



June 22, 2026

FOIPA Request No.: 1489651-000
Subject: BATES, SANFORD

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552

- (b)(1)
- (b)(2)
- (b)(3)

- (b)(4)
- (b)(5)
- (b)(6)

- (b)(7)(A)
- (b)(7)(B)
- (b)(7)(C)
- (b)(7)(D)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(F)
- (b)(8)
- (b)(9)

Section 552a

- (d)(5)
- (j)(2)
- (k)(1)
- (k)(2)
- (k)(3)
- (k)(4)
- (k)(5)
- (k)(6)
- (k)(7)

250 pages were reviewed and 196 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

Pursuant to FOIPA regulations, the duplication cost for each CD or eFOIPA release is \$11.50. There will be a \$26.50 charge when the third interim release is made. This fee accounts for the \$3.50 balance from the first release, the \$11.50 fee for the second release, and the \$11.50 fee for the third release. Following the third release, you will be charged \$23.00 for **alternating** releases thereafter. This is the **second interim release** of information responsive to your FOIPA request. **No payment is due at this time.**

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

Due to the age and condition of the original documents, some of the reproduced copies are extremely difficult to read. Every effort has been made to obtain the best copies possible.

A record that may be responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request has been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). If you wish to review these records, submit a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to NARA, Special Access and FOIA, 8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference the file number 62-HQ-104822.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **“Part 1”** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **“Part 2”** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third-party individuals. **“Part 3”** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact fbi.foia@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the FBI's determination in response to this request, you may proceed under any or all of the following options:

- You may seek dispute resolution services through the FBI directly by emailing our FOIA Public Liaison at fbi.foia@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.
- You may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS), who serves as the federal FOIA Ombudsman. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.
- You may file an administrative appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. **Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 16.8(a), your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of this response to your request.** If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please reference the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence so it may be easily identified. If possible, please provide a copy of your original request and this response letter with your appeal.

Note: Utilizing the FBI's dispute resolution services or requesting mediation through OGIS does not toll the ninety (90) day limit to file a timely appeal with OIP.

Sincerely,



Isabel Lara
Acting Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(h)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records or administrative records of previous FOIPA requests.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/services/cjis. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1489651-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 15

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- Page 122 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 123 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 124 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 125 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 126 ~ Duplicate;
- Page 127 ~ Duplicate;
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EAT:TAM

January 2, 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I called Sanford Bates concerning his desire for the assistance of an Agent of this Bureau in conducting inquiries into the conditions prevailing in the Tarrant County Jail at Fort Worth, Texas, and informed him that I had discussed the matter with you and that you did not feel that this Bureau could work with an individual like Casey. I pointed out to Mr. Bates that Casey was the individual who a year or so ago criticized Agent in Charge Brantley for having two bank robbers detained in shackles during the period of their incarceration in the Oklahoma City Jail, and pointed out to him that the recent Muskogee Jail break had certainly vindicated the judgment of the Agent in Charge concerning the use of shackles in retaining dangerous prisoners. I informed Mr. Bates that you would be pleased, however, to conduct this investigation jointly with any other inspector of the Bureau of Prisons than Casey.

Mr. Bates stated that he of course would have to support Casey in his position and that consequently, he did not feel he could send anyone else into that section of the country to conduct this investigation. Mr. Bates stated that there was nothing personal in Casey's action in reporting the matter concerning the use of shackles and I informed him that Casey did not report the matter to the Bureau of Prisons in the first instance, but appeared at our Oklahoma City Office and endeavored to instruct the Agent in Charge what should be done in this matter. I informed Mr. Bates that it would appear that the proper thing for Casey to have done in the situation would have been to notify his superiors in Washington and let them issue an appropriate request for any changes that were desired to be made in connection with the method of holding these prisoners. Mr. Bates stated that Casey perhaps followed the wrong procedure in this situation, but nevertheless, having acted, he, Bates would stand by him. I informed Mr. Bates that I thought this was a rather silly attitude to take toward an employee, it being your practice in the Bureau when a man disregarded regulations and proceeded in such a manner as to indicate a complete lack of judgment or respect for the rules of the organization by whom he was employed, that the man would be reprimanded and appropriate disciplinary action taken, even to the extent of severing his connection with the service and that I thought that any other policy would result in an organization being absolutely lacking in discipline.

Mr. Bates seemed considerably perturbed over the Bureau's action in this situation and stated that he was going to take the matter up with Mr. Keenan. I informed him that in the event he changed his mind about another inspector and wanted to send someone to Fort Worth other than the one you had authorized me to initiate a joint investigation under those conditions and no other.

Respectfully,

RECORDED
JAN 11 1936
E. A. TAMM
CHIEF, CLERK

Bureau of Prisons

[Handwritten signature]

162-26284-76

JAN - 8 1936 RECORDED

Sanford Bates Tells:

HOW TO STOP CRIME IN BOSTON

'Use the Movies and Social Agencies,' His Plan

On a flying trip to this city, Sanford Bates, United States director of prisons, told yesterday how crime can be stopped in Boston.

He would use the movies, social agencies and appeal to the sporting blood in criminals to stop crime.

Mr. Bates ranks as No. 1 man in the nation today as an expert on penology. He formerly was Massachusetts prison head.

In a revealing interview with the Sunday Advertiser yesterday, Mr. Bates gave two definite methods to counteract crime in this state.

"These dual outstanding needs are, first, organization and second, a more sportsmanlike attitude as regards law enforcement," he declared.

"We must make it fashionable to obey the law just like it is in Great Britain; not fashionable to violate it, like it is in this country. That is the reason there is such a dearth of crime in England and such an abundance here.

COULD HALVE CRIME

"The film industry is one of the greatest agencies for stopping crime there is, but few realize it. It could cut crime in half in a year.

"Movies can make anything popular because they instill the moral of their plots vigorously in the minds of prospective felons and those who are more or less hardened."

As one who has given years to the study of criminals, he is wrapped in the study of penology.

"Penology is a science that is new. It is a social science, and it has one purpose—the protection of society.

"For a place like Boston, forceful and new fashions for mandatory obedience of the law must be adopted."

Discussing the vital need for a new approach to crime prevention as necessitated by modern life, he continued:

PENALTIES TO FIT

"We must give more attention to environment. We must speed up justice and adjust penalties more so that they will fit the case of the individual.

"We're too apt to worship the fellows who get away with it and the fellow who makes money though we don't approve of how he gets it.

"If people who control public relations and propaganda could

at the source."

Mr. Bates suggests a coordinating council for Boston, composed of police officials, social and welfare agencies, charitable institutions, heads, judges, and parole officers.

"All of these agencies talk in divergent terms about ending crime, but they don't accomplish anything because they operate against each other unwittingly.

"Establishment of the council I suggest would be the most forward step in the fight against crime ever conceived. The members of the council would coordinate their activities and work together.

"It would be similar to a general mobilization of all military forces.

"When there is a war, a community or charity campaign, there is a general mobilization of all forces. The same should apply in war on crime."

EXPERTS ON BOARD

Included in the general board would be doctors, ministers, psychiatrists, child guidance experts and parents willing to undertake their share of the work, Mr. Bates pointed out.

"Are we to build more prisons, extend our police forces and rely solely upon the might and power of the government? I do not think that would be the wisest thing to do.

"There are two general methods of crime prevention. The government, federal, state and local must carry on efficiently, expeditiously and scientifically in this battle against criminals.

"The government will direct the matter of detection. But the real work of prevention must be done by our communities.

"We know what needs to be done. We know also that it is hard to accomplish.

"Some of our cities and towns have already made great advances

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Daughman
- Chief Clerk
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Edwards
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

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JEH:NCB

March 4, 1936.

Dr. Charles Whelan,
Room 4519,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Whelan:

I wanted to drop you a note to tell you how much I enjoyed meeting you this morning and having a talk with you. It was indeed gratifying and refreshing to find a man engaged in the administration of the parole system who has such practical and common sense views concerning paroles. Naturally, I have been vitally interested in parole work and am a strong and firm believer in the principles of parole, but I have not hesitated to criticize the administration of the system of parole in the United States because, frankly, I have believed that it has bordered upon a national scandal. Had we more men of your caliber and good common sense engaged in the administration of this very important work in the field of enforcement, there would be fewer grounds for criticism of the administration of the parole system.

As I assured you, I would like to have you liberty at any time to call upon this Bureau in any way to the Parole Board,

with expressions of my best regards and good

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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62-26284-577
MAR 13 1936

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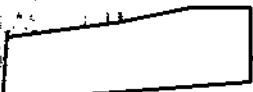
100-44103

March 7, 1933.

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 17 1933



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62-4037

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Talk before Altrusa Club and representatives of 12 service clubs, Columbus, Ohio, March 4, 1933.

I had dinner with and talked to the members of the Altrusa Club of Columbus, together with invited guests from twelve other service clubs of Columbus. There were between 100 and 200 persons present. I spoke for approximately one hour and answered questions for an additional hour.

I met all of the officers of the various clubs who were present and many members of the Altrusa Club. All of them asked me to thank you for making a speaker available. Many of them were kind enough to say that the talk was the most interesting and instructive it had ever been their privilege to hear.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-26934-781

I received several invitations to speak before various other service clubs in Columbus and in every instance suggested by the person extending the invitation that he should communicate directly with you.

MAR 17 1933

There was present at this banquet Mr. Joseph W. Sanford, Superintendent, U. S. Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio, and his wife, who happened to be in town with a member of the Altrusa Club from Chillicothe, Ohio. Incidentally, there were also present Altrusa Club members from several surrounding cities.

I met Superintendent Sanford and, during the open forum discussion which followed my formal talk, when some question was asked me concerning the cause of crime, as a matter of courtesy I asked Superintendent Sanford if he wouldn't like to answer this question for the person asking it.

Such to my disgust, he prefaced his remarks by stating, "You know, Inspector Lester, you and I are on opposite sides of the fence", and then proceeded to give a rambling discussion concerning the causes of crime, one of which he stated was "the introduction of modern heating devices".

I think that his opinion statement, although he did not elaborate on it, is probably characteristic of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' attitude toward the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for I was careful during the course of my talk to say nothing that would reflect on the Federal Bureau of Prisons or on the parole system. As a matter of fact, neither was mentioned

COPIES DESTROYED

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during my talk for during the open forum discussion.

Superintendent and Mrs. Sanford informed me that he used to be in probation work in the District of Columbia and Mrs. Sanford informed me that they had a son who was at present a probation officer in the District of Columbia and laughingly added that I could "see that the work ran in the family".

In view of the fact of the family name, "Sanford", and further in view of Superintendent Sanford's uncalled for remark as above set out, I quite naturally wondered to myself if this particular family might be any kin to Mr. Sanford Eates.

Respectfully,

F. H. D. Lester.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

K

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

PER:CJ

March 17, 1936.

Time - 11:35 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM.

I called the office of Mr. Sanford Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons, and was advised that he was not in. I informed the young lady answering the telephone that your secretary had told me Mr. Bates had called your office several times during your absence and that I was calling to ascertain if there was anything I might do for him.

I was informed that Mr. Bates was then out of his office and the young lady did not know at what time he would return. However, she stated that she would request him to call me upon his return. Up to the present time he has not called.

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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RECORDED

MAR 19 1936

62-26284-79	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 19 1936 A. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SEARCHED	FILE

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

Handwritten signature/initials

TDQ:A

March 30, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

2-1

Bureau of Prisons

While absent at luncheon on Saturday afternoon Mr. Armstrong of the Department telephoned and stated that he had previously called the supply room of the Bureau and also the laboratory in an effort to secure a couple of tablespoonfuls of bromine and sodium creosulphate which they desired to use in connection with some prints they were working on.

In view of the meagre information that was furnished with regard to this request, I have not and will not contact Mr. Armstrong.

Respectfully,

Handwritten signature

T. D. QUINN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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APR 4 1936

62-26284-80		
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
APR 1 1936 P.M.		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
TOLSON	FOUR	FILE

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ES/cs

April 7, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Miss M. I. Marshall of the Library of the Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Department of Justice, telephoned and stated that the Library was formerly on the mailing list to receive the bulletin "Uniform Crime Reports" but that no issues had been received since Volume IV-Number 1 (first quarter 1934). She requested that if available copies of subsequent issues be forwarded for inclusion in the Library, and that the Library be placed on the mailing list to receive future issues of the bulletin. I informed her that her request would be referred to the appropriate office of this Bureau for disposition. You will recall that the Bureau of Prisons' Library was removed from the mailing list in August, 1934.

Miss Marshall stated that she had received an inquiry from the Public Health Service concerning the availability of data regarding crime conditions in the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania. I advised her that data for individual Pennsylvania cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants were included in the bulletin but that data for individual smaller cities were not published. She stated that she would refer the Public Health Service to the Pennsylvania State authorities.

Respectfully,

R. T. Harbo;

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/14/03 BY [redacted]

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&
INDEXED

APR 15 1936

62-26284-81

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 14 1936 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EDWARDS, ROBERT
STAT. SECT.

JOSEPH

FILE

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TDQ:RCL

May 18, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

I endeavored to get in touch with Mr. Collins this morning, but found that he was out of his office, whereupon I contacted Mr. Donaldson with regard to Mr. Keenan's memorandum dated May 9, 1936 concerning the Bureau's possible participation in the Great Lakes Exposition to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, beginning June 27 and ending October 3, 1936, stating further that the Department of Justice had been tentatively allocated approximately 1,000 square feet of space and \$5,000 for a display and exhibit. Mr. Donaldson stated that it was entirely possible that the 1,000 square feet would be enlarged to 2,500 and that it was likely that the amount of money allocated would possibly be raised to \$10,000 or \$12,000. Mr. Donaldson stated that he was the member of the Department attending the first meeting and that, of course, nothing definite was decided, but that a memorandum had gone forward to both the Director and Mr. Bates making inquiries as to whether they would participate.

I do not believe the Bureau should definitely decide this at the moment, but I believe it would first be desirable to ascertain if the amount of money is to be raised from \$5,000 to \$10,000 or \$12,000 and also whether the Bureau of Prisons will participate. I am of the opinion that if \$12,000 is allocated to the Department and the Bureau of Prisons does not participate, then the Bureau should give this matter consideration. However, if only \$5,000 is to be available and that amount is to be divided between the FBI and the Bureau of Prisons, I am of the opinion that the Bureau should not participate.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-26284-1

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JUN 1 1936

62-26284-82	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAY 20 1936 A.M.	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE
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May 9, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Department of Justice has tentatively been allocated approximately 1,000 square feet of space and \$5,000 for displays and exhibits at the Great Lakes Exposition to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, beginning June 27, 1936 and ending October 5, 1936.

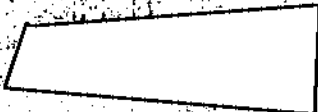
Please advise whether or not the Bureau of Investigation would like to participate in this Exposition. You might discuss this with the Chief Clerk, who is familiar with the program planned.

JOSEPH B. KEENEY
The Assistant to the Attorney General

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]



RECORDED

JUN 1 1936

62-26284-82
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 26 1936 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
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April 10, 1936

26-40045

RECORDED 62-26784-83

Special Agent in Charge,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Further reference is made to your letter of February 21, 1936, concerning an account submitted by Sheriff J. B. DuCard of Poinsett County, Eureka, Arkansas, to the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas, for the keeping of Otto Odell McGoy, alias Odell McGoy, subject of a National Motor Vehicle Theft Act case investigated by this Bureau.

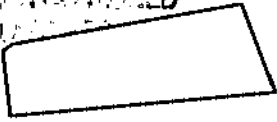
The Bureau has communicated with the Bureau of Prisons relative to this matter and advice has been received that the United States Marshal has not submitted the matter to the Bureau of Prisons for its consideration as to payment. By memorandum dated March 23, 1936, the Bureau of Prisons advised that not having heard from Marshal Pettie, they are writing him for his report in the matter, with a suggestion that Sheriff DuCard be notified to submit his account to the Marshal with a statement of the circumstances. Obviously, no action can be taken by the Bureau of Prisons until an account is submitted by the United States Marshal, and this should be brought to the attention of the Marshal and it should be suggested to him that he furnish a detailed statement of the circumstances in this case. The Bureau of Prisons has not indicated what action will be taken on the claim.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/03



John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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WEG:rec

March 30, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: CONDEMNED JAILS

Reference is made to the attached memorandum for the Director dated March 23, 1936, received from Sanford Bates, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, concerning the use of condemned jails.

I am of the opinion that the various field offices have on file information as to the local jails condemned by the Department of Justice and that Agents of this Bureau would have absolutely no difficulty whatsoever in checking to see whether the jail in question was condemned.

We keep a complete card record of all condemned jails in the Chief Clerk's office and have forwarded the revised lists of these jails to the various field offices. We also advise the field offices of any change which is referred to us by the Bureau of Prisons.

I do not see any necessity for our field offices contacting various United States Marshals concerning such jails. If agreeable, I will have an appropriate form letter prepared for dissemination to the field concerning this matter.

Respectfully,

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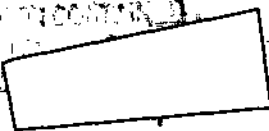
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W. E. Glavin.

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Prison

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Prisons
Washington

March 23, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Your second memorandum dated March 20th with reference to the payment of board for Otho Odell McCoy is acknowledged.

We are, of course, anxious to cooperate in every way with local law enforcement officials but all money for the board of prisoners has to be disbursed through the office of the United States Marshal and while questions occasionally arise as to when a person becomes a United States prisoner, the most general rule is that this status arrives when the Marshal accepts custody of the prisoner for the Government and places him in an approved jail.

It would not seem to be good administration for us to approve accounts where the sheriff has used insecure jails, except on the approval of the Marshal, or at least after consultation with him. Not having heard from Marshal V. C. Pettie, we are writing him asking for his report in the matter and suggest that Sheriff Du Bard be notified to submit his account to the Marshal with a statement of the circumstances.

I cannot help feeling that if we are to continue to pay bills for board in jails which have not been approved, we might establish precedents which would soon break down the restrictions which we have made in these cases. You, yourself, have been very severe, in your Tulsa speech and elsewhere, in your criticism of loosely administered jails and prisons and this Bureau has been obliged to resist considerable pressure, both political and local, to insist that its regulations be lived up to - to the end that the number of escapes of Federal prisoners may be reduced to a minimum. The escape of the Malley gang in Oklahoma probably would not have taken place if the instructions of this Bureau had been carried out.

It may be that it will do no harm to pay the board bill in this particular case but, if I understand the final paragraph of your memorandum correctly, you suggest that this Bureau agree to the payment of board bills in disapproved jails whenever under similar circumstances those jails are used for the temporary detention of Federal prisoners. To adopt this practice, it seems to me, would retard the development

RECORDED & INDEXED

Please see that we make no requests of Bates for anything. His obvious hostility and lack of cooperation has been manifest so often that it is a waste of time to try and seek any assistance or help from him. I want no more requests sent him. J.R.H.

67-76784-83

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MAR 24 1936
FBI - WASHINGTON

ORIGINAL FILE 67-76784-83

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of the program which this Bureau has laid out and which has received the approval of the Attorney General. Would it not be preferable to instruct all local law enforcement officers and sheriffs to immediately get in touch with the United States Marshal's office to the end that the prisoner may be immediately lodged in the nearest approved jail.

/s/ - SANFORD BILLS
Director

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

WRG:RML

May 25, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. Holland, Chief of the Division of Supplies and Printing of the Department, called this morning and requested certain information concerning Recoman Cameras. He stated that the Bureau of Prisons desires to purchase some of these cameras and wanted to know whether any special equipment should be ordered at the time the cameras are ordered.

Mr. Holland advised me that the Bureau of Prisons' Inspectors were going to use these cameras to take photographs during their inspection trips, such photographs to be forwarded to Washington with their reports covering said inspections.

I advised Mr. Holland that the Laboratory was well acquainted with the functions of this camera and I would be glad to secure such information from the Laboratory for him. Mr. Holland stated that if I had no objection he would talk to Mr. Coffey regarding this matter. I saw no reason why he could not discuss this matter with Coffey and so told him.

Respectfully,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

W. R. Glavin

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JUN 1- 1936

62-26284-84

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 28 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
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Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

EPC:ON

May 26, 1936.

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. Boardman
- Chief Clerk
- Mr. Clegg ✓
- Mr. Coffey ✓
- Mr. Edwards ✓
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Keith
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

Handwritten initials and marks

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Re: Telephone call of Mr. Holland concerning Recomar cameras.

Mr. Holland of the Supply Division telephoned me. He stated that he is preparing an order which he received from the Prisons Bureau for Recomar cameras No. 33, "with accessories for taking indoor view pictures". He told me that it is his understanding these cameras are to be furnished to the Prison Inspectors to provide them with means for taking interior views of local prisons to show the condition of the same. He stated that he doesn't know what they want as accessories and they do not know either. He wanted to know if we could help him to the extent of advising what we use in our work for taking interior shots with the Recomar camera. I told him that I didn't know offhand but that I would call him back.

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I do not think we should go on record as making any formal suggestions as to what equipment the Bureau of Prisons should use. I do think, however, that we might help Mr. Holland informally on the question and if my recommendation is approved I can telephone him and tell him that when we have interior views to take we prefer to have the Recomar camera on a small collapsible tripod, and that we try to use Panatomic film and a small portable flash bulb such as operates on a little dry cell battery with a reflector.

Mr. Holland asked me if I could call him back on the matter within the next twenty-four hours and I would appreciate your advice as to whether it will be all right to give him the informal information indicated above.

Instructions are requested as to whether this information should be furnished.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey
E. P. Coffey.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

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JUN 1 - 1936

62-26284-85

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 28 1936 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
EDWARDS
LADD

FILE

COPY

HN:CSH

June 5, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I am transmitting herewith a memorandum prepared by Mr. Harbor, addressed to Mr. Edwards, referring to the communication addressed to me by Sanford Bates, requesting information relative to the basis for the estimate that there are 150,000 murderers at large in the United States.

