, U. S. Bureau of Investigation.

The Bureau believes it preferable in all cases to write the words United States in full in each instance. You are, therefore, instructed to see that this suggestion is carried out, and that your title be given as Special Agent, United States Bureau of Investigation.

T. F. CULLEN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

62-24172

cc: Bureau
Bone
Bott
Endres
Geehan
Hansen

Habley
Hynes
Kneen
Lackey
McCarthy
Magee

Myerson
Roberts
Roche
Smith

RECORDED

OCT 26 1932

62-24172-64

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 24 1932 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson	FILE
--------	------

TFC:T

The United States Daily

ESTABLISHED MARCH 4, 1926

Washington

THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTING ITSELF ENTIRELY TO THE OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT

C. G. MARSHALL, NEWS MANAGER

RECEIVED



OCT 21 1932 AM

F.B.I.

October 20, 1932.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending to you today, under separate cover,
a copy of The United States Daily of October 20th, on the back
page of which appears your article entitled, "Method of Trailing
Fugitives from Justice".

Yours very truly,

C. Marshall

News Manager.

T.

RECORDED

INDEXED

OCT 27 1932

62-24172-64X

~~62-12751-12~~

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 20 1932 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Boleon
Div. One
Juw Sid

FILE

*Lead
EPH
ms
1116
mx
and
10-24-32
K*

Method of Trailing Fugitives from Justice

By
J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

THE United States Bureau of Investigation conducts investigations for the purpose of locating and causing the arrest of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.

When the arrest of a Federal fugitive from justice is not brought about within a reasonable time, the Bureau issues what is known as an identification order, which is distributed to peace officers in all parts of the country. These identification orders contain the name, photograph, fingerprints, and description of the fugitive, together with all available information which might prove helpful in bringing about his arrest.

When the fugitive is apprehended, an apprehension order is issued so that all efforts to locate the individual may be discontinued.

It is highly important in investigations relating to fugitives from justice that any information secured be forwarded to the nearest Bureau office without delay.

United States Daily
October 20, 1932

62-24172-64X
~~62-12831-12~~

62-24172-64X
CTIACS

~~62-12831-12~~

October 24, 1932.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Mr. C. G. Marshall,
News Manager,
The United States Daily,
Washington, D. C.

OCT 27 1932

Dear Mr. Marshall:-

62-12831

I appreciate your courtesy in forwarding
to me a copy of the United States Daily of October 20,
which contained a brief article concerning one of the
functions of the United States Bureau of Investigation.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Handwritten signature

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
OCT 24 1932
P. M.
OFFICE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DIVISION OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OCT 23 1932 PM

The United States Daily

ESTABLISHED MARCH 4, 1926

Washington

OFF
NH



THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTING ITSELF ENTIRELY TO THE OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT
T. MARSHALL, NEWS MANAGER

November 3, 1932.

O.F.I.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
United States Bureau of
Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending to you today, under separate cover,
a copy of The United States Daily of November 3, on the back
page of which appears your article entitled, "Federal Safeguard
Against Theft of Motor Vehicles".

Yours very truly,

C. Marshall

News Manager.

T.

See 62-12831-12

*Lead
ESP on
11/2/32*

ack. 11-5-32

HAC 62-24172-64X1

62-12647-4

... RECORDED
NOV 9 - 1932

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 7 1932 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
CLEGG NANTZ Tolson	FILE

UNITED STATES DAILY
Washington, D.C.
November 3, 1932.

Federal Safeguard against Theft of Motor Vehicles

By
J. Edgar Hoover
Director, United States
Bureau of Investigation

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

When an individual is found in possession of an automobile and there is reason to believe that his possession of the motor vehicle is not lawful and that the said motor vehicle has been stolen and transported in interstate or foreign commerce, if the facts are called to the attention of the Bureau an investigation will be made to determine whether there has been a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

62-24172-64X1

~~62-12831-13~~

~~62-24172-64X1~~

~~62-12647-11~~

HEIC:HCB

62-24172-6411 November 5, 1932.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

~~62-12851-19~~

NOV 9 - 1932

Mr. C. G. Marshall,
News Manager,
United States Daily,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Permit me to express to you my appreciation for your courtesy in forwarding a copy of the UNITED STATES DAILY of November 3, in which appears the article relative to the activities of this Bureau, under the title "Federal Safeguard against Theft of Motor Vehicles."

Sincerely yours,

Director.

Sub. Div. newspaper clippings

Stinson

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
NOV 5 1932
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COPY

CT:ACS

November 9, 1932.