In accordance with our conference of yesterday, I am of the opinion that this inquiry of Mr. Bates should not be answered. In my opinion it was not made in good faith. However, I am transmitting Mr. Harbor's memorandum, together with a suggested reply to Mr. Bates, for such action as you may deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

H. Nathan.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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12:00 - 11:30 1936
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 12 1936 A. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
NATHAN	FORSEY
STAT. SECT.	FILE
FOUR	PAINT
Miss Gandy	

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RH/ps

June 4, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Reference is made to the memorandum dated June 1, 1936, addressed to Mr. Nathan by Mr. Sanford Bates of the Bureau of Prisons in which he requests a copy of the Federal statistics which served as a basis for the estimate that there are 150,00 murderers at large in the United States today.

There has been prepared a memorandum to Mr. Bates advising that the estimate was based on figures concerning the number of homicides committed annually and figures relative to the number of persons annually received by penal institutions from the courts after conviction of homicide, and the number annually discharged from penal institutions after having been incarcerated for that type of offense. It is not believed desirable to furnish any more detailed explanation of the manner of arriving at the estimate.

Respectfully,

T. T. Harbo.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EDWARDS FOLSON FILE

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June 4, 1933.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SAMUEL BATES, DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF PRISONS.

In response to the request contained in your memo-
randum of June 1, 1933, addressed to Mr. Nathan, please be
informed that the estimate that there are 150,000 murderers
at large in the United States at the present time was based
on figures concerning the number of homicides committed
annually and on statistics relative to the number of persons
received by penal institutions after conviction of homicide
and figures showing the number of persons discharged annually
from prisons after having been incarcerated for homicide.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

62-26284-27

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/83 BY [redacted]

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62-26284-27

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HAROLD NATHAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:

For my own information will you be kind enough to send
me the copy of the Federal statistics on which you based
your statement in Cleveland the other day that there are
150,000 murders at large in the United States today.

(s) Sanford Bates
Director.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 24 1936	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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BY ATTY. GEN.	JOSEPH

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:ec

July 29, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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Mr. Bennett of the Prisons Bureau telephoned me on Tuesday concerning the possibility of having a 16 millimeter motion picture film shown over our special apparatus.

I asked Mr. Clark to secure the film from Mr. Bennett and to arrange to show it with sound recording in a Training School Room.

Mr. Bennett indicated that he wanted several officials of the Prisons Bureau to see this film and also that he plans to invite Mr. Suydan, Mr. Carusi and the Attorney General to see it.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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AUG 1 1936

62-26284-88	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 31 1936 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE

Prisons Bureau

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

July 28, 1936.

JJE:AMP.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
.....
.....

26284

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. J. V. Bennett of the Bureau of Prisons called this morning and wanted to know the name of the employee who operated the projection machine in which he was interested and about which he called me some time ago for the purpose of requesting the use of our equipment in connection with showing a film which had been obtained by the Bureau of Prisons.

I told Mr. Bennett there were several employees in the laboratory who could operate the equipment. He then wanted to know whether this equipment could be taken down to the Bureau of Prisons for the purpose of showing the film in which he was interested. Mr. Bennett was advised that it would be necessary for him to call the Director's office or Mr. Tolson regarding the use of this equipment.

Respectfully,

John J. Edwards
John J. Edwards.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted] b6 b7c

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62-26284-89	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 29 1936 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE

AUG 3- 1936

RA

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

July 30, 1936

RBC:JM

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Dawsey
- Mr. Edwards
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Re: Projecting of a 16 mm. sound picture for Mr. James V. Bennett, Bureau of Prisons, and others.

On the instructions of Mr. Tolson on July 29, 1936, Mr. Clark of the Laboratory projected a 16 mm. sound picture in Training School #2 for Mr. James V. Bennett of the Bureau of Prisons.

Mr. Clark was requested to give two showings, the first at 11:45 A. M. was witnessed by Mr. Bennett, Mr. Sanford Bates, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, Mr. Henry Suydam, Special Executive Assistant to the Attorney General and a group of approximately forty others presumably from the Bureau of Prisons. The second showing at 3 P. M. the Attorney General, Mr. Sanford Bates, Mr. Bennett, Mr. H. H. Clegg of this Bureau and a group of fifteen or twenty others viewed the picture. Upon completion of the showing, the Attorney General asked that it be shown again, which was done.

The picture which runs for nine minutes, is apparently a propaganda picture designed to boost the Bureau of Prisons and extoll the virtues of the parole system, as the whole theme was built around the rehabilitation of prisoners and an animated cartoon tending to show a very small percentage of paroled prisoners ever violate "their promise". The opening narration introduces the picture by saying "Not all of the work of the Department of Justice consists of the apprehension and conviction of criminals—". One sequence apparently is intended to justify an increased appropriation, in fact the narrator states to the effect "—if funds are made available". By a cleverly done animated cartoon the picture shows a vast increase in the demands on Federal institutions in recent years.

The picture drew a loud applause from the audience after both showings. The Attorney General seemed quite pleased with the picture and hastened to congratulate Mr. Bates and Mr. Bennett on it. Mr. Bennett advised the Attorney General "We could have theater distribution if we wanted it." A chance remark by an unidentified spectator to Mr. Bennett before the showing "Is this what we got for the \$4,000." and his reply "That partly pays for it." may indicate considerable money was spent in making the film.

Original copy of picture shown to Mr. Tolson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/1/83 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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RES. DIV.

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SEP 11 1936

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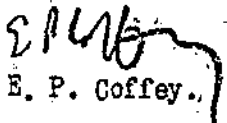
Memorandum for Mr. Edwards

-2-

July 30, 1936

During a conversation with Mr. Clark, Mr. Bennett advised the picture would be shown under adverse technical conditions in schools, gatherings, et cetera. He stated the reason for the scenes of Alcatraz not being quite clear was due to the fact they were taken from duplicate negatives, indicating they were taken from newsreels or production pictures. It was quite noticeable that the names of the producers were avoided, they being referred to as "the people handling the picture." He expressed his appreciation to the Bureau for making the room and sound projector available and stated that he might call on us again. Mr. Clark made no comment on this assuming that any future arrangements would come through the Director's office. Mr. Bennett also advised he had offered the film to Mr. Tolson should he desire to see it and told Mr. Clark to just come to his office and get the film when Mr. Tolson wanted it.

Respectfully,


E. P. Coffey.



OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

- Mr. Nathan ()
- Mr. Tolson ()
- Mr. Clegg ()
- Mr. Baughman ()
- Mr. Coffey ()
- Mr. Dawsey ()
- Mr. Edwards ()
- Mr. Egan ()
- Mr. Foxworth ()
- Mr. Glavin ()
- Mr. Harbo ()
- Mr. Joseph ()
- Mr. Lester ()
- Mr. Nichols ()
- Mr. Quinn ()
- Mr. Schilder ()
- Mr. Tamm ()
- Mr. Tracy ()
- Secretary ()

Rec of our own for lecture tours +

*Joseph Coffey
Brownie
Denton*

- See Me ()
- Prepare Reply ()
- For Your Information ()
- Note and Return ()
- File ()

Charg etc

Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/03 BY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/30 1936.

To: Director

Mr. Nathan

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Egan

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Quinn

Miss Gandy

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Joseph

Mr. Renneberger

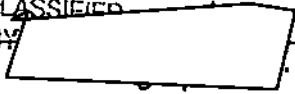
Mr. Donagan

Files

M

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Dawson	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/03 BY 

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John J. Edwards

July 31, 1936

NOTE FOR MR. TOLSON.

Has anything been heard from the Department concerning the motion picture projects on the work of the Bureau? You will recall we are holding in abeyance any further work on our own picture and any further conferences with the Paramount people, pending the decision of the Department.

E. E. Coffey.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

TDQ:RCL

August 5, 1936.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

On the afternoon of August 4th Mr. Bennett of the Bureau of Prisons telephoned and stated that they had a photograph in the office and wanted to know if a negative could be made immediately.

I informed Mr. Bennett that the Photographic Section of this Bureau had been delinquent now for some three weeks and that in view of the fact that we were delinquent in our own work, we could not, of course, take on any other work.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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AUG 11 1936

62-26284-90
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 10 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON

August 14, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

While discussing various matters with Mr. Bennett of the Bureau of Prisons, with whom, incidentally, I have always gotten along very well, and who appears anxious to oblige in any requests I have made, he stated that he felt he and I might benefit our respective organizations by working a little closer together in matters of mutual interest. I felt Mr. Bennett out to see just what he had in mind and he stated that he felt on many occasions we could bring to each other's attention directly and informally matters occurring within our organizations or brought to the attention of the organizations in which the other Bureau might be interested, thereby eliminating some of the "friction" between the Bureaus. I told Mr. Bennett that I, of course, was in entire sympathy and accord with the Director's policies and program and that I assumed that he felt the same way towards his "boss". I told Bennett that I couldn't frankly see how we could be absolutely loyal to our own Directors and their policies and programs and at the same time endeavor to cut corners by exchanging data through personal channels. I told Mr. Bennett that I assumed that he felt the same loyalty towards his organization and Director that I did towards mine and that I wouldn't consider attempting any subrosa dealings. Bennett stated that he didn't want me to misunderstand his idea, he having only in mind a little closer cooperation. I told him that cooperation was a matter of giving and taking and that we had observed over such a long period of time a reluctance on the part of the Bureau of Prisons to give anything that I was not optimistic about what we could accomplish in the future.

As indicated, I have always gotten along very well with Bennett and feel that he will meet me more than half way on anything we ever want from the Bureau of Prisons.

Respectfully,



E. A. Tamm

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

AUG 19 1936

62-26284-91 b6 b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 18 1936 A. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON	FOUR	FILE
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RT

COPIY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Prisons

Washington

July 30, 1935.

Notation:

Hoover note & return
H.H.C.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL:

I have noted the memorandum to you of July 13th from the Bureau of Investigation with reference to the alleged use of tear gas by the Superintendent at the Chillicothe Reformatory.

I suppose it is the business of Federal Bureau of Investigation to report such stories to you and by all means we want to be advised as to everything that concerns our institutions, but, frankly, I resent the method in which this is repeatedly being done. In none of the several recent instances has his report included the facts favorable to this Bureau. I make these specific objections to this memorandum:

First, that it states only the sensational and self-serving charges made by LaBuda; second, that it nowhere refers to the explanation immediately made by the superintendent; third, that it did not state that the United States Attorney ordered no investigation and that later when LaBuda appeared for sentence the Judge had abandoned his idea of an investigation; and fourth, that on no occasion did the Bureau of Investigation make any attempt to find out from us what the truth of the situation was but reported the matter in all its worst details directly to you. I cannot see how we can work effectively and cooperatively on this plan. The facts in the case are as follows:

LaBuda, without cause and from pure viciousness with perhaps a desire to escape mixed in, made a brutal assault upon the Public Health Dental Surgeon. He was punished in the institution and charges were laid against him in court. These facts were duly reported to you at the time. In our weekly report to you dated July 2, 1936, appears the following paragraph:

It will be recalled that some months ago a prisoner by the name of LaBuda, while in the dentist's chair in the Chillicothe Reformatory jumped up and hit the dentist over the head, severely injuring him. The matter was reported to the United States Attorney and the case was heard this week by Judge Mell C. Underwood, at which time LaBuda made rather sensational charges as to brutal treatment of prisoners at the reformatory. The Director called the United States Attorney, denied the charges of brutality and asked the United States Attorney to extend an invitation to the Judge to visit the institution and see for himself the manner in which the institution is administered. Later in connection with another case in the same court Superintendent Sanford was called as a witness and was asked to report at the Judge's Chambers

Bureau of Prisons
LaBuda

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62-26284-92

AUG 25 1935

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after the hearing. He was able to explain to the satisfaction of the Judge the operation of the institution and convince him that the inmates were not brutally treated.

After his visit to Judge Underwood, who is a new judge in this district having only been appointed this spring, Superintendent Sanford made us a report of which the enclosed is a copy.

At no time have we ever used gas to force a confession or for disciplinary purposes but only in case of a disturbance or where its use would be infinitely preferable to the more brutal methods formerly practiced in other institutions in the various States.

I am enclosing for your Special information a statement signed by LaBuda in the presence of the superintendent, the deputy superintendent, and the superintendent's secretary on the occasion of his return to the reformatory after sentence on the assault charge, to the effect that his statement in court was a pure fabrication.

Respectfully yours,

S/Sanford Bates

Director.

COPY

EAT: TAF

August 10, 1936

RECORDED

62-21784-72

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

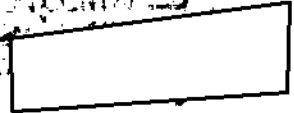
I have read the memorandum which the Director of the Bureau of Prisons addressed to you on July 30, 1936, outlining the claim of Gerhard LeBuda, a prisoner in the United States Industrial Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, that he had been subject to the administration of gas while incarcerated in the Reformatory and had witnessed gas being administered to other prisoners.

I desire to state that in my memorandum to you, I explained that the Special Agent of this Bureau who discussed this situation with Judge Underwood, informed the Judge that this Bureau could not conduct any investigation at the United States Industrial Reformatory unless authority to do so was granted by the Department. The Bureau's activities, consequently, were confined to the obtaining of the statement from LeBuda and the transmittal of this statement to Judge Underwood. The substance of the statement obtained from LeBuda was incorporated in my memorandum to you and this statement was the only information obtained by the Bureau in this situation. You will recall that my memorandum of July 13, 1936 pointed out that LeBuda appeared before Judge Underwood on June 29, 1936 and was sentenced to serve two years in a penal institution, and further, that I transmitted with my memorandum photostatic copies of various newspaper clippings pertaining to this situation. In one of the newspaper articles transmitted to you, Assistant Superintendent Hiatt of the Reformatory is quoted as denying the charges of LeBuda. These newspaper articles constituted the only information which the Bureau could obtain relating to this matter without initiating investigation into the veracity of LeBuda's statement, which investigation would have constituted an inquiry into the administration of the Chillicothe Reformatory, and of course, I would not permit any such investigation without your specific authorization. My memorandum of July 13, 1936 was intended to furnish you with the data which had come into the possession of the Bureau for your information, in order that you might authorize an investigation, or refer the matter to the Bureau of Prisons or take any other action which you deemed appropriate.

I believe that the above outline of the facts in this situation sufficiently explains the Bureau's position in this situation as to permit me to ignore Mr. Bates' first and second specific objections to my memorandum, with reference to Mr. Bates' objection that my memorandum to you did not state "that the United States Attorney ordered

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LATE 9/4/103



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8-10-36

no investigation and that later when LeBuda appeared for sentence the Judge had abandoned his idea of an investigation", you are advised that at no time did the United States Attorney or the Judge indicate to representatives of this Bureau that they did not desire an investigation or that they had abandoned the request for an investigation. As a matter of fact, the Bureau has taken the initiative in this matter in explaining to the Assistant United States Attorney handling the case and Judge Underwood that the Bureau could not conduct any investigation into the administration of the United States Industrial Reformatory unless specifically authorized to do so by the Department.

With reference to Mr. Bates' objection that I made no attempt to find out from him the truth in this situation, but "reported the matter in all its worst details directly to you", I desire to state that while I am of course intensely interested in the efficient operation of all of the various Divisions of the Department, I do not feel that my position gives me the right to demand an explanation of a set of acts from the head of some other unit of the Department without your specific authorization. I will continue my present policy of bringing to your attention any facts obtained by the Bureau which pertain to the Department of Justice, without first demanding an explanation of the facts or allegations from the head of that Division of the Department who is primarily concerned.

I am returning herewith the memorandum which I addressed to you under date of July 13, 1936, with its enclosure, together with the memorandum of Mr. Bates dated July 30, 1936 and its enclosures.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #863250

September 24, 1936

REPORT OF TELEPHONE CALLS

At 1:30 AM Mr. W. H. Colvin of the Naval Communications Division called and stated that he had a message from Shanghai, China, for Sanford Bates, U. S. Department of Justice. Mr. Colvin was informed that he was in connection with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that Mr. Sanford Bates was the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, a separate organization in the Department of Justice. I was then advised that in any event no action could be taken on the matter, which was not deemed urgent by this operator, until morning and that he would have the message sent over to the above official at that time.

B-
v. 2
D

Respectfully,

Jack West

Jack West,
Communications Section.

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Dawson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

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62-26284-93

SEP 24 1936 P.M.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEARCHED [] INDEXED []

FILE

SEP 26 1936

g.

W

AT

SANFORD BATES
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1936.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

You will recall that some time ago two of your Agents visited a jail in Virginia and you were kind enough to write us a report as to the conditions which they found there, at which time I inquired if there was any reason why their findings should not be made public and you advised there was no objection.

In a story which I am writing in connection with jail conditions throughout the country I have quoted at length from this report, without identifying the particular jail. Inasmuch as I have not mentioned the name of the place, I am assuming your Bureau will have no objection.

Sanford Bates
Director

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RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-26284-94

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP. 30 1936 P. M. 5/36

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOUR

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RECEIVED

OCT 7 1936

Oct. 10-1-36
-1936

no report

article on jail

see 9-11-10

IN

TD:A

October 1, 1936.

62-25284-94

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF PRISONS.**

With regard to your communication of September 29, 1936, in which you advise that you are preparing a story in connection with jail conditions, the Bureau will interpose no objection to your making public the report forwarded to you by the Bureau with reference to the conditions found when a jail in Virginia was visited by FBI Agents.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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Vertical stamp on the left side of the page, containing text and a date stamp. The text is partially obscured but includes "MAIL" and "OCT 1 1936".

Handwritten signature or initials in the bottom right corner.

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Dawsey
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin WRG
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Scudder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy
-
-

**County Jail Again
Approved by U. S.**

The Cook County jail, which was off the eligible list for the past four years for women federal prisoners, is good enough for them now, United States Marshal William H. McDonnell was notified today by Sanford Bates, director of the federal bureau of prisons. When the jail was taken off the list prisoners were housed at the Bridewell.

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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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62-26284-A

THE CHICAGO AMERICAN

10-7-56

From
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

to

Official indicated below by check mark

- Solicitor General Reed.....
- Assistant to the Attorney General Keenan.....
- Assistant Attorney General Dickinson.....
- Assistant Attorney General Jackson.....
- Assistant Attorney General Morris.....
- Assistant Attorney General Blair.....
- Assistant Attorney General McMahon.....
- Assistant Solicitor General Bell.....
- Mr. Hoover, Director of Investigation.....
- Mr. Bates, Director of Prisons.....
- Mr. Martin, Director of War Risk Bureau.....
- Mr. Lawrence, Taxes and Penalties.....
- The Administrative Assistant.....
- Mr. Holtzoff, Special Assistant.....
- Mr. Miller, Advisory Committee on Crime.....
- Board of Parole.....
- Mr. Lyons, Pardon Attorney.....
- Mr. McClure, General Agent.....
- Mr. Donaldson, Chief Clerk.....
- Mr. Moore, Division of Records.....
- Mr. Sornborger, Appointment Clerk.....
- Mr. Suydam.....
- Mr. Carusi.....
- Mr. Gates.....
- Miss O'Brien.....
- Miss Lamke.....
- Mr. Willard.....

MEMORANDUM

I've gone over this quite thoroughly with Mr. Bates. It would be a dickens of a job to go through all the records to determine additional aliases, if any, of the prisoners. Furthermore, in practically every case he would be digging out and sending to you information which he has acquired from the criminal records furnished by the F.B.I. in the first instance, and would be giving you practically nothing of which you are not already informed.

Lanni
11-16-36

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62-26284-96
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 7 1936
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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DEC 9 - 1936

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Paughman
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

October 20, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:

Your memorandum of October 14 requesting that we furnish additional aliases of persons listed on discharge sheets from Federal institutions, or fingerprint classifications in order to facilitate search of your files has been received.

Our institutions furnish your Bureau with fingerprints on all persons admitted, giving the name of each prisoner as it appears in the court commitment. The same name is shown on the discharge sheets also furnished your Bureau. Most of the aliases in our files are obtained from the criminal records, copies of which you have.

We would be very glad to comply with your request and furnish your office with fingerprint classifications or additional aliases if it were not for the fact that at this time with our limited personnel it would be impossible for us to do so.

inf. in street files.

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Sanford Bates
Director.

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DEC 7 1936	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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FOUR	
OFF	
IDENT	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1936.

TO

Director

Mr. Nathan

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Foxworth

Files Section

Personnel Files

Chief Clerk's Office

Identification Division

Technical Laboratory

Mechanical Section

Division Two

SUPERVISORS

Hick Mr. Fletcher

Ward Mr. McDade

Ward Mr. McIntire

Ward Mr. Smith

mas Mr. Spear

mas Mr. Suran

mas Mr. Vincent

mas Mr. Wyly

* * *

Miss Gandy

✓ Mrs. Fisher

✓ Mr. Ward

✓ Mr. Parsons *W.P.*

✓ Miss Conlon

Typists - 5230

M

See Me

Send File

Call me regarding this

Correct

✓ Note and Return

Search, serialize and route

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[Handwritten notes, possibly including "I think", "all", "needed to", "3rd", "M", "A", "ick"]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

October 19, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:

Your memorandum of October 14 requesting that we furnish additional aliases of persons listed on discharge sheets from Federal institutions, or fingerprint classifications in order to facilitate search of your files has been received.

Our institutions furnish your Bureau with fingerprints on all persons admitted, giving the name of each prisoner as it appears in the court commitment. The same name is shown on the discharge sheets also furnished your Bureau. Most of the aliases in our files are obtained from the criminal records, copies of which you have.

You will recall that sometime ago we requested that your Bureau add to the criminal record the fingerprint classification and you were unable to comply with our request because, as you stated, it would require additional clerical services.

We would be very glad to comply with your request and furnish your office with fingerprint classifications or additional aliases if it were not for the fact that at this time with our limited personnel it would be impossible for us to do so.

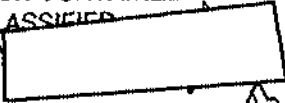
Sanford Bates
Director

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62-26284-86

MS
*I guess
may be
you are
right*

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*Mr. Bay, however
is on the list
until now 23, 1983
- y6w*

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF
INVESTIGATION

From: Laboratory

Date _____ 193

___ Mr. Nathan

___ Mr. Appel

___ Mr. Baughman

___ Mr. Beach

___ Mr. Blackburn

___ Mr. Burgess

___ Mr. H. M. Clegg

___ Mr. McCarthy

___ Mr. McClintock

___ Mr. Miller

___ Mr. Parsons

___ Mr. Pfafman

___ Mr. Pickering

___ Mr. Rosen

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

REJ:PM

Eu
V

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

December 22, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Pursuant to your recent request that a check be made in an endeavor to find a newspaper article which quoted Sanford Bates, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, with respect to the number of bankers presently in prison; I wish to advise that a very thorough search has been made by the Research Division and the Files Section of the Bureau but such an article could not be found. I have also had the index of the New York Times checked at the Congressional Library for the years 1934-35-36 in an endeavor to locate such an article with negative results.

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph
R. E. Joseph.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 5 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

FILE

JAN. 6 1937

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COPY

Mr. Nathan	X
Mr. Tolson	X
Mr. Boardman	X
Mr. Clegg	X
Mr. Glavin	X
Mr. Ladd	X
Mr. Nichols	X
Mr. Rosen	X
Mr. Tracy	X
Miss Gandy	X
Miss Beahm	X
Johnson	X

Handwritten initials and marks: TBP, EPC, J, PH, etc.

I've gone over this quite thoroughly with Mr. Bates. It would be a dickens of a job to go through all the records to determine additional aliases, if any, of the prisoners. Furthermore, in practically every case he would be digging out and sending to you information which he has acquired from the criminal records furnished by the F.B.I. in the first instance, and would be giving you practically nothing of which you are not already informed.

Vertical handwritten note: Bureau of Prisons

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/S/ Carusi
11-16-36

62-26284-96

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 7 1936

MASTERS DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FOURTH FLOOR
CLERK OF COURT
RECORDS DIVISION

PLS NOTE

DEC 9 - 1936

Draft of memo by Bates dated Oct. 19

omitting 3rd paragraph.

Red penciled note on 3 x 5 slip states: "Mr. Bates, I think after all it would be better to omit 3rd paragraph otherwise it sounds as though we are refusing because he did"

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Notation on side of memo by 3rd par. "I guess..maybe you are right"

Memo rewritten dated Oct. 20 however, they failed to destroy previous memo which seems to clearly indicate Mr. Bates attitude.

Handwritten: Tolson: mi

ST

I wish you would inform Division heads to stop sending memos to Bates asking for anything, complaining of anything or making any suggestions of any kind. He won't cooperate & all it does is to aggravate his mental habitosis. So have it shut out. We will have to get along as best we can without any help from him.

Handwritten: 12-18-36

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Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. LONDON	.....
Mr. SHANGHAI	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

O'Brien and Bates
Sanford Bates

J
H

What is wrong with our prison system?
 Should prisoners work?
 Is the parole system a good thing?
 What can be done to prepare the prisoner to
 his place in the community after release?

No one can answer these questions more conclusively than Sanford Bates, the distinguished Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons. In his new book **PRISONS AND BEYOND**, he makes a powerful examination of the imperative problems of American prisons.

Mr. Bates writes with the authority of almost twenty years of intense study and wide practical experience. In sharp contrast to the usual impassioned indictment of prison administration, Mr. Bates' book is sane, impersonal, and eminently reasonable. He not only points out the weaknesses in our prisons as they are now organized and managed. He offers sound, practical methods by which they can be improved, remedied, and rendered infinitely more effective.

This is a must book for anyone interested in prison reform. Written by the foremost authority on the subject, it will give you hours of profitable and stimulating reading. The enclosed card will bring you a copy for \$3.50.

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Sincerely yours,

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b7c

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JAN 25 1937

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OLSON
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York

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NEW YORK, N. Y.



Is the task of making people sorry they committed a crime and at the same time improving them by a prison experience one which is possible of accomplishment?

Is the failure of prisons really the failure of society?

Read—

PRISONS AND BEYOND

By SANFORD BATES

THIS straightforward, absorbing report of our prisons—County, State, and Federal—is one which will stir every thoughtful reader.

Mr. BATES writes out of the wealth of nearly twenty years' experience in prison work, which he reviews in his Prologue. He opens with a discussion of the county jails and tells of the distressing conditions which prevail in most of them throughout the country. The reasons for these conditions and what can be done to improve them are specifically set forth. Next he shows how and why the State prisons or penitentiaries have failed to reform criminals. You learn of the overcrowded conditions—3000 convicts in a prison built to hold 1000, of other reasons why prison riots occur, and the reforms required to eliminate such occurrences.

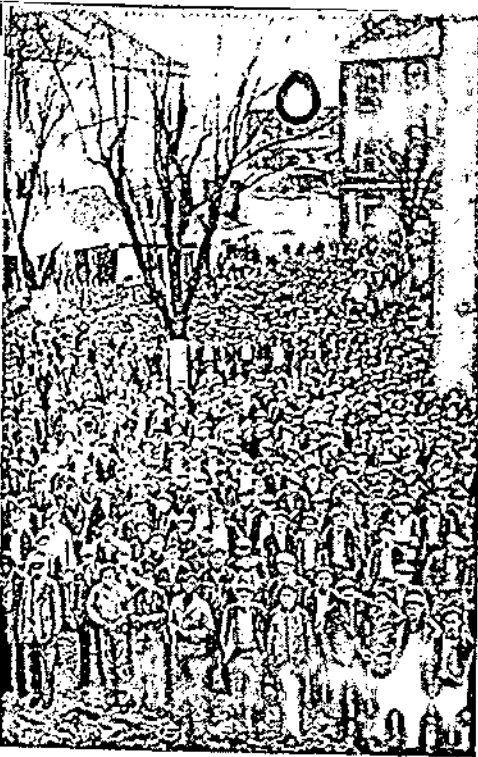
Then Mr. Bates takes up that much discussed question—should prisoners work when so many free men are unemployed? The arguments for and against are presented and solution of the problem, as the author sees it, is presented. What science is contributing to the solution of our criminal problems and the great possibilities of the future uses are discussed. You learn of the new inventions (the lie detector, the psychogalvanometer, the electric floodlights, the gun detector, the body capacity ray, and other de-

vices) already in use in some of the new Federal prisons.

Up to the close of the nineteenth century the Federal government had no penal institutions of its own. In the first few years of the twentieth century, Leavenworth and Atlanta penitentiaries were completed and others followed, Alcatraz being the latest one built. Descriptions of each and of the modern methods used in them in solving the crime problem through educating and improving the prisoners, are given.

The importance of efficient management is stressed, the selection of the prison officers and guards discussed, and the prisoner's side is presented. An enlightening explanation of the parole system is given which should do much to counteract the prevailing criticism of it. What the prisons of the future can be and the problem of alternatives to imprisonment are ably discussed.

Throughout the book Mr. Bates gives many interesting anecdotes and incidents from his actual experiences. Every chapter holds a wealth of valuable information which should bring home to the reader that he, too, has a part to play in the solving of our crime problem.



CONTENTS

- CHAPTERS
- I. Prologue
 - II. Why Prisons
 - III. Forgotten Men
 - IV. Have Our Prisons Failed?
 - V. When Convicts Riot
 - VI. Should Prisoners Work When Other Men Cannot?
 - VII. Science to the Rescue
 - VIII. From Atlanta To Alcatraz
 - IX. The Paraphernalia of Reform
 - X. Guards or Leaders
 - XI. And Him Safely Keep
 - XII. Supervision and Central Control
 - XIII. The Prisoner Speaks
 - XIV. They Also Suffer
 - XV. When the Prison Door Opens
 - XVI. The Prison of the Future
 - XVII. Alternatives to Imprisonment
 - XVIII. Will it Work?
- Appendices

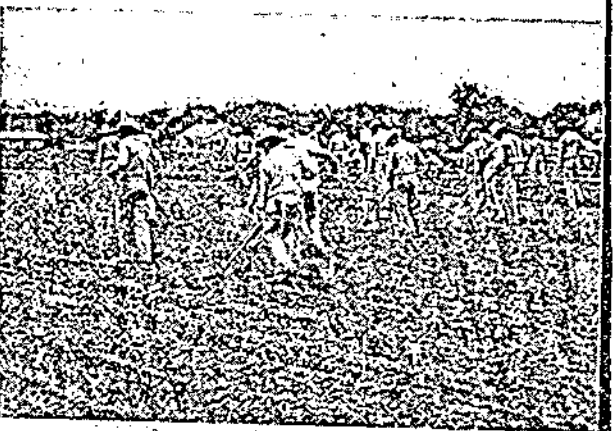
"PRISONS AND BEYOND will certainly become a textbook and an authoritative volume of reference. It should be more. Our penal system is a subject on which every thinking citizen may well be informed. There could be no finer teacher than this practical idealist. Mr. Bates is a humanitarian without being a sentimentalist; an intellectualist but not a limited theorist; a lucid writer who makes a grim subject matter absorbing and inspirational."

—Boston Evening Transcript.

Shall Prisoners Work?

Look at this pictured **D**up and ask yourself the question, Are they being reformed? Three of the boys you are looking at are serving twelve years for the theft of a hog—four years apiece. One hundred of them are under seventeen years of age. How much majesty is there in the kind of law which requires such requitals?

The pictures below show foundry and farm scenes at the U. S. Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio. When their sentences are over these prisoners are less likely to become recidivists. Many who have been freed have found good positions.



*"This book should be read by
every public-spirited citizen"*

SANFORD BATES

Born in Boston in 1884, trained as a lawyer, and possessing a keen interest in social problems, Sanford Bates entered public life early in his career. He was elected to the State legislature in 1912, to the Massachusetts Senate in 1915, and Constitutional Convention in 1917-18. He found his major interest in life in 1918 when he was appointed Penal Institutions Commissioner for the City of Boston from which position he was successively elevated to the position of Commissioner of Correction for Massachusetts and Director of Prisons for the Federal Government.

He is also International Prison Commissioner on the part of the United States Government, and holds office in a number of legal and social organizations. As an official delegate representing this country Mr. Bates attended International Prison Congresses in London in 1925, in Prague in 1930 and in Berlin in 1935. He has visited prisons in 12 foreign countries and in most of the states in America.

One of his articles on prisons has been translated into five foreign languages, indicating the extent to which his experience has qualified him as a national and international authority on penal matters.

Know just what goes on in our prisons, how they are administered, what is being done to make them serve their purpose of protecting society, and how you can help. Read this book.

"THE Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons has written a book which is as clear and easily readable as it is authoritative and comprehensive, and which challenges public attention to the whole prison problem of the present day. . . . It is not too much to say that this book should be read by every public-spirited citizen. It is definite but not dogmatic, humane but not sentimental, hopeful yet entirely frank in its reminders of the problem's gravity. It is above all sensible and informative and it is written with the vigor, vitality and judicial spirit which the subject demands."

The New York Times Book Review.

"THOSE who complain that the parole system has broken down are urged to read his book and learn their mistake. Altogether Mr. Bates provides a sane and progressive discussion of the prison problem and gives an outline of the reforms which could make the system more effective in every way."

Worcester (Mass.) Post.

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PRISONS AND BEYOND

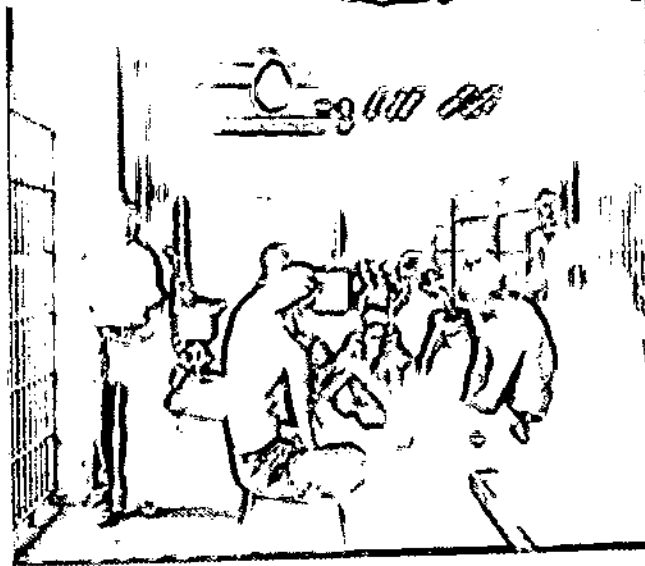
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CHICAGO DALLAS SAN FRANCISCO

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"Look inside any county jail in the country and you will see men sitting, sprawling, pacing up and down, dragging themselves through the long hours of the day as best they may. . . . Young and old, virtuous and depraved, innocent and double-dyed, are thrown into closest association by night and day and in most states under deplorable conditions."

What is wrong with our prison system?

If prisons exist for the protection of society, do they fulfill their purpose?

How and why have they failed?

What is being done to make them more effective?

How can you help to solve the problem?

These important questions concern every citizen—and answers to them are now available in this intensely interesting and authoritative new book.

PRISONS AND BEYOND

By **SANFORD BATES**

Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons

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62-26214-97

JAMES V. BENNETT
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1938.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Thank you for calling my attention to the delay with respect to calling the office of the Bureau of Investigation in San Francisco or the Washington headquarters of your Bureau when an escape or an attempted escape occurs in one of our institutions. I appreciate your suggestions and shall advise our Wardens as to the necessity for speedily contacting your local offices in an emergency of this kind.

The difficulty at Alcatraz during the most recent attempted escape was that at the time it occurred, the Warden was on the main land and the other officers of the institution did not notify me until he had returned. I understand that he also promptly notified your agent in San Francisco, who has been very helpfully cooperating with him in the investigation of the attempted escape and assisting in gathering up evidence to present to the Court for prosecution of those involved.

At the time Roe and Cole made their attempt to escape from Alcatraz, my recollection is that we notified Mr. Tamm of your Bureau as soon as we were advised of what had occurred. The information reached the newspapers through the broadcast which was made over the institutional radio system contemporaneously with the report of the occurrence to this Bureau and thence to your Washington headquarters.

I shall take steps, however, to clarify this whole matter with our Wardens.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

62-26274-99
TOLSON
TAMM
FUGATE
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FILE

memo Dir, Bu of Prisons
6/25/38
James V. Bennett
Director

ag
a

Bureau of Prisons

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June 25, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS

With reference to your memorandum of May 25, 1933, in connection with the delay in calling to the attention of the San Francisco Office of the FBI the attempted escape from Alcatraz of prisoners who fatally wounded a guard at the penitentiary, I have noted your statement that the Warden was on the mainland at the time the attempted escape occurred and, consequently, the other officers of the institution had not notified you of the escape until the Warden returned. I have been advised, however, by the Special Agent in Charge of the Bureau's San Francisco Office that a formal press release was issued by Warden Johnston to the newspapers one hour before the facts in this situation were reported to the San Francisco Office of the Bureau.

With reference to the escape of Lee and Cole from Alcatraz, the records of this Bureau indicate that the San Francisco Office of the Bureau initially received its information from newspaper reports concerning the escape and furnished this information to the Washington headquarters of the FBI. Upon receiving this information, Mr. Tamm of the Bureau made telephonic inquiry of your office as to whether an escape had occurred in an effort to confirm the newspaper reports which had been received.

62-26284-235
7/1-26284-307

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. Nathan.....
- Mr. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Crowl.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Foxworth.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Lester.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Miss Gandy.....

Relative to your memorandum of May 31, 1933, concerning the death of inmate Herbert Otis Hayes of the Leavenworth Penitentiary on May 25, 1933, you are advised that the Kansas City Office of the Bureau is conducting investigation into the facts in this situation.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 1 - 1933
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Baughman _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Dawson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Joseph _____
Mr. Kleinlaut _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Schilder _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

Jan. 25

1937.

3:30

Time

Name Dan McGrath tele.

Referred to

Details:

Stated that Jim Bennett, Brian McMahon and himself were getting together on a little party for Sanford Bates on Thursday afternoon from 4:30 to 6:30, at Mr. McGrath's apartment at the Hay-Adams House. Mr. McGrath stated the above invitation also included Mr. Tolson and he would like to be advised if they could accept. cek

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FEB 2 1937

TOLSON
FOUR
FILE

Q

*✓
The McGrath
has been advised -
WJW/P*

REMINDER:

Is it desired that the attached invitation to the party for Sanford Bates, being given by Dan McGrath, Brien McMahon and Jim Bennett, be accepted? cek

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*No. I do not expect
to be here. J.G.N.*

RECEIVED



February 17, 1937

FEB 18 1937 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McNULTY
MR. BUNDY
MR. McCULLOUGH
TECHNICAL SECTION
RECORDING SECTION
CARD INDEX SECTION
ASSEMBLY SECTION
POSTING SECTION
TYPING SECTION
STENOGRAPHERS

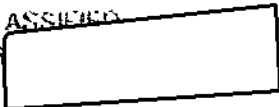
Effective February 18, 1937 it will no longer be necessary to prepare the complete criminal record in all cases where the Bureau of Prisons, including the Parole Board, is interested. The same instructions now applicable to replies for all other contributors can be followed in preparing criminal records for the Bureau of Prisons.

From the time this instruction becomes effective and until further notice, all communications prepared for the Bureau of Prisons, including the Parole Board, are to be routed over my desk. Appropriate arrangements will be made in the Reading Room to take care of this.

Very truly yours,

L. C. Schilder.

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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]



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62-26784-101

cc-Mr. Nathan
Bureau ✓

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	

February 17, 1937.

LCS:AMP.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN.

RE: Method of replying to Bureau of
Prison prints.

With reference to my memorandum of February 5, 1937, please be advised that this morning I conferred with Mr. J. V. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, concerning our present policy in not replying to Bureau of Prison prints with the same uniformity which prevails in replying to other contributors, including penal institutions. Mr. Bennett stated he felt that there was no reason why fingerprints could not be answered to the Bureau of Prisons in the same manner in which they are answered to other agencies. He asked me, however, to refer to him the first groups of letters replying to such prints for the first three or four days so he could take them up with the personnel handling these communications in the Bureau of Prisons and so I could be called upon for any informal advice which may be necessary in order to work out the system further. Accordingly, the change will be put into effect in the Typing Section tomorrow and Bureau of Prison copies will be sent directly to Mr. Bennett.

Incidentally, while I was talking to Mr. Bennett he said he had a very pleasant talk with the Director recently. He said he would do everything he could to help handle uniformly any current problems. I have prepared a letter addressed to him for the Director's signature. I thought it would be proper to prepare this communication in letter form rather than the usual memorandum.

Respectfully,

Res 62-26284-101X

RECORDED & INDEXED

L. C. Schilder, L. C. Schilder

FEB 19 1937 P.M.

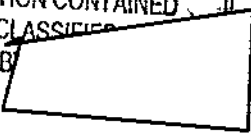
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NATHAN
TRACY

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 5, 1937.

LCS:AMP.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Re: Reduction of work in the
Typing Section.

I am attaching a memorandum dated February 4, 1937, submitted by Miss Dawson, Supervisor of the Typing Section, reflecting in connection with the reduction of work that, if possible, the answers to the Bureau of Prisons receive the same type of reply or attention which is directed to all other contributors. In 1928 a special form of reply was devised for the Bureau of Prisons. I believe we can arrange to have this procedure conform to our standardized principles now. If you concur, I would like to start the arrangement by having a conference with Mr. J. V. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons whom I know very well and who I feel would be very glad to go the limit in helping us simplify our system.

- Mr. Nathan ✓
- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. Baughman
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Dawsey
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Quinn ✓
- Mr. Schilder ✓
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

Respectfully,

LCS

L. C. Schilder.

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62-26284-101X

FEB 19 1937

NATHAN
TOLSON
LEWIS

FILE

Miss. H. 2/7/37

Done 2/12/37

o/w 2/16

*encl
em*

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ac
7*

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

MD:bu

February 4, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCHILDER

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

With reference to my recent inquiry concerning the matter of quoting the complete criminal record to the Bureau of Prisons at all times, I wish to advise that as well as I can remember this instruction has been in effect for two years, however, I do not believe a memorandum was prepared on it. There was a memorandum issued by the Chief of the Identification Division, June 2, 1928 which reads as follows: "Effective at once, all letters addressed to the Superintendent of Prisons, Department of Justice, shall include the entire record and in no instance shall a form letter be forwarded, advising that the records fail to disclose any data other than that in the possession of the Superintendent of Prisons."

It will assist materially in reducing the work of this section if the Bureau of Prisons can at all times receive the same type of reply as directed to all other contributors.

Respectfully,

M.D.

Marietta Dawson.

Dawson
2/10/37
Reas

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FEB 19 1937 A.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IDENT UNIT

FILE

LCS:AMP.

February 17, 1937.

Mr. J. V. Bennett,
Director, Bureau of Prisons,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Reference is made to your conversation of today with Inspector Schilder of the Bureau concerning the matter of acknowledgment of fingerprint records received from the various federal penitentiaries and the preparation of other types of records in which you may be interested.

I am very glad to know that you felt that the standardized system followed in the Typing Section can be made applicable to Bureau of Prison records and this system is being placed into effect beginning tomorrow. As suggested by you, the letters prepared during the course of the first few days will be routed directly to you for your consideration.

I want to convey to you this expression of my personal appreciation for your assistance in this particular.

With my best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

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4/4/03
[Redacted Box]

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- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

62-2154-102

FEB 19 1937

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

WRG:RHB

February 19, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: The Federal Register.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Laughman	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. F. C. ...	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. S. J. ...	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

There are transmitted herewith copies of the Federal Register for February 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1937. A review of these issues has been made and there appears to be nothing of interest to the Bureau in the issues for February 17, 18 and 19. In the issue for February 16, I wish to call to your attention the following article:

Page 381 President of the United States:
Executive Order:
Civil Service Rules, Schedule A:
Subdivision VI, amendment of Paragraph 1.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that sections c, d, and e of the above amended paragraph are spoken of in this executive order as being revoked. This means that no longer are the positions of Wardens and superintendents, deputy wardens, and assistant superintendents and industrial superintendents and inspectors of prisons and Federal penal and correctional institutions excepted from Civil Service Examinations. Thus at the present time, only the Director of the Bureau of Prisons and not more than three Assistant Directors and the Members of the Board of Parole are considered as excepted positions.

Respectfully,

W R Glavin

W. R. Glavin.

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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

Enclosures.
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62-26284-103
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 24 1937 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Bureau of Prisons

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

SJT:emk

February 5, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Re: "Prisons and Beyond" -
by Sanford Bates.