O. F. B. I.

Mr. C. G. Marshall, News Manager,
United States Daily,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:-

I am enclosing herewith as of possible interest to you a copy of a memorandum dated October 26, 1932, which deals with the initiation of a program of the United States Bureau of Investigation with a view to exchanging criminal identification data with foreign countries.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

Encl. #325894.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-8923

62-24172-✓

NOT RECORDED

~~62-12831~~

55113 I 1932 552

RECEIVED

The United States Daily

ESTABLISHED MARCH 4, 1920

Washington

DAVID LAWRENCE President
JAY JEROME WILLIAMS Publisher

JOHN E. BICE General Manager
VICTOR WHITLOCK Advertising Manager



THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTING ITSELF ENTIRELY TO THE OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT

C. G. MARSHALL, NEWS MANAGER

November 17, 1932.

OF B I

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

62-12831-14

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending to you today, under separate cover,
a copy of The United States Daily of November 17, on the
back page of which appears your article entitled, "Investi-
gating Fraud in Bankruptcy Cases".

Yours very truly,

C. G. Marshall

News Manager.

76

*Lead
E.H.
Spec*

C

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

NOV 28 1932

62-24172-64X2

62-12831-14

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 21 1932
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NASHAN
JOLSON
ELIASH
Four

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1932 — *The United States Daily*

Investigating Fraud in Bankruptcy Cases

By
J. Edgar Hoover,
*Director, United States
Bureau of Investigation*

IT IS the duty of the United States Bureau of Investigation to investigate alleged violations which occur in the administration of the National Bankruptcy Act.

Violations of this act are usually reported to the Bureau by referees in bankruptcy, trustees, credit associations, or creditors.

However, the Bureau will appreciate receiving any information which you may obtain relative to violations of this act, such as concealing money, merchandise, or property either before or after the filing of the bankruptcy petition; concealing, destroying, mutilating, or falsifying books and records before or after the bankruptcy petition was filed; receiving concealed property, or perjury or false claims.

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

In bankruptcy cases, particularly, local peace officers obtain valuable information which is not available to an outside investigator.

62-24172-6412

~~62-12851-14~~

JK

United States Bureau of Investigation

Room 318. 11/23 1932.

To: Director
 Mr. Nathan
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Clegg
 Miss Gandy
 [REDACTED]
 Chief, Div. _____
 Supervisor, Steno. Pool.
 Inspector
 [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

Material was quoted
from booklet on
work of Bureau.
all division heads
approved the
phraseology.
Please take it up with
Mr. Appel. He must have
approved it.

J. E. H. Clyde A. Tolson.

JML:ACS

2

November 22, 1932.

Mr. B. J. Harrill,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
1806 First National Bank Bldg.,
Charlotte, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Harrill:-

With further reference to your letter of October 31, 1932, containing suggestions for the improvement of the service, the Bureau desires to inform you that over a long period of time, it has sought a title for its employees which would be more distinctive and more exactly descriptive of their official duties than that of Special Agent. To date, no title more appropriate than the one at present used has been suggested and the Bureau would highly appreciate a further letter from you in this respect containing phraseology which you believe would be appropriate in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

cc - Charlotte Office.

66-1934-4173

MAILED
NOV 23 1932
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

62-24172-65
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 25 1932 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

RECEIVED 22
R

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

1806 First National Bank Building
Charlotte, North Carolina
December 1, 1932.



DEC 5 1932 PM

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

g
w

115

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of November 22, 1932, expressing a desire that the writer submit further suggestions in connection with the suggestion made by me in my letter of October 31, 1932, in which letter the suggestion was made that the title Special Agent be changed to a more appropriate one.

At the time the writer made the original suggestion the titles listed below were given consideration:

- Investigator
- Inspector
- Agent

It is my understanding that the title Investigator is now given a certain class of employees in the Prohibition Bureau. I was not aware of this until after date of my first suggestion. It is therefore believed that this title should not be adopted.

It is thought that each investigative employee could be given the title of Inspector, and the present employees who are designated as Inspectors could be given the title of Examiners.

In the event the title of Inspector is not considered appropriate it is felt that consideration should be given to designating investigative employees as Agents and not Special Agents. The term Special Agent is usually thought of as meaning that the employee's activities are restricted and that he is engaged in a particular phase of work, whereas the facts as pertaining to Bureau employees are to the contrary.

Hoping the above may be of some value, I am

Very truly yours,

B. J. Harrill

B. J. HARRILL
Special Agent.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

FEB 14 1933

Handwritten: 1-19-33

62-24172-66	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
DEC 12 1932 P.M.	
DIRECTOR	
TOLSON	NATHAN
FILE	

copy filed in 66-1937-4211

Mr. Nathan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice
 POST OFFICE BOX 1405
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

92

December 29, 1932.

Director,
 United States Bureau of Investigation,
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the Bureau policy of definitely establishing its identity as the United States Bureau of Investigation, I am forwarding to you the suggestion received today from Special Agent D. C. Colladay of this office.