A copy of Mr. Bates' book was secured from one of the public libraries for a short period of time and a brief resume indicates that Mr. Bates has prepared a rather comprehensive survey of the prison situation.

Chapter 1

Historical and biographical, written as a prologue to the book.

Chapter 2

Discusses revival of interest in prisons, increase in prisoners, cost of crime, causes of crime, history of imprisonment, development of modern prisons, and the birth of the reformatory prison.

Mr. Bates states: "The nearest guess I have been able to make as to the total estimated annual cost of crime in the U. S. is \$1,070,836,331.77. I submit that this estimate is about as reliable as many others that have been made."

A reference is made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this chapter:

"The greatly improved, and the constantly increasing number of reliable statistics being gathered by the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Bureau of the Census in Washington, together with the large number of private studies, will throw more and more light upon these subjects and assist in their ultimate solution."

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&
INDEXED. Chapter 3

Discusses condition and insecurity of county jails with reference to the untrained and inefficient personnel; that health conditions

62-26284-104

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 10 1937

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
CLEGG
STAT. SECT.
LESTER
RES. DIV.
IDENT. DIV.
TRACY
Miss Gandy

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Bureau of Prisons
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Serial 98

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W.H.C.
K
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are appalling and the laxity of discipline notorious. The charge is made that the county jail is too often dominated by politics.

Chapter 4

Discusses the purpose of a prison; brutality; the case against the prison, and in answer to the question, "Have our prisons failed?", it is observed that the situation is not hopeless.

Chapter 5

Discusses riots and the remote and immediate causes thereof.

Chapter 6

Discusses prison labor; discipline; and training; the social and economic problems involved, together with a discussion of the future of prison labor in the various states, and recent Federal developments and suggested solutions.

Chapter 7

The advance of science and the slow adoption of science by crime repressing agencies; use of psychiatry in prisons, et cetera. In this chapter a reference is made to the Identification Division of the Bureau:

"Every man, woman and child carries on the thumb a unique and inescapable pattern of identification. The five and one-half million fingerprints on file at the Department of Justice in Washington have been of tremendous assistance in the apprehension of criminals. In many quarters it is strongly urged that this process be extended to require every person in the United States to be fingerprinted not only to aid in the apprehension of the guilty but so that the innocent may be protected.

"Surely no innocent person objects to giving his name and address, when questioned. This information is purely for the purpose of identifying him. What further possible objection could Mr. John R. Citizen have to being obliged to furnish his fingerprints in addition thereto?

If he is a potential criminal, he naturally would demur. But if he is a law-abiding citizen, he should be all the more anxious to establish beyond peradventure of a doubt his identity.

"Nor should there be any disgrace connected with the fingerprint unless a criminal record is disclosed thereby. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has collected many thousands of fingerprints purely for identification purposes and keeps them in a separate index."

Other scientific methods used by law enforcement organizations in the identification and apprehension of criminals are discussed.

Another reference is made to the Bureau:

"It will not be amiss in this chapter to refer to the great contribution that is being made to the science of penology by the expert statisticians through the use of sorting and computing machines like those at the Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Prisons in Washington. The gathering of current statistics is being made more easy, more thorough and more reliable."

Chapter 8

Discusses the various Federal penitentiaries.

Chapter 9

The education of prisoners, prison libraries, medical service, social work, and psychiatric service applied in Federal institutions.

Chapter 10

The "spoils system" of political appointments to the prison service and a discussion of the new in-service training plans.

Chapter 11

Discussion of prison discipline, good time, punishment, solitary confinement, elimination of special privileges, sources of information, "stool pigeons", prison loyalties, homosexuality, and inmate self-government.

A reference is made in this chapter to the FBI:

In the discussion of the escape of several prisoners from Leavenworth in December, 1931 in which an outside confederate assisted the following is stated:

"The outside man was apprehended through the clever work of Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and received a sentence of 25 years in the penitentiary for his part in the affair."

Chapter 12

Discusses the need for supervision, contacts with politicians, development of morale, relations with the press, et cetera.

Chapter 13

Discusses the prisoner, himself.

Chapter 14

Social questions discussed.

Chapter 15

Devoted to parole and other release procedures; abuses of the parole system; political control of paroles, et cetera.

In this chapter the following reference is made to the Bureau:

"The Census tables point out that of the 2,496 persons declared parole violators, only 980 have committed new crimes recorded in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Other paroles were revoked for violation of parole regulations."

A further reference is made:

(After citation of parole statistics) -

"Take these figures for what they are worth and no more. Our present generation is interested primarily in the current crime crop, so to speak. The 'Uniform Crime Reports' published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation have furnished some interesting statistics as to the number of persons currently arrested who are found to be on parole.

"Its bulletin covering the first three months of 1935 indicates that during that period 90,504 persons were arrested for various crimes. Of this number 509, or 0.6 per cent, were arrested during the period of their parole. Of the 1,535 arrested for homicide, none were shown to be on parole."

Numerous parole statistics from various sources are set forth and discussed in this chapter.

Chapter 16

Discusses the prison of the future.

Chapter 17

Discusses probation and other related subjects.

Chapter 18

Discussion by the author on the soundness of theories set forth quoting statistics; a discussion of punishment; comparative State

6.

figures; experiences of foreign courts; community organization for crime prevention, and other related matters.

No detailed review of this book has been made.

|| Is it desired that a copy be ordered?

Respectfully,


S. V. Tracy.

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EAT:RP
Time - 11:14 A.M.

March 5, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

While speaking with Mr. Whitley on another matter, I mentioned Bureau letter of March 2nd advising him that Julian A. Schoen, former deputy warden at the Atlanta Penitentiary was placed in charge of the New York House of Detention and instructing that Mr. Whitley contact him. I told Whitley that Mr. Bennett in his memorandum stated that Schoen has been instructed to and will be pleased to cooperate with the Bureau in any manner that we want. I also told him that Bennett has indicated that hereafter there is going to be closer cooperation between the Bureau and the Prison Bureau representatives. I told him that I thought he would find that Schoen will go more that half way in being fair and reasonable.

I told Mr. Whitley that he should go and meet Schoen. He said that he planned to go down within the next few days and talk to Schoen and that it will be very helpful to have someone like that at the Detention Headquarters.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm,

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Bureau of Prisons

62-21531-3227

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62-26284-105
MARCH 11 1937
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12

A BILL

To provide for the general welfare by establishing a system of federal aid to the states for the purpose of enabling them to provide adequate institutional treatment of prisoners and provide improved methods of supervision and administration of parole, probation, and conditional release of offenders.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

For the purpose of assisting the several states and their political subdivisions to provide secure and adequate housing, and constructive educational, employment and treatment facilities for those who have been convicted of crimes against the laws of the several states or who are held for trial or as witnesses, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937, the sum of \$16,000,000, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year thereafter a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this act.

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Sec. 2. For the purpose of assisting the several states and their political subdivisions to establish and maintain, in accordance with adequate and scientific standards, properly safeguarded systems for the supervision of offenders released: (1) by parole, (2) by probation, or (3) by any form of conditional release, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937, the sum of \$1,600,000 and for each fiscal year thereafter a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this act.

62-26284-106

Sec. 3. The sums made available under this act shall be allotted to the several states on such terms and conditions as the President may from time to time prescribe. In determining the amounts, terms and conditions under which the funds herein provided shall be granted, the President shall provide, among other things, for:

- (1) financial participation by the state in any project or program;
- (2) preserving to each state responsibility for handling its own crime and penal problems; and (3) equitable distribution of the funds on the basis of (a) the prison population of the state, (b) special institutional problems, and (c) the financial needs of the respective states.

Sec. 4. The President may designate such department or agency of the government as he deems proper to assist in the administration of this act and authorize such department or agency to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amounts to be paid to the states, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to settlement and audit by the General Accounting Office, make payments of such amounts at the time or times specified by said administrative agency. The President may also, in his discretion, establish a board of not to exceed seven (7) persons who shall serve without compensation to advise him and the said administrative agency in the determination of the conditions to be met by each state prior to receiving any of the funds authorized by this act.

Sec. 5. Not to exceed two per cent of the total amount of the funds appropriated under this act may be used for administrative purposes and to collect and disseminate information to the several states and their political subdivisions concerning crime prevention,

release procedures, the treatment of criminals, the instruction of personnel, and to promote cooperation between the Federal Government and the several states in the administration and the conduct of their institutional and extra-mural handling of offenders against the laws of the United States and the several states.

Sec. 6. The President is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he considers proper for the administration of this act. As used in this act the term "state" means the several states, the District of Columbia and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, and Guam.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

DM

March 16, 1937.

Time:
3:55 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

[Handwritten signature]

Miss Grant of the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons telephonically requested that in the future copies of all investigative reports be checked for the Director, Bureau of Prisons, Attention: Miss Grant. In the past, such reports have been checked for the Chairman of the Parole Board.

Respectfully,

D. Morton

D. Morton.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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MAR 22 1937	
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON D. C.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.



g

January 22, 1937.

TO ALL OFFICIALS AND SUPERVISORS AT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Effective February 1, 1937, Mr. James V.

*Bennett will be Director of the Federal Bureau of
Prisons, United States Department of Justice.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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62-26284-108
MAR 23 1937

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C.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

MR. SANFORD BATES, PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON
HON. JOHN D. MILLER, VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON
DR. M. L. BRITTAIN
ATLANTA, GA.
MR. SAM A. LEWISOHN
NEW YORK
MR. THOMAS A. RICKERT
NEW YORK

R. J. LA VALLEE
SECRETARY

Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

Department of Justice Building
Washington

April 8, 1937

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	✓
JAMES V. BENNETT	✓
COMMISSIONER	
DR. GUY	
J. S. BARROWS	
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
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Mr. Rosen	
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Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	

Memorandum to the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice

Several instances have been noted recently where checks in settlement of vouchers rendered by various shops operated by us have been received in this office, although all vouchers now submitted by our manufacturing units indicate the address of the corporation to which the remittance should be sent. It would be appreciated if in the future you will arrange to have the remittances sent directly to the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. at the address from which the articles or services were received as indicated on the voucher.

Bureau of Prisons

Handwritten note: *Handwritten*

James V. Bennett
JAMES V. BENNETT
Commissioner Prison Industries

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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 12 1937 P.M.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
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W.P.G. FILE

EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

April 13, 1937.

MEMORANEUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

While in Pittsburgh, Judges Smith and Robertson of the State Court advised me that they were endeavoring to set up a "behavior clinic" for the police and criminal courts, and that at the last minute, the psychiatrist whom they were going to employ disappointed them, this individual being Dr. Dougherty, associated with some clinic in Maryland. They requested that the Bureau contact the Bureau of Prisons and ascertain whether Mr. Bennett could suggest a psychiatrist who might be available for employment.

If you approve, I will talk with Bennett and suggest that if he knows a psychiatrist whom he would care to recommend, he get in touch with the Judges himself.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

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*Bennett's out of
city until April 19.
OK
for 4/13/37.*

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62-26284-111
APR 22 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

EAT:TMF Washington, D. C.

April 20, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

For record purposes I desire to advise that on the morning of April 19, I informed Director J. V. Bennett of the Bureau of Prisons of the desire of the County Court Judges at Pittsburgh to obtain the services of a psychiatrist and suggested that he get in touch with the Judges if he knew of anyone whom he cared to recommend.

Mr. Bennett stated that he had recently returned from a convention of all of the Wardens of the Bureau of Prisons and advised that William Dainard's physical and mental condition is improving and he feels that he will soon be in such shape that he can be returned to some other institution.

Tommy Touhy has suffered a general breakdown, climaxed by a condition of paralysis which has rendered him so incapacitated that he is even unable to feed himself.

Thomas H. Robinson, Jr. appears to be thriving on the prison diet and routine.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

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- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

May 10, 1937

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

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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Are you familiar with pamphlet, stencil #59066-36, captioned "The Parole System, the Federal Prison replies to Critics who condemn it," by Sanford Bates, Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, which is printed by the U. S. Government printing office?

*Printed
Jul 1935*

The pamphlets are evidently being circulated up here. One has just been mailed to me by a friend of mine in Union City. From what I hear, a certain gentleman in New York is going about supporting the present parole system and evidently distributing the circular to which I refer.

Of course, the author does not separate habitual criminals from first offenders and minor offenders. He studiously avoids any reference to the fact that every G-Man that has been shot down to date, has been shot down at the hands of a parolee.

I can not reconcile his statistical data on Page 4 of the pamphlet with the fact that more than 4,000 finger prints from all about the United States go to the Federal Bureau of Investigation daily and that more than one-half of the finger prints are those of criminals with known criminal records.

I presume you are familiar with the pamphlet though I doubt very much that you agree with its contents on the whole.

RECORDED & INDEXED

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Wm. C. Cope, President

62-26284-113
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 11 1937 P. M.
FOLSON
BBS, DET.
Miss Gandy

WCC:RB

See 94-7-37-77

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THE PAROLE SYSTEM

THE FEDERAL PRISON DIRECTOR REPLIES TO CRITICS WHO CONDEMN IT

By SANFORD HATES, *Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons*

The recent timely letter of the President to the Attorney General again calls attention to the importance of parole as an integral and necessary part of our American penal system. "Every decent citizen", the President wrote, "is interested in humane parole systems which seek rehabilitation of offenders; but at the same time we should seek to prevent abuses of paroles, especially in cases of habitual criminals."

Those who, out of bitterness or from a distorted interpretation of the facts, seek to abolish parole entirely will get small encouragement from that discriminating summary of the situation by Mr. Roosevelt. Ready assent will be given to it by those who feel that much assistance in the effort to control crime and protect the public can be obtained in the improved administration of this modern method of releasing men from prison.

It was the recent Weyerhaeuser kidnaping case that made this statement timely. It is the disclosure of a previous record in the case of a notorious criminal which puts on trial not only the parole system but all of our methods of dealing with criminals. In 1931 Harmon M. Waley received a sentence of 2 to 15 years in the Washington State penitentiary. Those who released him at the end of his minimum term probably would have continued his restraint, provided they had the power to do so, if they could have foreseen his later activities in connection with the kidnaping.

Hindsight is always more accurate than foresight. But whether he and other notorious criminals were released because the parole authorities were not in possession of all the facts, because they made a mistake in diagnosis, because the law made no other course possible or because, as in the rarer instances, they gave way to the pressure of influence from the outside, it is only natural that the public, impatient with the amount of crime and knowing only about those cases that are publicized, should acquire an exaggerated impression of the part which these unsuccessful paroles play in the general picture.

It is not only the uninformed critic of parole who is concerned in the situation. All of the earnest, conscientious, and intelligent people who believe in the parole system are, and should be, deeply concerned in the effort to improve its operation and with such improvement render it more beneficial and less subject to attack. The miscarriages of justice which result from faulty parole are exactly what the proponents of good parole resent most and are most anxious to eliminate.

* * * * *

A recent newspaper survey prints an exclamatory headline: "35,000 Convicts Were Pardoned or Paroled in U. S. During 1934!"—as though that of itself were evidence of abuse. Inasmuch as these

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same 35,000 would have to go out anyway in some manner, this statement is alarming only as the acid test of subsequent lapses into further criminality show these releases to have been ill-advised. Otherwise it means no more than that number of convicts completed the terms of imprisonment assigned to them through the combined judgment of the court and the releasing authority.

Parole in the case of a criminal who fails to reform is usually played up as the most prominent circumstance in his record. In fact, unless he does fail he will never be heard of; the thousands of parole successes are necessarily anonymous. Yet it is to be pointed out that notwithstanding the failure of parole in certain notorious individual cases an astonishingly large percentage (as high as 90 percent in some instances) of success is obtained—possibly a larger percentage of success than can be attributed to any other department engaged in the enforcement of criminal law.

Again, we must bear in mind that not all of the inmates of our State and Federal penal institutions are dangerous public enemies. Some are first offenders, vagrants, petty thieves, victims of intemperance and evil associations. Some commit crimes from economic pressure. Some are sorely tempted. Some are feeble-minded. Some have lived in the squalid areas of our cities or in sections where temptations to lawlessness abound.

Sixty thousand of these people leave our prisons every year. They cannot be kept in. If parole were entirely abolished these people nevertheless would have to emerge in the same numbers and at the same rate. Suppose that in retribution for the offense we exacted to the utmost every day and hour of the punishment imposed by the court from every one of these individuals, how could we hope to assimilate such a bitter, hopeless, and resentful army as would then emerge?

There is a variety of causes for the commission of crime. Is it fair to charge a parole board with the complete responsibility for the unsuccessful rehabilitation of a prisoner? Bad heredity, faulty environment, the law's delay, medieval jail systems, and other co-ordinating causes must accept their share of the responsibility. The lack of success which some of our local police systems achieve in apprehending the criminal is an outstanding factor. The fact that in this country only one larceny out of four, one robbery out of three, and only one auto theft out of eight are cleared up is extremely significant in apportioning the blame for the situation as it exists.

* * * * *

It has been repeatedly pointed out that in the better systems parole is not an expression of leniency but a newly devised method which affords a greater degree of protection to the community; that a flexible, protective system of discharge under supervision is highly to be desired and, in fact, indispensable.

It cannot successfully be maintained that, generally speaking, there is any more leniency shown by parole boards than there is by courts and juries, by prosecuting attorneys in the exercise of the power of nol pros, or than occurs repeatedly in the trial of a case by the acceptance of a plea for a lesser offense, or by the well-known practice of a compromise plea.

How does it come about that if a judge in the exercise of an option pronounces a sentence one-third as long as he might have imposed and the individual so sentenced later commits another crime, no one thinks to hold the court responsible; whereas, if an indefinite sentence of 2 to 15 years had been imposed and the parole board in the exercise of its judgment released the prisoner at one-third of his maximum, his subsequent failure is used to discredit the whole parole system?

No fear need be had that in the general run of parole cases adequate sentences will not be served. Foreign observers repeatedly have noted that American sentences are the longest in the world. While still falling far short of serving the maximum time, those prisoners who are released on parole have on the average served a longer time in the institution than those on a definite sentence fixed by the court.

* * * * *

It may be difficult for the public to adjust itself to the conception of parole as a method of discharge irrespective of the notion of leniency. But parole must be looked upon not as a remission of punishment, but as an extension of control. Prisoners who are pardoned are set free; parolees, on the contrary, may be rearrested and imprisoned without a trial.

The purpose of parole is to bridge over the difficult gap between the abnormal restraint of a prison and the freedom of the community. It enables the prison authorities to time a man's release so that he may go out at a favorable opportunity with a job and a home and a community that is prepared to give him the chance so necessary to his rehabilitation—and more than all else—under a system which emphasizes his continuing obligation to the community, other than with a feeling that he has paid his debt in full.

Many a sick man leaves the hospital in such physical condition that he needs a crutch or a cane or a bandage, or perhaps he would be better off in a special climate, or needs a restricted diet or environment. It is common sense, as well as simple humanity, and it is good prevention, likewise, to insist upon a gradual transition.

So it is with persons discharged from prison. As well say that every patient on leaving the hospital should be able to run a mile, or eat a hearty meal of corned beef and cabbage as to say that a prisoner should be plunged without preparation from the closest kind of confinement in a prison to complete liberty in the community.

When the hospital has done all it can to cure a disease no good can be accomplished by further detention unless the inmate is to be permanently segregated for his own good or the protection of society from contagion.

With many of our prison inmates this analogy holds true. Those potentially dangerous individuals who cannot be cured should be kept in prison indefinitely. But because occasionally an antisocial convalescent uses his crutch as a club, must we ever after deny all other convalescent individuals this assistance. Psychiatry and the social sciences may help us to diagnose the permanently dangerous individuals whom we need to restrain. Politics will not.

* * * * *

Certain newspaper writers, who should be more familiar with the real facts of the matter, have drawn wholesale conclusions from specific instances which are entirely unwarranted by the facts. For example, a noted columnist has recently stated, "A perfectly amazing proportion of the murders, kidnapings, hold-ups, and more violent and detestable crimes are committed by paroled prisoners."

Had this writer examined the statistics he would have found that there was little confirmation for the conclusion he reached.

Let us look at the situation as a whole as disclosed by the Uniform Crime Reports, volume 6, first quarterly bulletin, covering the first 3 months of 1935, the most recent statistics at our command.

During that period there were 90,504 arrests recorded, as indicated by fingerprint cards which were examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; on page 38 it appears that out of the 90,504 arrests only 509 persons were on parole at the time of arrest. Again on page 39 the crimes which the 509 persons committed are tabulated. These figures show that of the 1,535 arrested for criminal homicide, there were none on parole. Of 3,812 arrests for robbery, 17 were on parole. Of 5,672 arrests for assault, 10 were on parole at the time. Of 9,129 arrests for burglary, breaking, or entering, 43 were on parole. Of 13,578 arrests for larceny theft, 35 were on parole.

When it is considered that in many cases release from prison which is classed as parole is really not parole at all, when parole boards habitually have to work without sufficient appropriations to get at the facts so necessary to exercise an accurate judgment, when in many instances parole supervision is a perfunctory thing, these figures become all the more astonishing. Only five-ninths of 1 percent of the present crop of criminals, as shown by these figures, were under parole supervision at the time of arrest.

* * * * *

Undoubtedly there have been glaring instances of releases on parole of men with long records where if reasonably accurate and sincere judgment had been used such action would have been postponed as far as the law would permit. Nevertheless, parole advocates point out that even though release be deferred, the inevitable result might have been the same. It is one thing to admit the existence of mistakes and failures in the workings of a system and to seek to correct them, and another thing to contend that parole has broken down and should be abolished. What should be put in its place?

The problem of the discharged prisoner has been a baffling one for generations past. In the early days society was afraid to attempt to assimilate such hardened individuals. They were deported. They were branded. They were set apart. The ticket-of-leave man and the ex-convict have always been thorns in the flesh of the body politic. Will the problem be any more nearly or properly solved if the system of parole is abolished and we go back to the method of absolute discharge?

* * * * *

The Attorney General's conference on crime held in Washington in December recommended the continued use of parole but under the following minimum conditions:

(1) The minimum and maximum of indeterminate sentences should be compatible with adequate punishment, rehabilitation, and public welfare and protection.

(2) Paroles should be granted only by a full-time salaried board of duly qualified persons.