It appears that the attention of persons to whom the credential card is exhibited falls particularly upon that part of the title "Department of Justice". This would seem to result from the fact that the general public is more familiar with that title than with the title "United States Bureau of Investigation", and also from the fact that the latter title is printed above and closer to the dark border of the credential card case, therefore probably being less noticeable. It is suggested that attention would be much more readily drawn to the title "United States Bureau of Investigation" by those words being printed in type of larger size than the remainder of the title in such a way that they would stand out preeminently.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis

M. H. PURVIS,
 Special Agent in Charge.

DCC:MG

ORIGINAL FILED IN

66-1934

RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED

FEB 13 1933

Memo to Director
 1-16-33
 HHC
 Memo to Tolson

62-24172-67

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JAN 3 1933 P.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIRECTOR NATHAN
 CLEGG
 TOLSON

FILE

HHC:RO

FEB 13 1933

January 16, 1933.

Suggestion #92.

M. H. Purvis, Special Agent in Charge.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Employee submits a suggestion offered by Special Agent D. C. Colleday to the effect that in the preparation of credential cards and cases the words, "United States Bureau of Investigation", on the cards are placed so near the border as to detract from the correct title of the Bureau and focus the attention of those examining the credentials upon the words, "Department of Justice".

The committee feels that due to the likelihood that credentials will be changed at a comparatively early date, this fact might be called to the attention of Mr. Tolson, so that when the new commission cards are printed a proper margin may be permitted at the top of the card, in order that the title of the Bureau may in each instance be legible and in a commanding position. There is attached hereto a memorandum for Mr. Tolson, in the event you approve this suggestion.

Respectfully,

C. A. Tolson.

H. H. Clegg.

J. M. Keith.

1000

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-1434

RECORDED

JM

FEB 18 1933

62-24172-67	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 11 1933 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
MATHIAS	FILE
TOLSON	

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Clegg

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

h13
X

LCS:EPM

January 9, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

I have noted the attached news item in yesterday's Washington Post, with reference to the identification recently made here in the Thomas Robert Crawford case. This news item like numerous others refers to a report from the "National Identification Bureau" as the source of the identification. The letterheads of numerous law enforcement agencies still mention also that the said agencies are contributing members of the "National Bureau of Identification". Possibly this phraseology all may be attributed to the fact that definite misunderstanding still exists in the minds of many officers with reference to the exact title of the Bureau, and they still believe that a National Identification Bureau, similar to that formerly maintained by the I.A.C.P. is operated by this Bureau.

I would like to suggest that all outgoing telegrams be signed as follows:

John Edgar Hoover, Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation.

The action suggested, I believe, would correct many of the omissions and errors of the character just described. I do not believe that additional telegraphic cost would be entailed.

Respectfully,

L. C. Schilder

L. C. Schilder.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JAN 12 1933

62-24172-68
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 11 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*P.R. Identification Bureau
Designation of Agents*

*Memorandum to all
Agents
1/11/33*

1 Encl

COPY FILED IN 31-26736

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

January 8, 1933

Irene Schroeder's Brother Finds End in Potters Field

Bodies of Gunman, Kin of Executed Woman, and Fellow Gangster Identified After Three-Year Flight and Battle With Police.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Jan. 7 (A.P.). A three-year flight from the police ended in the potter's field here for Thomas Robert Crawford, brother of Irene Schroeder, blonde gun girl, who with Glenn Dague, her lover, slew Corporal Erady Paul, of the Pennsylvania State police, in December, 1929.

The body of a gunman, who with a companion was shot and killed by seven Cape Girardeau policemen last Tuesday when they resisted arrest, on a charge of robbery, was identified today as that of Crawford, who fled with the Schroeder girl and Dague in 1929.

Informed that the robbers of a small Morehouse, Mo., cafe could be found in a downtown flat here, the policemen battered down the door and found Crawford and John Huff, another gunman seated on a bed.

The pair drew their revolvers and attempted to shoot it out with the police detail. From room to room the battle raged until both gunmen were shot to death. The police were unscathed.

For nearly a week the bodies of the dead men were viewed by thousands in an effort to identify them. Today a report from the National Identification Bureau identified fingerprints of the pair as those of

Crawford and Huff. The Morehouse cafe proprietor had previously identified the men as the robbers who took \$50 and a rifle from his restaurant.

To prevent identification in case of capture the men had cut the labels from their clothing and in other ways had sought to conceal their identity. Huff had been arrested for vagrancy at Texarkana, Ark., and at Joplin, Mo.