(3) Full information should be available and sought for the use of the board as to the prisoners' records, habits, environment, family, and prospects.

(4) The names of all persons endorsing a prisoner for parole should be made public on request of the press or any responsible person or organization.

(5) No parole should be granted except where adequate employment and rigid supervision are provided.

(6) Adequate appropriations must be provided for obtaining requisite data and furnishing necessary supervision.

(7) One parole officer should not be expected to supervise more than a number to whom he can give adequate attention.

(8) No political or other improper influence should be tolerated.

(9) Machinery should be provided for the prompt revocation of any parole when continuance at liberty is not in the public interest.

A notable example of a tribunal which functions intelligently and conservatively in accordance with these principles and with due regard for both the prisoner's future and the welfare of society is the parole board set up in the Department of Justice. Under the Federal statute, although a prisoner is eligible at one-third of his maximum term, the board must be satisfied that such release is not incompatible with the welfare of society. The members of the board are thoroughly informed, trained by special aptitudes and freed by the Attorney General from any control except that dictated by the facts.

The extent to which they have lived up to their grave responsibility is indicated by the fact that, although the supervision is strict and parolees may be returned (and indeed are) for breach of the rules and without committing any crime, all but 7 percent of the prisoners so released completed their parole terms without default during 1934.

* * * * *

It is important that the scientific progress made toward a safer method of release from prison should be retained. We must not discourage honest and well-administered boards from courageously applying parole in deserving cases.

When we come to this realization we shall no more contemplate the entire abolition of parole than we will the abolition of any other fundamental part of our law-enforcement machinery. We shall discontinue our criticism of it as a method of release and concentrate upon improvement in its administration.

JULY 7, 1935.

J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:RP

May 18, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

On Saturday afternoon, May 15, 1937, Mr. Bennett of the Bureau of Prisons advised me by telephone that he had received a telegram from a Prison Inspector in Texas advising that two life termers from the Texas State Penitentiary had been removed to Amarillo, Texas, to answer charges pending in the Federal Courts. The Prison Inspector advised Mr. Bennett by telegram that because of the condition of the jail at Amarillo, he thought the United States Marshal should be instructed to arrange for a special guard. Mr. Bennett wanted to know whether the Bureau had taken any action in this particular situation, and I told him that we had not.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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62-26284-113

May 14, 1937.

RECORDED

President William C. Cope,
Drake College,
155 Market Street,
Newark, New Jersey.

My dear President Cope:

I deeply appreciate your letter of May 10, 1937, advising me of the pamphlet entitled "The Parole System, the Federal Prison Director Replies To Critics Who Condemn It," by Sanford Bates, former Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons. The observations set forth in your letter are indeed interesting.

With reference to the specific inquiry regarding the figures set forth in the above mentioned pamphlet on page four, I desire to point out that these figures were taken from Volume VI, Number 1, of Uniform Crime Reports. However, as you well know, the Bureau is unable to accurately compile parole data from fingerprint cards unless the data are furnished the Bureau at the time of a person's arrest, and the figures referred to above are those wherein an affirmative showing was made upon the fingerprint cards of the various criminals whose records were examined as having been paroled.

For your information, during the calendar year of 1936 a total of 461,589 fingerprint records were examined. Of this number 139,707 of the persons whose records were examined had been convicted one or more times. 5,935 of the individuals were on parole at the time of their arrest, that is, there was an affirmative showing of parole furnished to the Bureau by various parole and probation bodies. There were 14,717 persons arrested whose fingerprints were received by the FBI whose arrest occurred prior to the expiration of their previous sentences.

The best answer, I think, to the pamphlet which you have called to my attention is the 91st Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York for the calendar year 1935. This report goes into a very detailed analysis of the parole laws of the various States and also analyzes the type of parole supervision afforded to persons released on parole from 133 penal institutions. I am sure that you would find this report interesting reading if you have not already perused it.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

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- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Dawsey
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

MAY 14 1937

[Handwritten signature]

HES V. BENNETT
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF PRISONS

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1937

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Memorandum to: Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

At infrequent intervals we have a memorandum from your office with regard to the payment of rewards for apprehension of Federal prisoners. For instance, on May 6, 1937, you sent us a memorandum in connection with the claim of Mr. Curtis Brunley, Deputy Sheriff, Sapulpa, Oklahoma, with notation:

"The files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflect that one Frank M. White, #FBI-441194, was received at Federal Prison Camp #10, Tucson, Arizona, on December 19, 1934, under three year sentence for violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, and escaped from Federal Camp on February 23, 1935, and that on July 9, 1935, he was taken into custody by the Sheriff's Office at Sapulpa, Oklahoma."

We realize the importance of having the full cooperation of all law enforcement agencies, particularly in connection with the apprehension of an escaped prisoner. We do not have a standing offer of a reward for the recapture of an escaped prisoner. In this particular instance, correspondence with our Camp Superintendent at Tucson, Arizona, develops the fact that no reward has ever been offered for the apprehension of Frank M. White, Register #712. The action taken by the Superintendent at the time this prisoner escaped was to notify the Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Marshal at Phoenix, Arizona, the respective Sheriffs at Mineola, Texas, Center, Arkansas, Oklahoma City, and the Chief of Police at Mineola, Texas.

In commenting on this matter Superintendent Gaffney expresses the opinion that there is no advantage in offering rewards for the apprehension of prisoners who escape from the camp over which he has supervision, advising that it has been his experience without exception that a peace officer will arrest

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WASHINGTON, D.C.
JUL 23 1937
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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Memo. to Mr. Hoover,
May 22, 1937.

- 2 -

a man for some local violation, and in the resulting investigation he learns that the apprehended man is an escaped Federal prisoner. Thereupon he submits claim for payment of the reward.

For your information I am enclosing copies of our reward Circular No. 2689 Amended March 1, 1937. This pamphlet describes the procedure to be followed in perfecting a claim for payment of a reward. You will note the specific statement that this circular is not to be construed as a standing offer of reward. It does prescribe the method of payment, the method of submitting a claim, and establishes the limits within which a reward may be paid if offered.

If you think it would be advisable, we should be glad to send you a supply of these pamphlets, which could be distributed to your local Bureau offices as a matter of information should application be made to your representatives for the payment of a reward for apprehension of an escaped Federal prisoner.

Encls.


Director

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

ENCLOSURE

62-26284-115

REWARD

FOR RECAPTURE OF FEDERAL
PRISONERS

CIRCULAR NO. 2682
AMENDED MARCH 1, 1937



BUREAU OF PRISONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAMES V. BENNETT,
Director

4/4/03

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REWARD FOR RECAPTURE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS

CIRCULAR NO. 2689
Amended March 1, 1937

This circular is promulgated for the purpose of distinguishing between the different types of rewards offered, and to explain more fully the conditions under which the reward shall be paid for the recapture of a Federal prisoner who has escaped from any place used for the confinement of Federal prisoners under control of the Federal Government. This circular amends Circular No. 2689 dated July 1, 1935. The right is reserved to offer a "Special Reward" in exceptional cases, in which event the provisions of this circular would not apply. Such "Special Reward" would be issued only in exceptional cases, and the offer of reward would be accompanied by a full explanation as to the terms, conditions and amount of payment.

This circular is not to be construed as a standing offer of reward. It is intended that after a reward has been offered in any specific case, that the provisions of this circular shall be followed as to the method of establishing a claim for the amounts of payment indicated herein.

1. General Conditions: The payment of a reward for the recapture of an escaped Fed-

eral prisoner is conditional upon a formal offer of reward having been made by the Government by means of (a) circular or public announcement by the Chief Executive Officer of the Federal prison from which the escape occurred, (b) formal offer of reward by the Bureau of Prisons, (c) issuance of an identification order from the Federal Bureau of Identification, offering a reward, or (d) some special method adopted by the Attorney General in exceptional cases requiring wide spread publicity. No reward may be paid an officer or employee of the Federal Government.

2. General Reward: Any person may be paid a reward of \$50, whether civilian, or officer of a State, County, or municipality, if such person knew a reward had been offered, and in the light of that knowledge made a successful effort to recapture an escaped Federal prisoner. In the payment of the reward authorized under this heading it is the intention to distinguish between the services rendered by one who knows a reward has been offered and makes a real effort to effect the recapture of an escaped prisoner, as contrasted with one who does not know a reward has been offered at the time he gains control over an escaped prisoner, but subsequently

discovers that fact. Claim should be presented on the form of affidavit designated as Certificate 2689-2, as follows:

CERTIFICATE No. 2689-2

I certify that on....., 19....., I apprehended at or near
(Name of Prisoner)
..... a Federal
(City or Town) (State)
prisoner who had escaped from.....
(Name of Federal Institution)
....., at;
(Location of Institution)

that at the time of such apprehension I had knowledge of the fact that a reward of \$50.00 had been offered for the apprehension of the above-named person, and in effecting the recapture I was acting pursuant to such knowledge in order that I might earn the reward; and I, therefore, hereby file claim for such reward in accordance with the provisions of Department of Justice Circular No. 2689, amended, March 1, 1937, Paragraph 2.

.....
(Name of Claimant)

.....
(Address of Claimant)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at, this day of, 19.....

.....
Notary Public

(SEAL)

3. **Compensatory Reward:** Any officer of a State, County, or municipality who does not receive a salary, but is compensated upon a fee basis, may be paid a reward of \$25 for the capture of an escaped Federal prisoner, if he receives no other fee for the services rendered. Since this reward is intended as payment for services rendered for the Federal Government, in connection with which the officer would not otherwise be compensated, the claimant is not required to show that he knew a reward had been offered at the time he effected the capture. The payment of the reward under this heading is intended to apply where the recapture was effected as an incident to the performance of regular duties, and if the claimant can qualify for the "General" reward explained under Paragraph 2 hereof, he may elect to do so in lieu of establishing a claim under this heading. Claim should be presented on the form of affidavit designated as certificate 689-3, as follows:

CERTIFICATE No. 2689-3

I certify that on....., 19....., I apprehended at or near.....
(City or Town)
.....and took into custody one
(State)
.....a Federal prisoner who had escaped from.....
(Name of Prisoner)
.....(Name of Institution)
at.....; that in my official
(Location of Institution)
capacity of
(Title of State Officer)
at.....
(City or Town) (State)

I am compensated upon a fee basis for all arrests made; that I have not received and will not receive any fee or other compensation for this arrest from the town, city, county or state by which I am employed; and I therefore hereby file claim for the reward of \$25.00 in accordance with the provisions of Department of Justice Circular No. 2689, amended, March 1, 1937, Paragraph 3.

.....
(Name of Claimant)

.....
(Address of Claimant)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at..... thisday of
....., 19.....

.....
Notary Public

(SEAL)

4. **Assisting Reward:** Any civilian who gives information, accompanies an officer to the place of recapture, and aids in securing the capture of an escaped Federal prisoner, may be paid a reward of \$25. If more than one civilian participates in extending this aid to the arresting officer, the reward may be divided pro rata between such civilians. This type of reward is intended to distinguish between the informant who merely furnished information (letter, telephone, or personal visit to the officer) upon which the arresting officer acts, and one who not only gives the information, but accompanies the officer to show him where the prisoner is to be found, identifies the prisoner, actually assists in effecting the recapture, or extends some other definite assistance to the officer. This type of reward is paid to civilians only. The officer who makes the arrest might also claim reward under Paragraph 3, or Paragraph 5 (but not Paragraph 2) hereof, dependent upon the circumstances. Claim should be presented on the form of affidavit designated as certificate 889-4, as follows:

CERTIFICATE No. 2689-4

I (we) certify that on....., 19....., I (we) gave reliable information to.....;

(Name of arresting officer) (Title)

that I (we) accompanied said arresting officer to.....;

(Name of City or Town) (State)

and assisted in effecting the recapture of.....

(Name of Prisoner)

who had escaped from.....

(Name of Federal Institution)

at.....; and I (we) there-

(Location of Institution)

fore hereby file claim for the reward of \$25.00 in accordance with the provisions of Department of Justice Circular No. 2689, amended, March 1, 1937, Paragraph 4.

(Name of Claimant) (Address of Claimant)

(Name of Claimant) (Address of Claimant)

In the capacity of.....

(Official Title)

for the.....

(Name of City, Town, or District)

I hereby certify that in effecting the recapture of.....

(Name of Prisoner)

tion furnished me by....., the

(Name of Claimant)

above claimant, who also accompanied me and aided in accomplishing the recapture.

(Name of Arresting Officer) (Address of Arresting Officer)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me

at..... this

.....day of....., 19.....

Notary Public

(SEAL)

5. Reward for Arrest: Any officer of a State, County or municipality, who arrests an escaped Federal prisoner may be paid a reward of \$10, if he promptly notifies the United States Marshal and holds the prisoner until said Marshal has a reasonable opportunity to take the prisoner into custody. It is intended this reward shall be paid to the arresting officer, and it is not required that he shall have had knowledge that a reward had been offered at the time the prisoner was arrested. Under Paragraph 3 a "Compensatory" reward is offered as payment to the officer compensated upon a fee basis who makes an arrest (thus undertaking services to the Federal Government) under conditions which would provide no fee if the Federal Government paid no reward. Under this paragraph the officer who would be paid by the State, County, or municipality for making the arrest is to receive an extra fee from the Federal Government for rendering such services as notifying the United States Marshal and holding the prisoner for the latter. Claims should be presented on the form of affidavit designated as Certificate 2689-5, as follows:

CERTIFICATE No. 2689-5

I certify that on 19.....,
I arrested.....
(Name of Prisoner)
at or near.....
(Name of City or Town)
.....; that I have ascertained
(State)
he is a Federal prisoner who has escaped from
....., at
(Name of Federal Institution)
.....; that on
(Location of Institution)
....., 19....., I notified the
United States Marshal of this arrest and held the
prisoner until....., 19.....; and I
therefore hereby file claim for the reward of \$10.00
in accordance with the provisions of Department of
Justice Circular No. 2689, amended, March 1, 1937,
Paragraph 5.

.....
(Claimant)

.....
(Title)

.....
(Address)

In the capacity of U. S. Marshal for the.....
District of....., I hereby certify
that was arrested by
(Name of Prisoner)

....., the above claimant,
(Name of Claimant)
and delivered to me in accordance with above
statement.

.....
(Name of U. S. Marshal)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me
at this.....
day of....., 19.....

.....
Notary Public

(SEAL)

6. Informant Reward: Any civilian who gives reliable information to any arresting officer, which results in the recapture of an escaped Federal prisoner, shall be paid a reward of \$10. It is not required that the informant accompany the officer making the arrest. It is intended that this reward shall be paid any informant, who gives the arresting officer information which enables him to effect the capture of an escaped Federal prisoner, except where such informant is an officer of a State, County, or municipality. Claim should be presented on the form of affidavit designated as Certificate 2689-6, as follows:

CERTIFICATE No. 2689-6

I (we) certify that on....., 19.....,
I (we) gave reliable information to.....,
(Name of arresting officer)
....., which led to the recapture of
(Title)
....., a Federal prisoner who
(Name of Prisoner)
had escaped from the.....,
(Name of Federal Institution)
....., and I (we)
(Location of Institution)
therefore hereby file claim for the reward of \$10.00
in accordance with the provisions of Department of
Justice Circular No. 2689, amended, March 1, 1937,
Paragraph 6.

.....
(Claimant)

.....
(Address)

.....
(Claimant)

.....
(Address)

In the capacity of....., for
(Official Title)
the I hereby certify
(Name of City, Town, or District)
that the arrest of was
(Name of Prisoner)
effected by me as a result of information given by
....., the above claimant.
(Name of Claimant)

.....
(Name of arresting officer)

.....
(Address)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me
at....., this day
of....., 19.....

.....
Notary Public

(SEAL)

There are printed in this circular copies of the forms of affidavit to be used by claimants in connection with the several types of rewards described herein. It is expected that mimeographed copies of the applicable form will be sent to each claimant as the occasion arises. If there is no question as to the payment of the reward claimed, check should be promptly forwarded to the claimant. If there is any question involving reduction in the amount, or disapproval of the whole or any part of the claim, a full and complete statement of the facts, together with all pertinent supporting papers, should be sent to the Bureau of Prisons for review. Hereafter Reward Circulars issued by the respective Penal and Correctional Institutions should carry the notation:

"REWARD OF \$50.00 (subject to the conditions of Bureau of Prisons Circular No. 2689 Amended March 1, 1937)"

Please bear in mind that if a reward is to be paid for the apprehension of a parole violator, such reward must be specifically authorized in accordance with the provisions of this circular.

No reward may be paid for the apprehension of any escaped prisoner unless a circular has been issued or some public announcement offering such reward is made by the Federal institution from which the escape occurred, or through circular or public announcement from the Department of Justice.

No claimant is eligible to receive more than one type reward under the provisions of this circular. Each claimant should select the paragraph descriptive of the conditions under which he may present his claim. In order to expedite the payment of rewards authorized herein, every claimant should submit to the institution from which the prisoner escaped, the sworn statement required in support of the respective types of reward.

JAMES V. BENNETT
Director.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC., PRESS
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
MARCH, 1937

HAT:GDW

62-76231-115

RECORDED

June 8, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF PRISONS

With reference to your memorandum of May 22, 1937 referring your Circular No. 2689 amended as of March 1, 1937, pertaining to rewards offered for the recapture of Federal prisoners, I would be pleased to have about 50 copies of this circular in order that I may distribute them to the various Special Agents in Charge of the Bureau Division offices.

Bureau representative, of course, encourages officers to accept rewards, but I feel that this circular if placed in the hands of Bureau's Special Agents in Charge will be of value in explaining the procedure which must be followed in obtaining a reward for the recapture of a Federal prisoner.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/23/81 BY [redacted]

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Dawsey
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Kleinhauf
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

June 2, 1937.

Time 11:20 am

Name Miss Grant, in the Bureau of

Prisons - Fifth floor, tele:

Referred to

Details:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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 b7c

Miss Grant plaintively wailed that she had the usual complaint to make - that the agents from the training school are still congregating at recess time around the door leading to the ladies' room, and that this morning they were even leaning against the door. She said it is very embarrassing to her.

62-26284-116

RECORDED & INDEXED

She was assured that the information would be conveyed to Mr. Quinn, which was done.

Miss Grant

TOLSON CLEGG JUN 4 1937 P.M. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

See that our agents refrain from causing this lady such consternation. It is cruel & inhumane, maybe!

FILE

Department of Justice

Bureau of Prisons

Washington

June 15, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER:

I would very much appreciate it if you would cooperate with Warden Henry C. Hill of the United States Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in his investigation of the activities of Guard William H. Little.

I have notified all of our Warden and Superintendents that hereafter they are to transmit requests for assistance from your Bureau through this office.

Thank you for calling my attention to this matter.

/s/ J. V. Bennett.
Director.

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ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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62-26284-117
JUL 28 1937
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FUG. S. ONE

RECORDED
EAT:KE

62-26284-118

June 30, 1937.

SAC ABERDEEN
ALASKA
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM
BOSTON
BUFFALO
BUTTE
CHARLOTTE
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND

DALLAS
DENVER
DES MOINES
DETROIT
EL PASO
HARTFORD
HUNTINGTON
INDIANAPOLIS
KANSAS CITY
KNOXVILLE
LITTLE ROCK

LOS ANGELES
LOUISVILLE
MEMPHIS
MIAMI
MILWAUKEE
NEWARK
NEW ORLEANS
NEW YORK
OKLAHOMA CITY
OMAHA
PEORIA
PHILADELPHIA

PHOENIX
PITTSBURGH
PORTLAND
PUERTO RICO
RICHMOND
SALT LAKE CITY
SAN ANTONIO
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
ST. LOUIS
ST. PAUL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

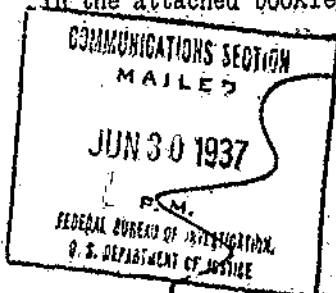
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Dear Sir:

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a booklet prepared by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice under date of March 1, 1937 pertaining to the rewards offered for the recapture of Federal Prisoners. This booklet is being transmitted to you in order that it may be available for examination in your office upon any occasions when the contents of the booklet may be pertinent to some official investigation.

I desire to caution you against any actions or statements to local officers which may lead them to believe that a reward has been offered for the capture of a specified escaped Federal Prisoner. This comment is not intended to apply to those few cases in which the Attorney General, under the terms of existing Federal Statutes, announces a reward for information furnished to representatives of the Bureau which results in the apprehension of specified fugitives by Agents of the Bureau.

The Bureau will not, of course, be a party to any controversy or claim for any reward existing under the terms outlined in the attached booklet.



Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure # A-14347

EAT:CDM

TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a booklet prepared by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice under date of March 1, 1937 pertaining to the rewards offered for the recapture of Federal Prisoners. This booklet is being transmitted to you in order that it may be available for examination in your office upon any occasions when the contents of the booklet may be pertinent to some official investigation.

I desire to caution you against any actions or statements to local officers which may lead them to believe that a reward has been offered for the capture of a specified escaped Federal Prisoner. This consent is not intended to apply to those few cases in which the Attorney General, under the terms of existing Federal Statutes, announces a reward for information furnished to representatives of the Bureau which results in the apprehension of specified fugitives by Agents of the Bureau.

The Bureau will not, of course, be a party to any controversy or claim for any reward existing under the terms outlined in the attached booklet.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #

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DATE 4/9/83 BY [redacted]

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JAMES V. BENNETT
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF PRISONS

WASHINGTON

June 10, 1937

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In response to your memorandum of June 8th I am sending herewith fifty copies of Reward Circular No. 2689, amended as of March 1, 1937.

I think it is an excellent idea to have these circulars placed in the hands of the Special Agents in Charge of the various Bureau Division offices for their use in explaining the procedure to be followed by local officers in claiming reward for the recapture of Federal prisoners.

Bureau of Prisons

J. V. Bennett
Director.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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62-26284-118

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 1 1937 P. M.