The bodies of Crawford and Huff lie in the potter's field here, marking the end of the last of the triumvirate which participated in the murder of Corporal Paul and led police in a spectacular chase through many States. Irene Schroeder and Dague were executed in Pennsylvania in 1931 after a posse, with the aid of airplanes and grass fires which lighted up the alope of a mountain in Arizona, where the pair took refuge, captured them.

Deputy Sheriff Joe Chapman, of Chandler, Ariz., and Deputy Sheriff Lee Wright were fatally wounded either by the fleeing couple or the guns of the posse as they went between the fire of both.

Crawford disappeared and his sister Irene refused to tell his whereabouts.

62-24172-68

CT:ACS

January 11, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR **NATHAN TOLSON**
CLYDE EDWARDS

All outgoing telegrams except those addressed to Bureau field offices should be signed as follows:

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Very truly yours,

Director,

BUPEA FILES DIVISION
MAILED
JAN 11 1933
P. M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-24172-69
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 12 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Original in file.

January 26, 1933.

2
7

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Investigative Jurisdiction.

The United States Bureau of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation. Also, the Bureau operates as a central clearing house for law-enforcement officials and agencies throughout the country.

This Bureau does not investigate violations of the National Prohibition Act, the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation are the followings:

National Bankruptcy Act; Antitrust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds Against the Government; Impersonation of Government officials; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers; Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Neutrality Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; the Federal Kidnapping Act; and Thefts from Interstate Shipments.

Organization.

In order to perform its work most expeditiously and economically, the Bureau has offices in twenty-two cities located throughout the United States and in Hawaii. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A Special Agent in Charge has charge of each of its respective offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. This is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case.

F.B.I.

X P W
2
an

2

RECORDED

&

INDEXED

JAN 30 1933

62-42831-15	
62-2472-69X	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JAN 27 1933 4 P.M.	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
Teletype	FILE

referred to the Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

Personnel.

The Bureau gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are made acquainted with all phases of their work. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law-enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Bureau, as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

Accomplishments.

The accomplishments of the United States Bureau of Investigation have been commended in the highest terms by the Courts, prosecuting officers, and law-enforcement officials generally.

During the fiscal year 1932, 4,795 convictions were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 5,405 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,597 years, and suspended sentences of 785 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled over \$374,000.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to over \$2,324,000. In addition to these recoveries, \$942,707.25 was saved the Government in the Court of Claims in cases in which investigations were conducted by the Bureau.

During the same fiscal year 1,255 Federal fugitives from justice were located. In addition, the Identification Division of the Bureau assisted various law-enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 2,435 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 3,322, and valued at over \$1,416,000 were recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work for the fiscal year

1932. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October, 1919, until June 30, 1932, 31,343 stolen motor vehicles valued at over \$21,716,000 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

Of the appropriation for the Bureau for the fiscal year 1932, amounting to \$2,978,520, over \$234,000 was saved and returned to the Treasury as the result of economies effected in the Bureau's operation.

Identification Division.

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1932 alone, it received over 573,000 fingerprint cards.

At the present time, it has more than 3,400,000 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,300 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours. The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records.

The fingerprint science is one of the most potent factors in securing the apprehension of criminals. The Bureau at present identifies more than 350 fugitives each month through fingerprints, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law-enforcement officials and agencies. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with over 30 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

Conviction Record.

Convictions were secured in 93.76 of the cases investigated by the Bureau which were presented to the Grand Juries.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletins.

As an aid to law-enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Bureau publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classification of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law-enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. This service is rendered to over 17,000 law-enforcement officers and agencies throughout the United States.

Crime Statistics.

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal statistics. At the present time, it receives data monthly from over 1,500 Police Departments and issues a quarterly bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country.

Research Division.

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and fingerprint identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

Every possible cooperation is rendered by the Bureau to law-enforcement officials and agencies in matters of mutual interest and obligation.

January 26, 1933.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR,
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

John Edgar Hoover was born January 1, 1895, in the District of Columbia and was educated in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, graduating from Central High School in 1913. During the same year, 1913, Mr. Hoover entered the Library of Congress as a Clerk, and enrolled in George Washington University Law School as an evening student. He received the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M. from George Washington University and has been admitted to practice law before the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; the United States Supreme Court and the United States Court of Claims.

Mr. Hoover entered the Department of Justice in 1917 as a Clerk and in 1919 was appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General. From 1921 until 1924, Mr. Hoover served as Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation, and in May, 1924, he was named Director.

62-24172-69X
~~62-12831-15~~

✓

COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE HELD AT PORTLAND, OREGON, ON
JUNE 14, 1932.