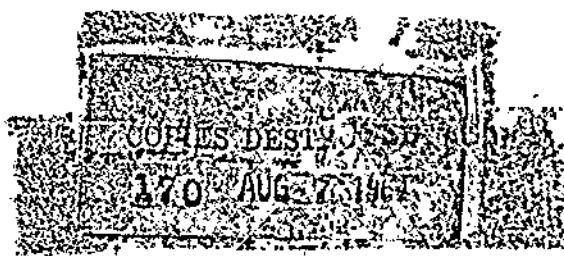
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE


TOLSON
FLUG SLIP
LETTER TO [unclear]

62-26284-115

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON EN.
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DATE 4/4/03 BY



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ENCLOSURE 

62-26284-118

EEB:LCB

August 12, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McNULTY
MR. SIDMAN
MR. DUNDY
TYPING SECTION
POSTING SECTION
STENOGRAPHERS

In the past it has been customary for the Posting Section employees entering additional criminal record submitted by the United States Board of Parole, which are not wanted notices, to accompany the entry with the statement, "Note for Typing: This is NOT a Wanted Notice". It has been customary for Typing Section employees to mark such notations "Notified", and to forward a copy of the criminal record to the United States Bureau of Prisons when answering a current fingerprint card.

The above practices shall be immediately discontinued. When the additional information posted is a wanted notice, it shall be marked as such by the Posting Section employee who enters it on the criminal record. If it is not a wanted notice, no notation need accompany the posting. If doubt is occasioned by the indefiniteness of the information forwarded by the United States Board of Parole, the Posting Section employee shall secure additional information from the Board to clarify its meaning. When the notation is not entered on the criminal record as a wanted notice, it shall not be so construed by the Typing Section. The same rules shall govern the furnishing of carbon copies of criminal records to the United States Board of Parole, or the United States Bureau of Prisons, as govern the furnishing of carbon copies of criminal records to other contributors.

Records answered by the Typing Section containing Board of Parole, or Bureau of Prisons postings which seem to require different handling than that outlined above should be referred to the Assistant Chief for special instructions in each instance.

Very truly yours,

L. C. Schilder.

cc - Mr. Nathan
Bureau

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

L. C. Schilder.	
62-26284-119	
AUG 15 1937	
OLSON	h. l.

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ICS:AMP:hw

August 27, 1937.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-96224-120

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS

Reference is made to the recent conversation had between Miss Kinsella of your organization and Inspector L. C. Schilder of the Bureau relative to various matters of mutual interest, particularly affecting the identification activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am glad to report as follows:

It will be agreeable to this Bureau if you will issue instructions to the Wardens of the several federal penal institutions to the effect that they may at their discretion refer to this Bureau routine inquiries requesting criminal records, copies of photographs, fingerprints and related data readily available in the Bureau's files. It is understood in connection with this problem that the Bureau would not be in a position to furnish from its files information concerning address lists, relatives and similar data.

The Bureau is issuing instructions to its Special Agents in the field, instructing them not to make requests of the several federal penal institutions for routine criminal data excepting in extreme emergencies. It is understood in this connection that the Bureau's Identification Division at Washington is in a position to furnish routine information of this character. It is understood further, however, that in numerous instances information appearing in the Bureau's identification files is not as comprehensive as that available in the penitentiary records and in these cases personal inquiries will be made of your institutions as has been the practice heretofore.

It is noted that Miss Kinsella also discussed with Mr. Schilder the problem of the maintenance of identification bureaus in the various federal institutions. While it is felt that these bureaus, which it is understood usually are operating in conjunction with the activities of the penitentiaries, usually could not serve very useful purposes, it is understood also that any decision relative to the possible

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hoover
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 AUG 30 1937
 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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 AUG 30 1937
 IDENTIFICATION
 FILE

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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abolition of technical fingerprint files in federal institutions would constitute a matter not within the jurisdiction of this Bureau.

I would, of course, be glad to receive an expression of your views relative to the foregoing. In the meanwhile, I would like to assure you of my very best cooperation in the solution of some of the problems indicated above which it is my understanding prove to be burdensome to your organization and which very probably fall more properly within the province of the identification activities of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

August 17, 1937.

LCS:AMP.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 323,013
DATE 8/16/90 BY [redacted]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

On August 17, 1937, the Executives' Conference, Messrs. Nathan, Tolson, Quinn, Clegg, Tracy and Schilder being present, was advised by Mr. Schilder that Miss Kinsella in the office of the Director, Bureau of Prisons, had called at his office yesterday to discuss in general identification problems and particularly the status of the cooperation being extended in identification matters by the various Federal penal institutions. It is noted that Miss Kinsella talked with him about this matter previously as indicated in Mr. Schilder's memorandum of June 9, 1932, file #62-26284.

The points covered in the talk were as follows:

1. That many police officers were in the habit of requesting the different Federal institutions for copies of records, photographs and prints routinely. It was the view of the Conference that requests for such elementary information probably should be referred by the Wardens to the FBI. It is understood, of course, that any requests for address lists or similar data would have to be handled by the institutions.
2. Miss Kinsella stated that many Bureau Agents make requests similar to the above. It was thought desirable that a bulletin be issued to the field requesting that such action be stopped and that all such requests be directed to the Bureau for the attention of the Identification Division. This action by the Bureau's own Agents and by other law enforcement officials would cause various peace organizations to place more reliance in the Bureau's identification files.
3. Miss Kinsella also referred to the maintenance of identification bureaus in the various Federal penitentiaries. She seemed to question their usefulness. The Conference agreed that they could not serve a very useful purpose excepting in rare instances and that probably it would be appropriate for the Bureau to so indicate to the Bureau of Prisons. Identification bureaus in penitentiaries usually are handled by record clerks as an adjunct to the records and, no doubt, these Bureaus served a useful purpose years ago before the FBI Identification Division became established.

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66-2554-906

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62-26284-120

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 31 1937

NATHAN
TOLSON
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

IDENT. DIV.

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170 AUG 7 1964

Director.
#2.
8/17/37.


If you agree to the general views as indicated above,
a memorandum will be addressed to Mr. Bennett accordingly and the
field will be advised to this effect.

Respectfully,
For the Conference:

OK
X

↙

Clyde Tolson,
Chairman.


T. D. Quinn,
Secretary.

October 19, 1937

RECORDED

62-26284-121

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS

Reference is made to your memorandum addressed to me under date of September 11, 1937, advising that you are informing your institutions that Agents of this Bureau have been instructed to request criminal data directly from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and not from Federal institutions, except in instances of extreme emergency and when it is necessary to secure information which is available only in the files of the institutions. You also indicate that you are suggesting to the various institutions that the maintenance of fingerprint classification forms be discontinued, further advising that it would facilitate the work in the various penal institutions if this Bureau would record the fingerprint classifications on the criminal identification reports which are transmitted to these penal institutions subsequent to forwarding to the Federal Bureau of Investigation the fingerprints of individuals incarcerated.

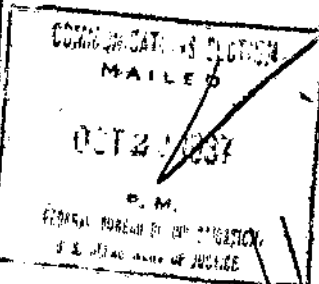
I wish to advise you that I have given consideration to this matter and regret to inform you that, because of the additional work which this would place upon the personnel of the Identification Division of the Bureau, it will not be possible to comply with your suggestions. The volume of work currently handled in the Bureau's Identification Division has necessitated the adoption of various standardized methods and procedures to expedite the replies to the fingerprint cards received daily.

Trusting you will understand my position in the above matter, and assuring you of my desire to cooperate in all possible ways, I am

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]



- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LCS:CSH

September 18, 1937

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hottel
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughten
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Furnishing fingerprint classifications to Federal penal institutions.

Mr. Tamm has requested that I prepare a memorandum indicating how much additional time would be required, and the number of additional employees who would be necessary, to handle the matter of furnishing fingerprint classifications to Federal penal institutions, in reply to current fingerprints.

Fingerprints come in to the Identification Division from numerous points under the Federal penal system. Miss Kinsella in the Bureau of Prisons has told me that about 19,000 prints were submitted last year. These are institutions which apparently maintain their own fingerprint identification bureaus. These are the prints upon which classifications would be desired. The following points would be involved in the transmittal of fingerprint classifications to these penal institutions:

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-26284-121
OCT 25 1937
NATHAN
TOLSON
EAMM

1. Classifications would be furnished in outgoing communications in reply to current prints only, because these would be the ones which would have to be classified in the bureaus and filed in technical sequence.
2. These classifications would have to be entered on both ident and non-ident letters. The spacing of non-ident replies would have to be arranged differently than is now the case in acknowledgment of letters from penal institutions. Such non-ident letters, of course, are in the great minority, because usually we receive fingerprints prior to the commitment of a person to any point in the Federal correctional system.
3. In the entire Typing Section the time equivalent of less than one employee per day would be required to handle this work. This would include the typist preparing the letters and the reading room employees. It is desired to point out, however, in connection with this matter, that this would be an average estimate, based upon an even receipt of these prints from all institutions, and that some days several employees probably would be required and, then again, for rather prolonged periods none would be required. If you would decide that it would be necessary to give these classifications we might prevail upon the Bureau of Prisons to send in fingerprints at definitely regular intervals. The Federal institutions are doing better now than formerly, but we might even ask them to send in approximately so many prints each day when possible.

*lencly
mg*

COPIES DESTROYED
170 AUG 7 1964

*memo of
Bureau of
Prisons
10-19
HMM*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

Director.

- 2 -

9/18/37

General. In submitting the foregoing estimate I have taken into consideration the fact that the copy of an ident letter going out in acknowledgment of a Bureau of Prisons print should be a "blind" copy. This would be definitely desirable if this procedure is adopted. It would be desirable primarily because we have turned down similar suggestions on numerous occasions in the past and if we were to give these classifications to the Federal institutions, copies of the record sheets would go to other contributors who then might feel that we should give them the classifications also. So, if this practice is approved, I think records going to Federal institutions definitely should be "blind" copies.

If we were to adopt the practice of furnishing classifications in reply to every print received, of course, we would probably need, offhand, thirty additional Typing Section employees. If the Director approves this suggestion, when it is placed into effect I believe we should tell Mr. Bennett that our classifications will be given exactly as prints are classified here, and in accordance with our extended system. We could at the same time furnish any of our fingerprint literature specifically to these institutions so that they would understand the extent of our classification system and its applicability to their own files.

Respectfully,



L. C. Schilder.



JAMES V. BENNETT
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Crowl	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hottel	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. McIntire	.....
Mr. Naughten	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

September 11, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Thank you very much for your memorandum with reference to the maintenance of fingerprint files in the Federal institutions and the policy of furnishing criminal data to law enforcement officers in the field, which subjects were recently discussed by Mr. Schilder and Miss Kinsella.

We are notifying our institutions that you are issuing instructions to your agents to make requests for criminal data to your Bureau and not to the Federal institutions, except in extreme emergencies and when it is necessary for the agents to obtain information which is available only in the files of the institutions. We are also suggesting to the institution officials that they discontinue the maintenance of the fingerprint classification files, it being understood that your Bureau is equipped to furnish the institutions with any identifications that may be needed. It would facilitate the work in the institutions if your Bureau would record the fingerprint classifications on the criminal identification reports which you forward to the institutions upon receipt of fingerprints. We are wondering whether this system could be adopted.

We appreciate very much your cooperation in this matter.

Serial 120

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

James V. Bennett
Director

RECORDED - 62-26284-121
SEP 15 1937
TOLSON
RADM
IDENT. UNIT
TRACY

Answer
10/19/37
WPM/epk
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FROM **D**
DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF PRISONS

TO

The Attorney General
 The Asst. to the Atty. General
 Asst. Atty. General _____

Mr. Bennett	Dr. Stannard
Mr. Hammack	Mr. Tucker
Dr. Bixby	Judge Wood
Mr. Armstrong	Mr. Moore
Mr. Barrows	Mr. Overlade
Mrs. Denison	Mr. Putnam
Miss Dugan	Miss Smyth
Mr. Gerlach	Mr. Carusi
Miss Grant	Col. Gates
Mrs. Hess	Mr. Gottshall
Mr. Huff	Mr. Hoover
Miss Kinsella	Mr. Parrish
Mr. Mead	Mr. Stewart
Prepare reply	Note
For your information	File
Investigate and report	Sign
See me	

Remarks _____

Director ✓

Fed. Bu. of Investigation

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 DATE 4/4/03 BY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

404 New York Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.
Sept. 10, 1937.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear Sir:

ROBERT W. MARKWORD, deceased;
CLAIR RALPH GIBSON, deceased; etal.
State Bank of Cold Spring, Minn..
BANK ROBBERY

On September 8, 1937, Mr. Joseph W. Sanford, Inspector, Bureau of Prisons, called at the office and stated that he was in St. Paul and had been requested by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to inquire into the reasons of the suicide of subject Clair Gibson, deceased.

Mr. Sanford stated that he had been informed by the U. S. Marshal's Office, St. Paul, that Jerome Hoffman an attorney, had visited Gibson the day preceding his suicide and was also at the jail waiting to interview Gibson at the time of the suicide, and there appeared to be some misunderstanding as to who gave Hoffman authority to visit Gibson.

Mr. Sanford stated that he had been informed that Special Agent Hardy of this Bureau was at the jail when when Hoffman was there the day preceding the suicide, and desired to know whether this office had given authority to Hoffman to visit Gibson.

Mr. Sanford was informed that no one from this office had given Hoffman authority to visit Gibson. Agent Hardy informed Mr. Sanford that he had been advised that some Deputy Sheriff from the jail had telephoned the United States Attorney's Office and had received authority from Assistant United States Attorney Heisey for Hoffman to see Gibson. Agent Hardy stated that this was merely hearsay; that he did not actually know who give permission, but in any event no one from this office had given Hoffman any permission.

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62-26784-122

SEP 11 1937

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91-600-241

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Mr. Sanford also stated that it appeared that Agents from this office had given permission to Sheriff McIntee to see Gibson. He was informed that Sheriff McIntee was investigating the robbery of the bank of Roscoe, Minnesota, and that he had accompanied Special Agent Hardy of this office, to the jail and had interviewed Gibson concerning this robbery.

Mr. Sanford stated that it is perfectly all right for any Agents of this Bureau to interview any prisoners in the custody of the U. S. Marshal, as he desired full cooperation between this Bureau and the Bureau of Prisons, but suggested that in the future when the Agents desire to have anyone else interview the prisoners in custody of a Marshal, that the Marshal be advised as to the name or names of the persons interviewing the prisoners. I informed him that this was usually done, inasmuch as we had close contact with the Marshal's Office concerning any prisoners, and that this would be done in the future.

Very truly yours,

(s) E. P. GUINANE?
Special Agent in Charge.

EPG:SEC

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RBC:ERG

September 11, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN.

On September 8, 1937 Mr. H. H. Clegg made arrangements for three officials of the Bureau of Prisons to view a copy of their official motion picture. Accordingly, Mr. R. B. Clark projected this picture to these gentlemen about 5 P. M.

You will recall that the Bureau was called upon approximately a year ago to project this picture for the Attorney General and other Departmental Officials at which time a report was submitted discussing the contents of same.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey
E. P. Coffey.

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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
SEP. 15 1937 A. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
NATHAN	FILE
TOLSON	TAMM

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Crowl
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hottel
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. McIntire
- Mr. Naughten
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

only ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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62-26284-124

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Baughman _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Crowl _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Foxworth _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hottel _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. McIntire _____
- Mr. Naughten _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Schilder _____
- Mr. Tamm _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Handwritten initials

WRG:ec

Date Oct. 18, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Richard Chapell, Acting Supervisor, Probation Section of the Bureau of Prisons, called and wanted to know in connection with the budget program for the Bureau of Prisons, the minimum and maximum salaries paid to Special Agents of the FBI for comparison purposes.

With your approval, I advised Mr. Chapell that the entrance salary for Agents is \$3200 per annum and that the maximum salary depends solely on the employee.

Respectfully,

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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 22 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE FILE

W. R. Glavin.

Signature

OCT 18 1957 *16*

October 20, 1937

1135/1472

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

Dear Sir:

As you are aware, this service investigates the cases of all aliens who become inmates of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, with a view to the institution of deportation proceedings if the evidence adduced supports such action. I have been informed by the record clerk at this institution that hereafter in obtaining photographs of aliens against whom deportation proceedings are instituted, that it will be necessary to write to you direct for such photographs, in view of recent instructions received from your department. As requests for these photographs are made only for use in deportation proceedings, I am wondering whether it is not feasible to instruct the warden of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, to issue these photographs to us direct as heretofore upon receipt of official request from this service.

Deportation proceedings are being instituted in the case of Frank Herz, inmate #51444-A of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, and it is respectfully requested that eight photographs of the subject be furnished this office for use in the deportation proceedings.

Very truly yours,

Wm. A. REILLY,
Inspector in Charge.

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DATE 4/10/03 BY [redacted]

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62-26374-125

OCT 25 1937
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copy
WJMc

October 26, 1937.

62-26254-125

RECORDED

Mr. William A. Reilly,
Inspector in Charge,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
United States Department of Labor,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Reilly:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 20, 1937, your file #1135/142, in which communication you advise that deportation proceedings have been instituted in the case of Frank Jerz, #51444-A, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia. You request that eight copies of the photograph of this person be transmitted to your office for use in deportation proceedings.

In accordance with your request, there are transmitted herewith eight copies of the photograph of Frank Jerz, #51444, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, our file #FBI-1288105.

In your communication you state that you have been advised by the Record Clerk of the Atlanta Penitentiary that in the future, in obtaining photographs of aliens, it will be necessary for your office to communicate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for such photographs. This information furnished you by the official referred to at the above-mentioned institution is accurate, it having been decided as a matter of police that the most desirable way of handling requests for photographs would be to have the agency requesting the same communicate directly with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This Bureau will endeavor to give expeditious attention to all requests made by your organization for photographs of aliens who are, or may be, subjects of deportation proceedings.

Trusting I have answered your inquiry, and assuring you of my desire to cooperate in all matters of mutual interest, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosures.

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b7c

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



CC-161

Mr. Nathan _____
 Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Baughman _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Dawsey _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Foxworth _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Joseph _____
 Mr. Lester _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Quinn _____
 Mr. Schilder _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

WRG:MAM

Date November 10, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

The secretary of Mr. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, called this afternoon, and wanted to know whether it would be possible for the Bureau of Prisons to secure the use of one of our schoolrooms for the projection of certain educational films covering the management of United States prisons for the graduating class of the U. S. Public Health Service. She also wanted to know whether it would be possible to loan to the Prison Service a 16 millimeter sound projector. She stated that the sound projector of the Prisons Bureau is out for repairs, and Mr. Bennett was especially desirous of having the movie in question shown to this graduating class.

I pointed out to her that no schoolroom was available for the showing of these films. I also stated that I did not know whether the Bureau had in its possession a 16 millimeter projector which would take sound film. I advised her, however, that I would check this matter.

Shortly thereafter, she called again and stated that it had just been determined that the film which they desired to show would not be ready in time to show to the school in question, and that nothing further should be done by the Bureau concerning this matter.

RECORDED
 Respectfully
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62-26284-126
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 NOV 13 1937 A.M.
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FILE

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Signature *W.R. Glavin*
 W.R. GLAVIN

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

WHDL:BG

November 29, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I wonder if your attention has been called to the large electrically-lighted, flashing-on-and-off exhibit of the Bureau of Prisons, located on the fourth floor of this building just opposite the center bank of elevators?

It is very cleverly conceived and executed and is quite attractive. You would probably enjoy seeing it.

It might even be said that it reflects the Christmas-like, cheery atmosphere that many of the country's penitentiaries and jails seem to wish to exude!

Respectfully,

W. H. A. Lester
W. H. Drane Lester.

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DATE 4/10/83 BY [redacted]

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&
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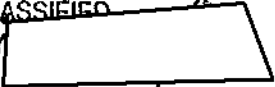
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE
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62-26284-A Boston Post
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62-104822-A

JUN 27 1958

Ja.

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DATE 4/4/03 BY 

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C.

Mr. Tamm calls attention to criticism
of Supt. Ryan of the U S Detention Farm at
Milan Michigan from Mr. Bennett of Prison
Bureau re certain cooperation afforded
agents of FBI.

0307440

st

This shows how Bennett
stands. He is the same as
Bates & in fact worse because
Bates at least didn't hide his
dishonest & was open in his hostility.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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62-26284-1278

1007441

1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

December 13, 1937

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/4/93 BY [redacted]

Dear Sir:

On December 10, 1937 while Special Agent H. P. Hill of this office was at the United States Reformatory for Men, Milan, Michigan, for the purpose of interviewing Sylvia Bird in connection with the Birdwid case, Mr. John J. Ryan, Superintendent of that institution, requested Agent Hill to come into his office.

Upon entering Mr. Ryan's office, Mr. Ryan advised that he had recently received a letter from Mr. James Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, in which Mr. Bennett had seriously reprimanded him for allowing agents of the F. B. I. to install a microphone in a reformatory room at that institution for the purpose of eavesdropping a conversation between James O'Hea and O'Hea's lawyer; that the letter instructed him to get prior authority from the Bureau of Prisons before granting any such privileges in the future.

Mr. Ryan stated that he recalled allowing agents of the Detroit office to install a microphone in his institution for the purpose of listening to the conversation of O'Hea and his lawyer, but that he did not remember the exact date on which the microphone was installed; that, however, it was sometime between March 19 and November 1, 1936; that he does not remember the name of O'Hea's attorney.

Mr. Ryan advised that he believed information to the effect that agents of this Bureau were granted permission to install the above mentioned microphone was furnished to the Bureau of Prisons by Herman Coles, a disbarred attorney who was sent to the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania in 1930 for evasion of income tax, and was later sent to his institution at Milan, Michigan, as he, Coles, caused considerable trouble at Lewisburg.

INDEXED

62-26384-1276

Mr. Ryan advised that in the past he has cooperated with this Bureau to the fullest extent because he felt that such cooperation was warranted by the fact that he was the only M.

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Crowl
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hottel
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. McElire
- Mr. Naughton
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

NATHAN

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Bureau of Prisons and this Bureau belong to the same department; that, however, he would have to cease allowing this Bureau any privileges without first obtaining authority from the Bureau of Prisons at Washington, D. C.