"WHEREAS, it is the sense of the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police met in convention at Portland, Oregon, on this fourteenth day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-two, that they should appropriately express their appreciation of the services rendered to law-enforcement officials throughout this and other countries by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. The Bureau of Investigation, under the direction of Mr. Hoover, is a source of daily aid and assistance to the Chiefs of Police and other law-enforcement officials in the conduct of their efforts to combat crime. The field employees of the Bureau of Investigation are in constant contact with local and State law-enforcement officials at all times, are manifestly under instructions to render every possible cooperative assistance in matters coming under the Bureau's jurisdiction, and the value of their services to law-enforcement in general and to peace officers of the country in particular cannot be too highly recommended. It is the sense of the members assembled also, that fitting recognition should be shown the striking advance accomplished in combating crime through the organization and development of the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation under the supervision of Mr. Hoover. It is believed that this division has now attained a world wide reputation for expeditious and efficient service to law-enforcement officials, and the value of the information promptly transmitted to peace officers cannot be over-estimated.

"It is further believed that recognition should be made also of the comprehensive, tireless and self-sacrificing efforts on the part of Mr. Hoover in developing the pioneer work of collecting and publishing uniform crime records statistics. It is realized that this project is still in its infancy, but it is believed substantial progress has already been obtained toward the achievement of a comprehensive basis for uniform crime statistics. The value of statistics of this character is, of course, well understood and appreciated by all law-enforcement officials.

"Mr. Hoover has always been available for personal advice and cooperative counsel and assistance to the members of the Association at all times and has given unreservedly of his time and efforts to all modern plans and projects tending to combat crime and convict criminals.

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That it is the sense of the members of this Association that this Resolution be spread on the minutes and that copies thereof be transmitted to the President and Attorney General of the United States."

62-24172-69X ✓
62-17131-15

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Clegg	

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 31, 1933.

WHDL:CN

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

There is attached hereto an article entitled "The United States Bureau of Investigation", dated February 1, 1933.

If the form and content of this article meet with your approval, 300 mimeographed copies will be made for release.

Respectfully,

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

F.B.I.

File

*ok
2/1/33*

*2 emb. 9. 10.
T. Egan
D. E. C.*

*article mimeograph
2-4-33*

FEB 9 - 1933

62-24172-69X1
62-12831-16

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 7 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE <i>K</i>

February 1, 1933.

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Investigative Jurisdiction.

The United States Bureau of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation.

This Bureau does not investigate violations of the National Prohibition Act, the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation are the following:

Bankruptcy Act; Antitrust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds Against the Government; Impersonation; Pecunage; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers; Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Neutrality Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; Kidnaping; and Thefts from Interstate Shipments.

Organization

It requires a comprehensive organization to investigate such a large number of important Federal crimes throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. In order to perform its work most expeditiously and economically, the Bureau has offices in

COPIES DESTROYED
107 JUL 27 1964

62-24172-69X1
~~62-12831-16~~

twenty-two cities located throughout the United States and Hawaii. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A Special Agent in Charge has charge of each of its respective offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. For instance, if the number of cases in the territory covered by the Jacksonville, Florida, Office is comparatively few, while the number of cases covered by the New York Office is unusually large, employees may be shifted from Jacksonville to the New York Office, or from Portland to Philadelphia, or from New Orleans to San Francisco, as the occasion demands.

This is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case referred to the Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

Personnel

The Bureau gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert Accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are required to master all phases of their work. Special Agents in Charge of the field offices of the Bureau are in turn selected from those employees who have proven themselves to be possessed of investigative, administrative, and executive ability of the highest order. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Bureau, as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

Accomplishments

The accomplishments of the United States Bureau of Investigation have been commended in the highest terms by the Courts, prosecuting officers, and law enforcement officials generally. Statistics at best are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Bureau. Convictions were secured in 93.76% of all cases investigated by the Bureau which were presented to grand juries.

During the fiscal year 1932, 4,795 convictions - that is, an average of more than 13 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 5,405 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,597 years, and suspended sentences of 785 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled over \$374,000.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to over \$2,324,000.

During the same fiscal year 1,255 Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 3 and 4 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Division of the Bureau assisted various law enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 2,435 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 3,322, and valued at over \$1,416,000 were recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work for the fiscal year 1932. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October 1919, until June 30, 1932, 31,343 stolen motor vehicles valued at over \$21,716,000 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

Through economies effected in the operation of the Bureau, the sum of \$288,992.51 of the Bureau's appropriation for the year 1932, which totaled \$2,978,520, was returned to the Treasury as savings.

Identification Division

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1932 alone, it received over 573,000 fingerprint cards.

On February 1, 1933, there were more than 3,386,000 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,300 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this division, the Bureau at present identifies more than 350 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. This data is not made available for private purposes. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with over 33 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletin

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Bureau publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classification of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. These bulletins are distributed each month through the Bureau's field offices to more than 17,000 law enforcement officials and agencies throughout the United States.

Crime Statistics

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal statistics. During the year 1932, reports were received from 1578 police departments throughout the United States, representing a population area of over 53,212,000 persons. A quarterly bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country is issued quarterly.

Research Division

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and fingerprint identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

2-1-33

Class

422

125

x

4

300

Bond paper. Double space.

Article entitled "The United States Bureau of Investigation", dated Feb. 1, 1933.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

February 1, 1933.
~~December 26, 1932.~~

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION

The United States Bureau of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation.

This Bureau does not investigate violations of the National Prohibition Act, the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation are the following:

Bankruptcy Act; Antitrust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds Against the Government; Impersonation; Peonage; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers; Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Neutrality Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; Kidnaping; and Thefts from Interstate Shipments.

ORGANIZATION

It requires a comprehensive organization to investigate such a large number of important Federal crimes throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. In order to perform ~~the~~ work most expeditiously and economically, the Bureau has offices in twenty-two cities located throughout the United States and in Hawaii. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A Special Agent in Charge has charge of each of its respective offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. For

COPIES DESTROYED
107 JUL 27 1964

62-24172-69X1
~~62-12831-16~~

instance, if the number of cases in the territory covered by the Jacksonville, Florida, Office is comparatively few, while the number of cases covered by the New York Office is unusually large, employees may be shifted from Jacksonville to the New York Office, or from Portland to Philadelphia, or from New Orleans to San Francisco, as the occasion demands.

This is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case referred to the Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

PERSONNEL

The Bureau gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert Accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are required to master all phases of their work. Special Agents in Charge of the field offices of the Bureau are in turn selected from those employees who have proven themselves to be possessed of investigative, administrative, and executive ability of the highest order. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Bureau, as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The accomplishments of the United States Bureau of Investigation have been commended in the highest terms by the Courts, prosecuting officers, and law enforcement officials generally. Statistics at best are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Bureau. *Continued on page 92-7670*

During the fiscal year 1932, 4,795 convictions - that is, an average of more than 13 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 5,405 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,597 years, and suspended sentences of 785 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled over \$374,000.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to over \$2,324,000.

Continued on page 92-7670

During the same fiscal year 1,255 Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 3 and 4 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Division of the Bureau assisted various law enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 2,435 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 3,322, and valued at over \$1,416,000 were recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work for the fiscal year 1932. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October 1919, until June 30, 1932, 31,343 stolen motor vehicles valued at over \$21,716,000 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

See file 4

~~It is to be noted that the Bureau of Investigation~~
 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1932 alone, it received over 573,000 fingerprint cards.

on Jan 1, 1933, there were 7,500,000
 At the present time it has more than 3,300,000 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,200 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this division, the Bureau at present identifies more than 300 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. This data is not made available for private purposes. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with over 25 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

*During the year 1932
before new census
1978 - 122 fact. & population
of over 53,212,220*

"FUGITIVES WANTED BY POLICE" BULLETINS

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Bureau publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classification of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. *These bull. are sent each mo. thru the Bureau field offices to more than 17,000 law. enf. agencies throughout the U.S.*

CRIME STATISTICS

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal statistics. At the present time it receives data monthly from ~~over 145~~ *97* Police Departments and issues ~~quarterly~~ *quarterly* bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country. *is secured quarterly*

RESEARCH DIVISION

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and fingerprint identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime. *over 53 million persons?*

SKETCH OF DIRECTOR

John Edgar Hoover, Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation, was born January 1, 1895, in the District of Columbia, and was educated in the public schools there. In 1913 he entered the Library of Congress as a clerk, and enrolled in George Washington University Law School as a night student. He received the Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws degrees from George Washington University, and has been admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, United States Court of Claims, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1917, Mr. Hoover entered the Department of Justice as a clerk in the Files Division, and in 1919 was appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

From 1921 until 1924, he served as Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation, and in May, 1924, was named Director of the Bureau, which position he holds at the present time.

by 1932 appin

\$ 2,978,520

\$ 288,992.31

through economic ^{effected} ^{the} operation of
the Bureau, ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{sum} of \$ 288,992.31
of the Bureau appin for the
fy 1932, was returned
to the Bureau as savings.

which was totaled

\$ 2,978,520,

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

February 1, 1933.

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Investigative Jurisdiction.

The United States Bureau of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation.

This Bureau does not investigate violations of the National Prohibition Act, the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation are the following:

Bankruptcy Act; Antitrust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds Against the Government; Impersonation; Peonage; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers; Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Neutrality

Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; Kidnaping; and Thefts from Interstate Shipments.