While agent was in Mr. Ryan's office, Mr. F. B. Bliss, Record Clerk of that institution, entered the office and advised agent that letters written by prisoners being investigated by the Detroit office would be sent to the Detroit office for whatever value they might be to the Bureau, whereupon Mr. Ryan advised Mr. Bliss that the Bureau of Prisons instructed that prior authority be obtained before such action is taken. Mr. Bliss then asked Mr. Ryan whether or not the rule of obtaining prior permission would apply to agents of this Bureau calling at Milan to interview prisoners incarcerated there. Mr. Ryan stated that he did not believe the rule would go that far and that agents of the F.B.I. would still be permitted to interview prisoners in that institution until otherwise instructed by the Bureau of Prisons.

Mr. Ryan stated that the letter received by him from the Bureau of Prisons in which he received the above mentioned reprimand, also reprimanded him for accepting a radio from the R.C.A. Radio Company as a donation to the institution. With reference to the radio Mr. Ryan advised that about a year ago a radio was installed in the institution with loud speakers in the various buildings; that the engineer of the R.C.A. Company who installed this radio offered him, Mr. Ryan, an automobile radio. Mr. Ryan stated that he thought no more about this automobile radio until it had arrived at the institution; that the radio went through the receiving department of the institution and was entered on the books of the institution as a gift, and a value of \$5.00 placed thereon; that the radio was then installed in a government-owned automobile which had been assigned to the institution.

Mr. Ryan appeared to be very much perturbed over re-
letter, and he also appeared very much concerned
that he would no longer be able to cooperate with
me in the past. Mr. Ryan requested that care
be given to this matter, in order that he might not
be in any way embarrassed by officials of the Bureau of Prisons, and the
information furnished for your information.

Very truly yours,

T. H. STAPLETON
Special Agent in Charge

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LCS:AF

December 23, 1937

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Crowl	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hottel	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. McIntire	.....
Mr. Naughten	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

Miss Kinsella of the Bureau of Prisons came in today to discuss three points:

1 - She stated that the Bureau of Prisons is extremely anxious to speed up the receipt of criminal records for the reference of the classification board in that Bureau, i. e., the board which classifies prisoners for types of assignment, etc. She stated that some of the institutions had told her they received records from the Bureau about ten days after they mailed their prints. I went over with her our procedure and pointed out that this was not right, and as a matter of fact showed her some prints received today from one of the penitentiaries where prisoners had been received on the 17th. She will be advised of other such delays in the future.

2 - Miss Kinsella also discussed the matter of furnishing criminal records to probation officers. You will recall that some time ago she wanted us to supply these records to probation officers automatically, and when she was acquainted with the difficulties involved in this procedure she stated that the Bureau of Prisons would consider instructing United States Attorneys and United States Marshals to turn over to probation officers their copies of criminal records upon the imposition of a probationary sentence. This would be the simple solution of the problem.

3 - Miss Kinsella again referred to the matter of the possible discontinuance of Identification Bureaus in penitentiaries. We have also had correspondence concerning this before. She showed me a draft of a letter which Mr. Bennett is considering issuing. I suggested that she refer this draft to the Bureau in memorandum form for official approval.

Respectfully,

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&
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62-26284-128

J. C. Schilder.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 28 1937 A.M.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

NATHAN
TOLSON

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RJB:ps

January 13, 1933.

~~62-26254-129~~
62-26254-129

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DANIEL M. LYONS,
PEWEE ATTORNEY.

Reference is made to your memorandum of January 6, 1933 wherein you advised that it will be unnecessary in the future for the Bureau to make inquiry at penal institutions to secure the records of applicants for pardon to restore civil rights, inasmuch as this information is available to your office through the Bureau of Prisons, at Washington, D. C.

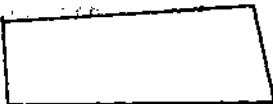
I appreciate your advice in this matter, and desire to inform you that the field offices of this Bureau are being instructed accordingly.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03



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Misc-33
LAL-772

January 6, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

I observe that in several of the investigations undertaken with respect to applications for restoration of civil rights, agents have gone to various federal penal institutions for the purpose of ascertaining the applicant's prison record, particularly in instances where he has made his prison record the subject of a representation in his petition.

As the records of federal prisoners are all available to us at the office of the Bureau of Prisons in Washington, it would seem unnecessary that time be taken for the ascertainment of such information at the prison itself. Consequently, subject to your approval, I suggest that in civil rights investigations, inquiry need not be made at a federal prison unless specifically requested.

Respectfully,

Daniel K. Lyons,
Parole Attorney.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

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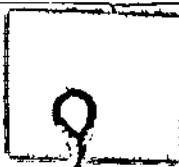
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DEB:HA:JC



January 18, 1938.

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62-26284-130

Honorable James V. Bennett,
Director,
Bureau of Prisons,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

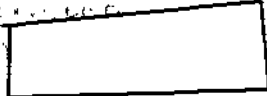
I wish to acknowledge receipt of the Annual Report of the Bureau of Prisons to the Attorney General of the United States which you so thoughtfully made available to me.

Permit me to congratulate you upon the manner in which you prepared your Annual Report. It is both interesting and attractive. I am sure that it will be of great assistance to you in your work.

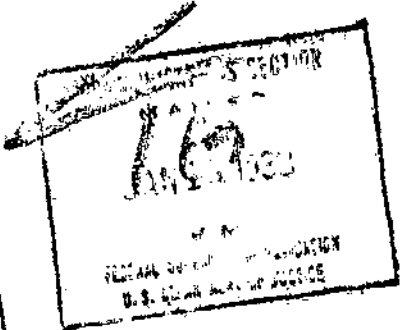
With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

RECEIVED
DATE 4/4/03



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Handwritten signature or initials.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/4/03 BY O/EN.

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ENCLOSURE

62-26284-130

BUREAU OF PRISONS

Transmittal Slip

To ✓ Mr. Hoover

To

-The Attorney General
-The Assistant to the Attorney General
-Assistant Attorney General
-Mr. Carusi
-Mr. Collins
-Mr. Dean
-Mr. Gottshall
-Mr. Holtzoff
- *****
-The Director
-Asst. Director Hammack
-Asst. Director
-Asst. Director
-Mr. Alexander
-Mr. Armstrong
-Mr. Barnes
-Mr. Barrows
-Mr. Bartest
-Mr. Butterworth
-Mr. Chappel
-Mr. Crane

-Mrs. Denison
-Files-Administrative
-Files-Prisoners
-Mr. Forristall
-Dr. Frank
-Dr. Fuller
-Mr. Gerlach
-Miss Grant
-Judge Hyatt
-Miss Kinsella
-Mr. Landis
-Mr. LaVallee
-Mr. Loveland
-Mr. Mead
-Mr. Overlade
-Miss Smyth
-Mr. Swadley
-Dr. Whelan
-Mr. Williams
-Judge Wilson
-Judge Wood

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Crowl
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

Approval recommended..... Prepare reply for my signature.....

Attach previous papers..... Prepare reply for signature of.....

Bring to my attention on..... Read and return with advice or comment.....

Can we do this?..... Take necessary action.....

For initials if you approve..... Take up with.....

For your information.....

For signature.....

Note and file.....

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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

1 ENCLOSURE

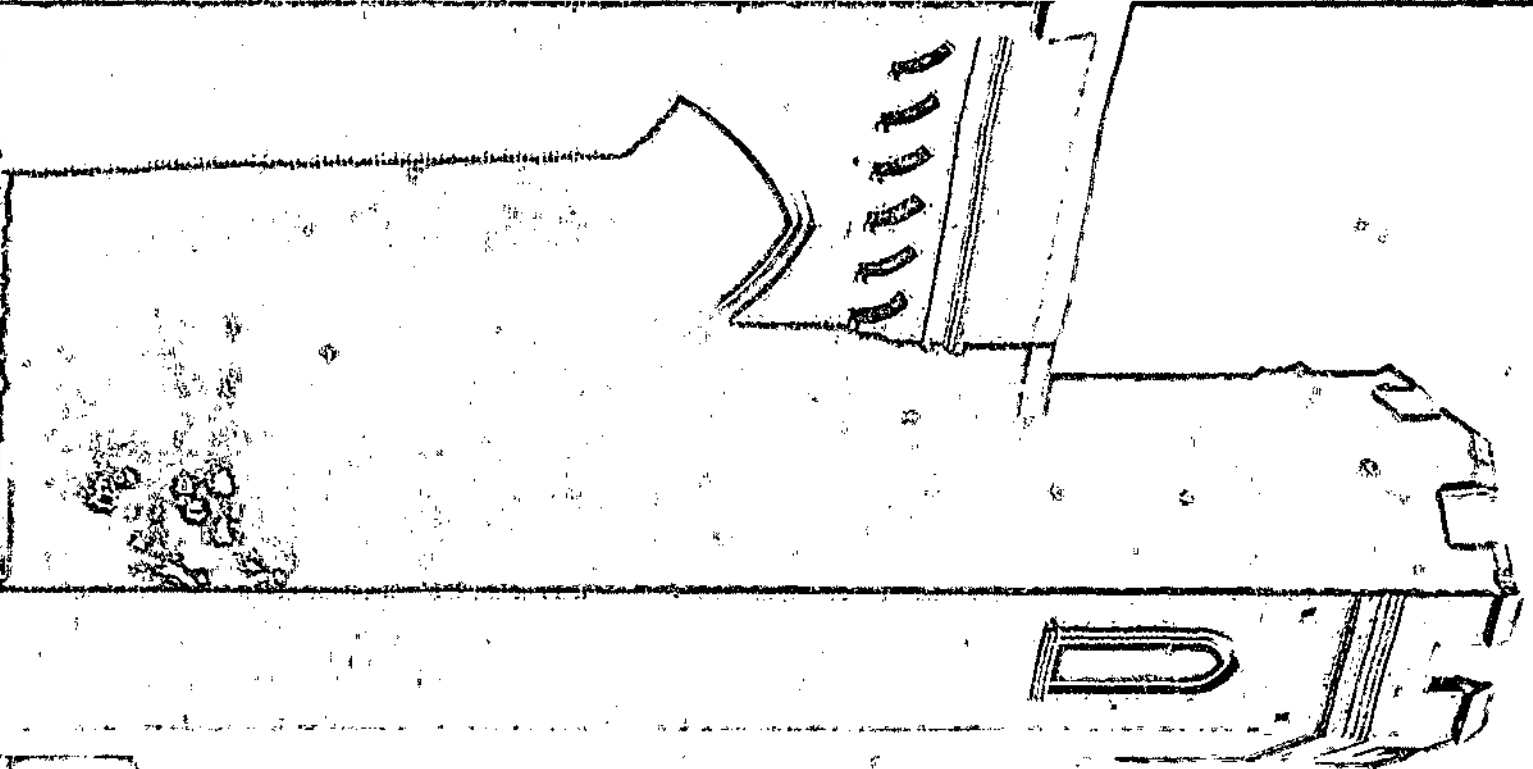
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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 20 1938 P.M.

From James V. Bennett

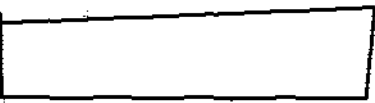
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Date Jan. 3, 1938

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FEDERAL PRISONS



4/4/03



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Norman S. Thompson

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF PRISONS

to

The Attorney General of The United States

July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937

SANFORD BATES

Director to January 31, 1937

JAMES V. BENNETT

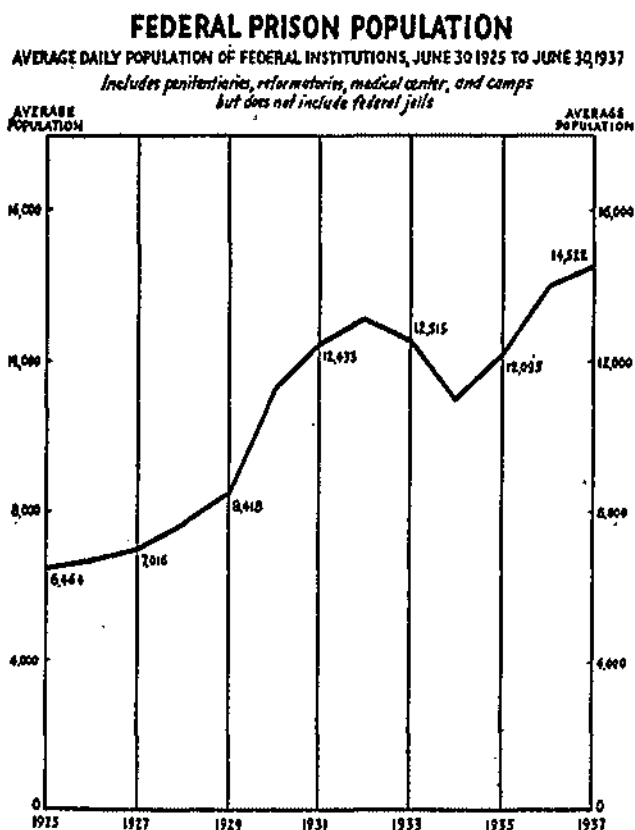
Director from February 1, 1937

• The past year has been significant to the federal prison system because it has, on the one hand, seen the practical accomplishment of two of our broad objectives for improving the service and has, on the other hand, brought acutely to our attention the importance of one serious problem. During 1936 we have, with your active and sympathetic support, been able to place all of our personnel on a career basis and inaugurate a new program of in-service training and promotion founded on merit and accomplishment. We have also been able to begin construction on three new regional jails which will when completed enable us to reduce crowding in some of our older institutions and at the same time make possible substantial improvement in conditions under which short-term federal offenders have heretofore been housed.

end of
son
population

• There has been a slight increase in the population of most of our institutions, with the exception of the institutions for short-term offenders, during the past year. The total number of commitments has decreased slightly; while the number of prisoners in our institutions has increased slightly, thus indicating that the average period of imprisonment has been lengthened somewhat. The number of commitments for violation of federal liquor statutes has reached 5,390, an all-time high. Not even during prohibition were so large a number of persons sent to the federal penitentiaries for infraction of the liquor laws.

The following chart indicates the trend in federal prison population since the year 1925:



The detailed distribution of federal offenders in institutions, on parole and on probation is shown in the following tabulation:

FEDERAL OFFENDERS IN INSTITUTIONS, ON PAROLE, AND ON PROBATION,
JUNE 30, 1936 AND 1937

	1937	1936	Increase or decrease (-)
Penitentiaries:			
Atlanta.....	3,215	3,054	161
Leavenworth Main.....	3,045	3,195	-150
Leavenworth Annex.....	1,380	1,564	-184
McNeil Island.....	984	982	2
Northeastern (Lewisburg, Pa.).....	1,452	1,339	113
Alcatraz.....	302	261	41
Total, Penitentiaries.....	10,378	10,395	-17
Reformatories:			
Chillicothe.....	1,408	1,585	-177
Southwestern (El Reno, Okla.).....	873	865	8
Alderson.....	624	498	26
Total, Reformatories.....	2,805	2,948	-143
Medical Center (Springfield, Mo.):			
Patients.....	467	374	93
Camp.....	131	106	25
Total, Medical Center.....	598	480	118
Reformatory Camp (Petersburg, Va.).....	636	572	64
Prison Camps:			
No. 5, Dupont, Washington.....	127	170	-43
No. 8, Montgomery, Ala.....	237	244	-7
No. 10, Tucson, Ariz.....	204	195	9
No. 11, Kooskia, Idaho.....	104	51	53
Total, Prison Camps.....	672	660	12
Total, Penitentiaries, Reformatories, Medical Center and Camps.....	15,039	15,055	34
Federal Jails:			
New York Detention Headquarters.....	187	187	-
New Orleans, La.....	304	415	-111
La Tuna, Texas.....	516	521	-5
Milan, Mich.....	464	527	-63
Total, Federal Jails.....	1,471	1,650	-179
Total, Federal Institutions.....	16,560	16,705	-145
St. Elizabeth's Hospital.....	35	34	1
National Training School for Boys.....	237	145	92
Territorial Jails.....	263	257	6
Boarded out in--			
County and City Institutions.....	4,861	4,789	72
State Institutions.....	78	100	-22
Grand Total Prisoners.....	22,034	22,030	4
Under Parole Supervision:			
U. S. Board of Parole.....	2,572	2,011	561
Conditional Release.....	2,049	1,573	471
Under Probation Supervision.....	25,526	22,027	3,499
Grand total under supervision.....	52,181	47,646	4,535
Lexington Narcotic Farm:			
Prisoner patients.....	830	660	170
Probationer patients.....	96	55	41
Voluntary patients.....	48	46	2
Ex-prisoner Patients.....	1	-	1

• One of the most formidable obstacles to improvement of the American prison system has been the tradition that prisons ought to be run at little expense to the taxpayer. Indeed for years the dominating motive was so to conduct these institutions that monetary profit to the state rather than profit to the prisoner and the social order would result. This has meant, among other things, that the personnel has been kept to a minimum, worked long hours, and paid low wages. Nor did there seem to be any objection to the selection of prison officers according to the degree that they or their friends had aided the party in power. The result has been that the morale of the personnel in many American penal institutions has been low; direct and unintelligent methods of discipline have sometimes been used, and the prison officer has been looked upon as slow-witted and totally incapable of inspiring those in his charge or redirecting their anti-social tendencies.

The federal prison system has been striving for years to overcome these conditions. For some time all appointments of federal prison officers have been made in accordance with Civil Service rules but initial salaries have been low, long hours of service have been necessary, and it has not been possible to grant adequate sick and vacation leave. During the past year sufficient funds have been available to carry into effect the order of the Attorney General increasing the minimum salary of custodial officers from \$1,680 to \$1,860 per annum. Contemporaneously with this increase in the grade of the custodial officers a complete new program for their training and promotion was inaugurated. All appointees to the prison service are now required to take a training course in penal administration and pass suitable physical tests. The study course consists of ten pamphlets descriptive of the various phases of prison work. Promotions within the service are made on the basis of tests of fitness prescribed jointly by the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of Prisons as well as a scientific consideration of each man's service record.

A further and most important step was taken when on February 11, 1937 upon recommendation of the Attorney General, the President signed an executive order placing the entire prison

service, with the exception of three policy making positions, under the rules and regulations of the Civil Service. Hereafter all appointments, including the higher executive positions such as Wardens and Superintendents, will be made in accordance with Civil Service requirements.

The result of these measures has been a tremendous improvement in the esprit de corps, courage, intelligence, and loyalty of our officers. There are, however, further improvements which we hope to attain in the not distant future. Salaries of our officers could reasonably be placed on the same level with those paid border patrolmen, forest rangers, mail carriers, alcoholic tax inspectors, and certain other officers performing analogous duties and having similar physical and educational requirements. The annual and sick leave permitted other government employees should also be possible for our officers, and the work week kept down to forty-four hours.

o A new institution to house about 600 short-term federal offenders, those awaiting trial, and about 24 women offenders is approaching completion near Los Angeles, California. A contract has been let for another similar institution at Sandstone, Minnesota, which is about forty miles from Minneapolis. The first unit of a medium security type institution is in course of construction near Tallahassee, Florida. Subsequent units will be built by our labor, thus enabling us to supply constructive employment for our inmates and at the same time procure a larger institution than would otherwise be possible with the funds available. In the construction of new institutions we have confronted a tremendous task in attempting with limited funds, and in the face of mounting costs for both labor and material, to produce at reasonable cost the new prisons needed to meet the increased prison population.

New Construction

Modest but attractive houses for employees are in process of being constructed at the Northeastern and McNeil Island Penitentiaries, and the Chillicothe Reformatory.

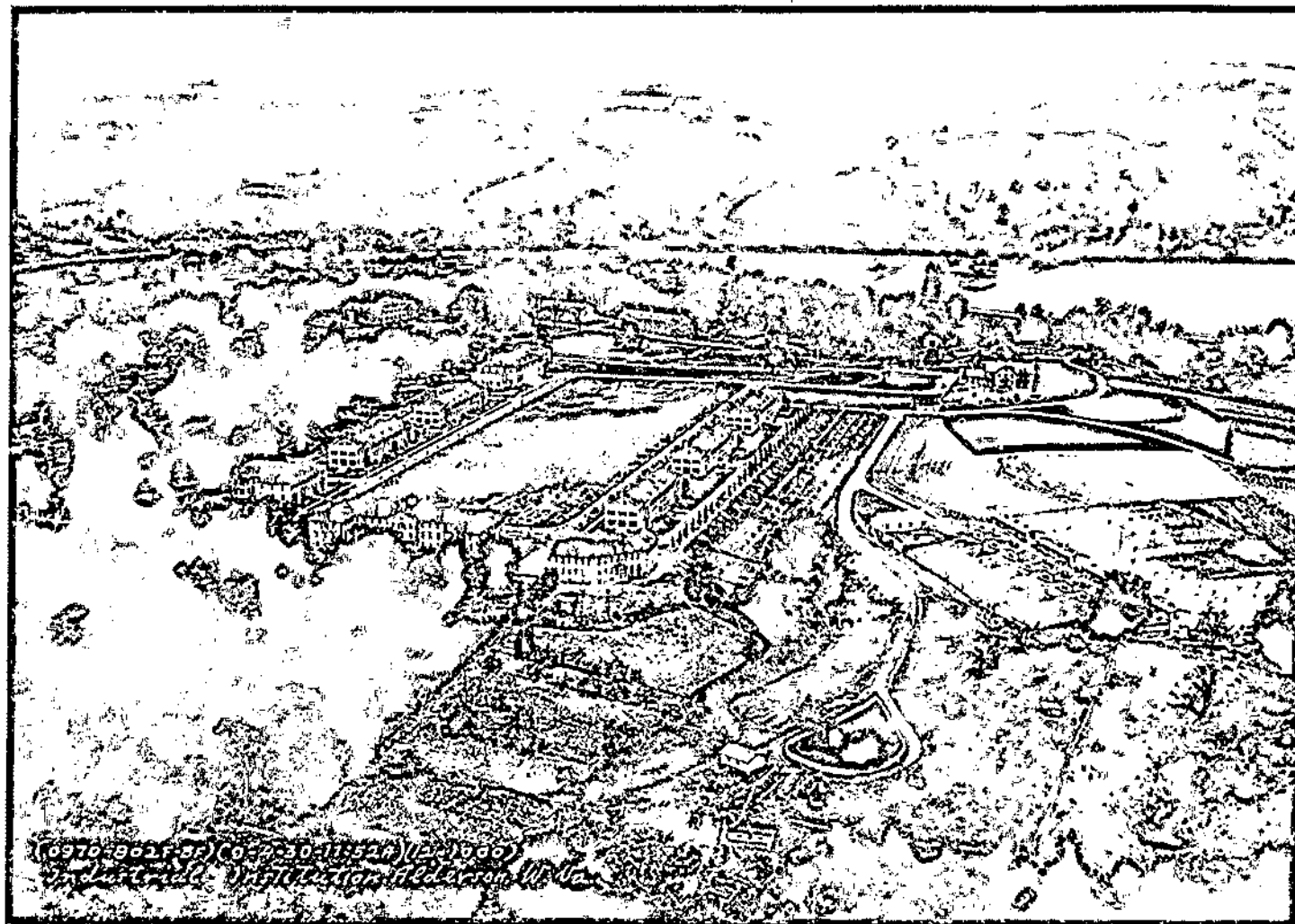
Alterations are also being made at other institutions in order to increase facilities to meet the enlarged prison population. All of these latter undertakings are prison labor pro-

jects, the most extensive operation being that at the Southwestern Reformatory, but a considerable amount of construction work is also in progress at the Chillicothe Reformatory, the Northeastern Penitentiary, the Milan Jail, the McNeil Island Penitentiary, and the Leavenworth Penitentiary. The Bureau of Prisons is exercising supervision and control over each of these prison labor projects.