Organization

It requires a comprehensive organization to investigate such a large number of important Federal crimes throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. In order to perform its work most expeditiously and economically, the Bureau has offices in twenty-two cities located throughout the United States and Hawaii. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A Special Agent in Charge has charge of each of its respective offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. For instance, if the number of cases in the territory covered by the Jacksonville, Florida, Office is comparatively few, while the number of cases covered by the New York Office is unusually large, employees may be shifted from Jacksonville to the New York Office, or from Portland to Philadelphia, or from New Orleans to San Francisco, as the occasion demands.

This is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case referred to the

Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

Personnel

The Bureau gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert Accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are required to master all phases of their work. Special Agents in Charge of the field offices of the Bureau are in turn selected from those employees who have proven themselves to be possessed of investigative, administrative, and executive ability of the highest order. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Bureau, as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

Accomplishments

The accomplishments of the United States Bureau of Investigation have been commended in the highest terms by the Courts, prosecuting officers, and law enforcement officials generally. Statistics at best

are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Bureau. Convictions were secured in 93.76% of all cases investigated by the Bureau which were presented to grand juries.

During the fiscal year 1932, 4,795 convictions - that is, an average of more than 13 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 5,405 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,597 years, and suspended sentences of 785 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled over \$374,000.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to over \$2,324,000.

During the same fiscal year 1,255 Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 3 and 4 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Division of the Bureau assisted various law enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 2,435 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 3,322, and valued at over \$1,416,000 were recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work for the fiscal year 1932. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October 1919, until June 30, 1932, 31,343 stolen motor vehicles valued at over \$21,716,000 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

Through economies effected in the operation of the Bureau, the sum of \$289,992.31 of the Bureau's appropriation for the year 1932, which totaled \$2,978,520, was returned to the Treasury as savings.

Identification Division

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1932 alone, it received over 573,000 fingerprint cards.

On February 1, 1933, there were more than 3,386,000 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,300 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this division, the Bureau at present identifies more than 350 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. This data is not made available for private purposes. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with over 33 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletins

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Bureau publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classification of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. These bulletins are distributed each month through the Bureau's field offices to more than 17,000 law enforcement officials and agencies throughout the United States.

Crime Statistics

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal

statistics. During the year 1932, reports were received from 1578 police departments throughout the United States, representing a population area of over 53,212,000 persons. A quarterly bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country is issued quarterly.

Research Division

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and fingerprint identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Edwards	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

June 15, 1933.

HHC: HCB

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

F. B. I.

Mr. Gates read and approved the article prepared by Mr. Nixon concerning the identification functions of the Bureau. He added a phrase, however, to show that the applicants for positions whose prints were forwarded by peace officers to the Bureau were applicants for positions as peace officers with the law enforcement agency concerned.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg
H. H. Clegg.

Civil Identification

H. R. Article

Dec 80-3-12

*Rec'd
m...
x...
98
D*

62-24172-69X2
62-12831-17

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 19 1933

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 20 1933

TOLSON
EGG

FILE

MR. HOOVER SAID TO HAVE MR. GATES APPROVE THE
ARTICLE, ITSELF.

HCB

United States Bureau of Investigation

Room 422. _____ 1933

To: _____ Director
_____ Mr. Nathan
_____ Mr. Tolson
_____ Mr. Edwards
✓ Miss Gandy
_____ Chief, Div.
_____ Supervisor, Steno. Pool.
_____ Inspector
_____ Supervisor
_____ Secretary

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Clegg.....

Mr. Nixon of "The United States Daily" desires to run this under Mr Hoover's name in next issue. It will be one of a series now appearing under names of heads of the Division or Bureau concerned. He requests its return this P.M.

H. H. Clegg.

Detroit, MICH.
1,653,100

Minneapolis, MINN.
474,000

St. Paul
276,100

Kansas City, MO.
408,900

St. Louis
827,900

Jersey City, N. J.
319,000

Newark
445,700

Buffalo, N. Y.
581,200

New York
7,090,300

Rochester
332,000

Akron, OHIO
263,200

Cincinnati
457,300

Cleveland
911,900

RECEIVED



JUN 15 1933 PM

It is probably because fingerprints first came into widespread usage in law enforcement work, that the general public has associated this indispensable means of identification with crime and criminals. When considering the many identification bureaus throughout the world, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is recognized nationally and internationally as possessing the largest reservoir or source of criminal identifying data in existence.

The Bureau has more than ^{3,576,000}~~3,400,000~~ fingerprints and more than ^{4,696,000}~~3,400,000~~ index cards in its collections, involving about ^{2,550,000}~~2,250,000~~ different individuals. During the last fiscal year 573,731 fingerprint cards were received in the Bureau and 39 per cent of these were identified with prior records. At this time nearly 2200 additional cards are being received in the Bureau daily from more than ⁵⁸⁰⁰~~5000~~ contributing law enforcement agencies in the United States and foreign countries.

This huge source of identification data, in addition to furnishing indispensable data for law enforcing agencies also has additional uses which are available to the individual.

How can an employer determine through the services of the Bureau if a prospective employee has a criminal record? How may a citizen determine the whereabouts of necessary witnesses or prospective defendant in civil suits?

These questions represent two phases of the Bureau's work of

62-24172-6912
~~62-12831-17~~

in the ~~xxxxxx~~ civil identification field. In addition to these uses, the records of the Bureau are frequently of aid in identifying unknown deceased persons or amnesia victims.

When the records contained in the Bureau's files were found to possess such great value for eriminal ~~xxxx~~ purposes, manl law enforcement agencies initiated the practice of routing or clearing through the Bureau, fingerprints of applicants for positions ^{As Peace Officers} to determine whether they had previous eriminal records. In addition, various branches of the armed services of the United States ~~xxxx~~, upon occasion, have cleared their fingerprints through the Bureau in this manner, identifications averaging 5 per cent of all these prints handled.

The United States Civil Service Commission adopted this practice about four years ago. In a large number of cases it was found persons whose offenses were detected through the fingerprints, had given untruthful answers to questions on the application blanks.

Results obtained in such identification work were so favorable that on July 1, 1932, the Civil Service Fingerprint Division was consolidated with that of the United States Bureau of Investigation ~~xx~~.

Since ~~all~~ the major part of the fingerprint identifications made by the Bureau are handled through the prints submitted by local law enforcement agencies, a business man or large employer of labor would have to secure the cooperation of his local law enforcement agencies in submitting any fingerprints to the Bureau. If these agencies are willing to send the fingerprints in to Washington, the Bureau of ~~xxxxxx~~ Investigation will ^{such} identify

Lafayette Esquadrille reported killed in France. He was identified by the Bureau through a fingerprint search as a deserter from the United States Navy and ^{was} not possessed of a World War record.

These cases which have been described are routine cases with the Bureau. It establishes numerous similar identifications every month.

The location of prospective defendants or missing witnesses in court cases is another important service of the Bureau. When the Bureau is informed that a law enforcement agency desires the apprehension of a fugitive and the fingerprints of that individual are available, ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ a wanted notice is placed in the fugitive's record. This insures his identification when his fingerprints are next received from any of the ⁵⁸⁸¹ ~~5000~~ contributors to the Bureau. Through this medium 350 fugitives are identified each month.

An illustration of the work of the Bureau in identifying witnesses wanted ^{in connection with} for a civil case is furnished in a ^{matter arising} ~~case~~ ~~xxxx~~ in September, 1931 when an identification effected ^{by} the Bureau resulted in locating the insured person in a War Risk Insurance Case ~~xxxx~~ which was before the Veterans Bureau. The action undertaken by the Bureau in this matter enabled the Federal Government to successfully defend a \$10,000 suit brought against it under the presumption that the former soldier was deceased. He had been missing for more than seven years.

These illustrations of what may be called the civil identification

activities of the United Bureau of Investigation are indicative of its activities not only in the field of law enforcement but in the identification of various persons whose true identity may be clouded in doubt or totally unknown.

The Identification Division service is rendered free to all legally constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. Criminal identification data on file have been of material assistance in increasing the efficiency of the operation of police departments and law enforcement agencies ^{including prosecutors and judges} as well as in assisting ^{other} many citizens in ~~problems~~ solving their ~~problems~~ problems.

for any existing records
then as to their previous ~~civil~~ records without any charge to the local office ~~employer~~

The second class of civil prints is that ~~examining~~ which deals with the identification of unknown deceased persons or amnesia victims. The Bureau's work in examining fingerprint cards forwarded by law enforcement officers in the cases of persons who have been found dead, either from violence or natural causes, or of individuals suffering from loss of memory, necessarily is usually confined to an examination of its own criminal records. It follows, therefore, that unless a person has been involved in some criminal activities, and identification cannot be established unless his fingerprints correspond with one of the approximately ^{157,000} ~~149,000~~ Civil Service prints now in the Bureau's possession.

Indicative of the scope of the Bureau's work in the establishment of identifications of unknown deceased persons, there was a rather unusual identification effected in December, 1930, when an individual endeavored to effect a robbery at Huntsville, Alabama, and was killed by a shopkeeper's wife. This person was found to identical with an escaped prisoner from the North Carolina State Penitentiary at Raleigh.

Another case is that of the person who committed suicide in an Iowa city in November of 1930. When his fingerprint card was searched in the Bureau's files it was found he had been arrested previously in South Dakota, and the Iowa officials were ~~enabled~~ enabled to trace his relatives from the point where he had been taken into custody previously.

One instance of misrepresentation which was recently cleared up by the Bureau was that of a person living in North Carolina who attracted wide attention through claiming to be a former prominent member of the