Female
offenders

• The problem of housing and treating women prisoners receiving longer term sentences has become acute. The population of the Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, built to house five hundred, has exceeded its capacity for more than a year. Moreover, its program and facilities are not designed for the confinement of the more serious female offenders who have been convicted for participation in organized crimes of violence. A similar degree of crowding seems to exist in many of the state institutions for women throughout the country. As a consequence, we have been faced with a most difficult task in locating suitable quarters for this group. Our efforts have met with only a fair degree of success. Approximately two hundred women serving sentences of a year and a day and over are housed outside of our own system, the largest number being confined in the Cincinnati (Ohio) Workhouse. Through the generous cooperation of the authorities in New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, and Tennessee, we have been able to find accommodations for the remainder. Most of these institutions are excellently managed and operated, but just how long we shall be able to continue this arrangement is problematical.

When the Los Angeles institution is opened about 24 women can be housed there, but the pressing necessity for a maximum security institution for women convicted in courts west of the Mississippi is becoming paramount. The institution might house not only the approximately 250 women now at Alderson who come from western districts at a considerable saving in transportation costs but also accept those more difficult cases originating in other sections of the country. An increasing number of unregenerate keepers of houses of prosti-



Federal Industrial Institution for Women, Alderson, West Virginia

tution, gangsters' "molls," and confirmed drug users could be sent to this institution rather than placing them at Alderson where they handicap efforts to rehabilitate the younger and reformable types of women offenders. We need to specialize our institutions for women just as has been done for men.

• The improvement of our classification procedure has made possible the maintenance of a high degree of order and discipline in our institutions. There have been no escapes from within the walls of our penitentiaries and only nineteen prisoners have walked away from the minimum security institutions, farms, and road camps. This commendable record is due in no small part to the fact that transfers to minimum security institutions are considered by all members of the institution classification committee and the recommended cases carefully reviewed by the Bureau before a prisoner is transferred. Eighteen of the nineteen escapes were later recaptured, most of them by our own officers and in most instances within a few hours after their elopement.

Institutional Discipline

The institution at Alcatraz Island had one minor disturbance when the prisoners declined to work in an effort to obtain a larger number of privileges. This difficulty was overcome without the use of force or serious injury to any officer or inmate. Alcatraz has continued to have a most salutary effect upon the discipline of our institutions. It forms an important link in our program to integrate and specialize our institutional system. Habitual criminals, desperate escape artists, and unregenerate long-term prisoners are transferred to this institution. Out of an average of about 16,000 federal prisoners it has been necessary to maintain but 300 in Alcatraz. Some few even of these may show such unmistakable evidences of improvement that they may be later transferred to some other Federal prison. But even men of the type sent to Alcatraz can be securely kept and society protected from their depredations for as long a period as the courts may think necessary without resorting to any semblance of barbarism, or infliction of torture. We believe that Warden James A. Johnston of Alcatraz has the intelligence, the experience, the ingenuity,

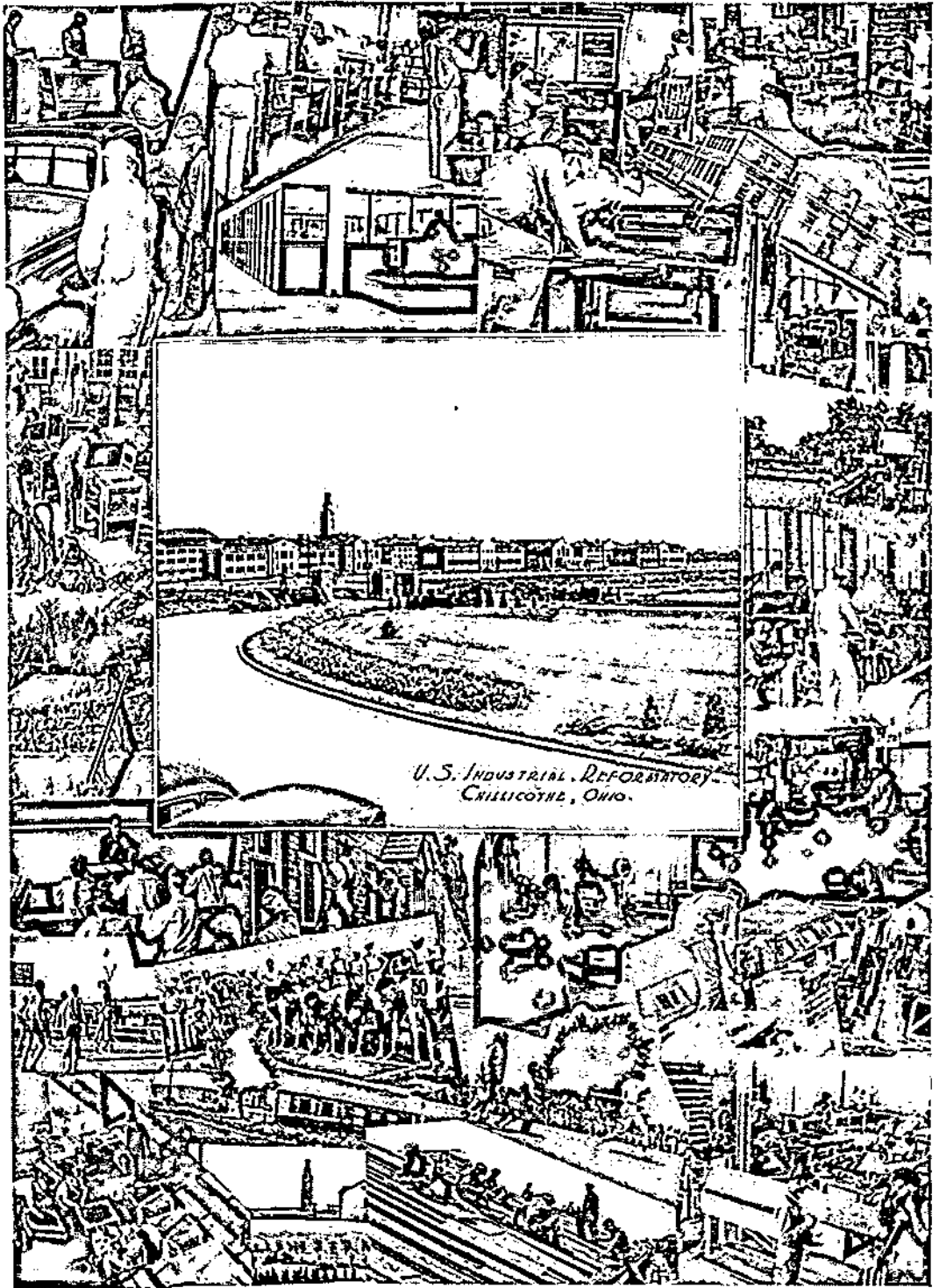
and the humanity to see that nothing but the sentences of the courts are being executed at that institution. We do not take the law into our own hands.

education • The educational work in the various institutions has continued to be emphasized as one of the important agencies in the general program of rehabilitation and correctional treatment. After several years of experimentation and trial in those educational methods and curricula best suited to meet the needs of the prisoners in the various types of institutions comprising the federal prison system, the education program as a whole is being developed around four principal units.

These units, in which the chief stress is placed upon organized classroom instruction, may be briefly described as follows:

- (a) Elementary education for illiterates and border-line illiterates, as determined by standardized educational tests.
- (b) Modified form of academic education for those inmates who measure above fourth grade level on standardized educational tests.
- (c) Related trades and occupational information classes for vocational trainees and industrial workers.
- (d) Special classes such as commercial subjects, languages, and other subjects designed to meet the practical and cultural interests of a selected group of the higher grade inmates.

As noted in last year's report, the vocational and trade training programs have continued to utilize the training values which are inherent in the production process. Instead of having trade shops established and organized for the sole purpose of vocational training, our efforts have been centered upon the utilization of maintenance and industrial activities for training on the job. Those inmates who are capable of



*U.S. INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY
CHILICOTHE, OHIO.*

Teaching Self Reliance and Self Respect

assimilating trade training and of developing high grade industrial or trade skills are assigned to the shops by the Classification Committee and are designated as Vocational Trainees. They are differentiated from other men assigned to the same kind of work in that they must carry on a program of related school work, progress records are maintained in both shop and school, and their assignment cannot be changed except by action of the Classification Committee.

• The influence of religion has long been recognized as a vital factor in a forward looking program of institutional treatment. To this end, we have continued to enlist the cooperation of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the National Conference of Catholic Charities, and prominent Jewish leaders, in our efforts to expand and to make more effective the religious work and religious instruction within the various institutions. Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish Chaplains are attached to each institution, either on a part-time or full-time basis. In each of the major institutions, the full-time Chaplains are members of the institutional Classification Committee and assist in outlining the work and training program for every inmate.

*Religious
Work*

• Each of the federal institutions has an organized library ranging in size from 157 to 17,326 volumes. Fourteen thousand, one hundred twenty-five new books were added to the libraries during the year, bringing the total book collections in all institutions to an all-time high mark of 129,810 volumes, a collection larger than the average public library serving a population of ten to fifteen times greater than the federal prison population. Substantial additions were made to the Bureau staff library of books on criminology and penology. The tremendous circulation figures indicate the extent and use made of the libraries by the inmates. Six hundred sixty-two thousand, seven hundred one books, exclusive of 1,512,695 single issues of magazines circulated, were issued during the year, an average per capita circulation of 41.4 volumes. Another significant indication of the constructive value of the library work is found in the fact that about one-third of the total circulation is in the non-fiction classes.

Libraries

In approximately one-half of the institutions inmates are permitted to go personally to the library to read and select their books. Books and reading materials are delivered on regular schedule to the cells of those not permitted to go directly to the library. Special library service is extended to hospital patients in the prisons and to the inmates housed in honor dormitories on the farms adjacent to the prisons. Attractive book posters, catalogs, reading lists, book talks and lantern slides are used to promote and encourage the reading of good books. Small binderies, operated in conjunction with the libraries, rebound and repaired 45,542 books. These library services were obtained on a budget of approximately one-half cent per day for each inmate.

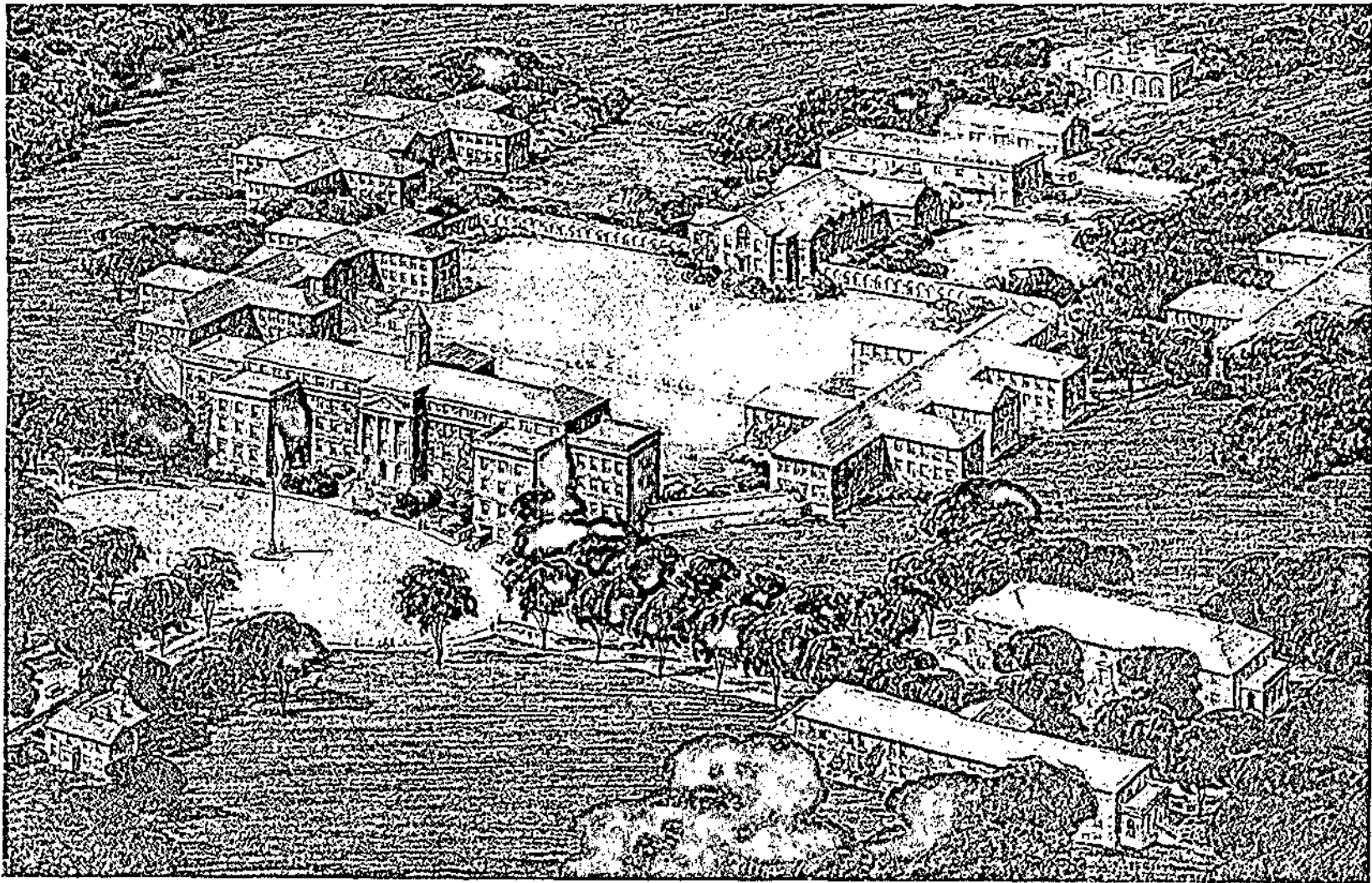
Medical Service

The United States Public Health Service continued to furnish medical service that was uniformly at a high level of excellence. It must be remarked, however, that that Service has found it increasingly difficult to maintain the high standards established in 1930 when they first assumed responsibility for the supervision of the Medical Division. The principal reason for this difficulty is that it has not been possible to offer Doctors an income commensurate with increasing medical responsibilities or with the more prosperous state of the country at large. Inability to offer either attractive entrance salaries (many physicians are recruited as internes at \$1,620 per annum or as acting assistant surgeons at \$2,000 per annum), or to promise logical promotions has resulted in a relatively unstable organization. Increased responsibilities may be readily indicated by tabulations similar to the following:

	Hospital Days	Out-Patient Days	Medical Officer Positions
1934	194,848	385,636	48
1935	300,774	672,916	57
1936	349,634	698,128	62
1937	385,708	900,034	58

Definite steps to secure remedial legislation have been set in motion for the next fiscal year.

The Medical Division continued to participate actively in the program for classification of inmates. The importance



U. S. Hospital for Defective Delinquents, Springfield, Missouri

of classification cannot be too strongly stressed, since it is the first step in the preparation of offenders for discharge to what is always hoped may be a useful place in society. This work can be well done only at the expense of a high outlay of time and effort. The Medical Division believes that rehabilitation is the most constructive part of its program.

Several studies of major concern were started during the year. Of greatest significance, perhaps, is the survey of psychiatric and psychological procedures which was inaugurated for the purpose of standardizing such procedures at all Federal penal and correctional institutions. Intimately connected with this is another investigation started during the year, concerned with the need for developing an entirely new group psychometric test primarily applicable to prisoners.

During the year a number of original articles were published in connection with the medical work in the federal penal and correctional institutions. These articles and the research performed by our medical staff have contributed substantially to the improvement of medical techniques and the public health.

As the year closed a further effort was made to integrate more closely the Medical Service with the administration operation and maintenance of federal penal institutions by assigning an experienced medical officer of the Public Health Service to serve as Medical Director of the Bureau of Prisons.

o The past year has witnessed an increased development of the classification policies and methods previously established. The program of developing an integrated penal and correctional system by the segregation of more or less homogeneous types of prisoners in different institutions has come much nearer accomplishment through better selection of cases by the courts for particular types of institutions and through transfer of inmates between institutions. The United States Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, is now reserved for the more amenable and the better rehabilitative type of inmate above the reformatory age, thereby conserving the training facilities provided in that institution.

Classification

Although the reformatory at El Reno, Oklahoma, was required to accept an unclassified population during the early stages of its development because of the overcrowded situation in other institutions, it is now receiving inmates of the reformatory type, and the penitentiary cases have been transferred to the penitentiaries.

The work of classification committees in the various institutions in studying the inmate and in planning and executing a program of treatment suited to his needs has shown considerable progress. A sounder basis for the committees' decisions has been made possible by the development of techniques for securing reliable information concerning the individual's history. The experience that has been gained by institution officials in classification procedures has also contributed to the present smooth-running machinery that guarantees that each individual's needs will be considered in conjunction with the needs of social welfare.

social
service

* A reallocation of functions, whereby the parole office is made responsible for the case study program and all contacts with community agencies while the office of the warden's assistant concerns itself only with the intramural welfare problems of the inmate, has been tried out at Northeastern and Chillicothe for a year and has proved to be satisfactory. During the next year a similar reallocation will be made in the other institutions. Whereas considerable progress has been made in the diagnostic aspects of the social worker's job in a penal institution, not as much has been accomplished in the field of treatment. A study has been made of the social service procedures with a view to working out a more adequate participation in the treatment program by parole officers and warden's assistants.

It has been possible, with the assistance given by workers assigned on a Works Progress Administration project, to continue the compilation of a national directory of private and public social work agencies. These are released by states and are of inestimable value in determining just what agencies are available and which is the best one to use in securing case work

service for prisoners' families and in developing adequate parole plans. Approximately sixteen thousand agencies will be listed in this directory when it is completed.

The number of Prisoners' Mail Box letters increased somewhat over previous years, but the distribution as to subject matter remained about the same. Men who write letters to Washington through this medium are concerned about justifying pleas for executive clemency or parole, welfare of their families, and treatment being given in the prison. Each letter receives careful attention.

Social Service workers share alike with all officials of the institutions the responsibility for improving the attitudes of prisoners by assisting them in thinking through their problems and giving them such help as seems indicated in solving family and individual welfare problems resulting from their incarceration.

• Industrial operations in the penal and correctional institutions of the United States have continued under the supervision of the Board of Directors of the Federal Prison Industries Corporation. A separate report of the Board will be submitted to the Congress as provided by law. The new plan for handling industrial operations has been most satisfactory. No major difficulties or disputes with private industry have arisen during the past year. During the fiscal year 1937 the Corporation has continued its plan of wide diversification of employment of federal prisoners. As a result of this program, the average number of inmates employed in industrial activities has increased from 2,700 in 1936 to approximately 2,900 during this year.

Employment

The Board of Directors of the Corporation is to be congratulated upon its success in explaining its program to private industry and in securing cooperation. The impartial attitude and open-minded approach to the problem by the Board of Directors have made it possible so to diversify our industrial operations that no single industry or labor group is asked to bear an undue portion of whatever little competition arises from the operation of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. Hear-

ings were granted to the Cotton Duck Manufacturers Association, Marking Device Industry, Association of Metal Furniture Manufacturers, the Shoe Manufacturers, and to certain units of organized labor. At all of these hearings satisfactory agreements were reached for the continuance of the industrial activities of the Corporation, with the exception of one unit of labor, with whom negotiations are still pending.

New industries established during the past year have been the manufacture of work gloves, various types of cotton tape and wiping cloths, license plates, and metal signs as well as the production of broom corn. The Corn Broom Industry has been started at the U. S. Southwestern Reformatory. The complete transfer of the broom industry from Leavenworth will be made during the fiscal year 1938. A new industries building has been erected at the U. S. Northeastern Penitentiary by prison labor.

The Board of Directors has approved the long term plan for the establishment of a fruit production and preserving industry at the United States Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington, with which it is hoped ultimately to be able to produce and preserve most of the fruit required for the penal and correctional institutions of the Government. Some equipment has been purchased, and it is hoped that during the fiscal year 1938 a good start will be made toward the planting of an orchard sufficient to provide all of the requirements for fruit at McNeil Island and some other institutions. The plan contemplates later the establishment of a canning factory, a freezing unit and also a dehydrating unit so that all three methods of preservation of fruit may be used. It is believed that this is a worthwhile project and will furnish training and employment to a large number of inmates which will be of considerable value to them upon their release.

Very close cooperation has continued between the Prison Bureau and the Prison Industries Corporation in the operation of the industries. We are most grateful to Mr. Sam A. Lewisohn, Vice President of the Miami Copper Co.; Dr. Marion L. Brittain, President of the Georgia School of Technology; Mr.

John D. Miller, President of the National Cooperative Council; Mr. Thomas A. Rickert, General President of the United Garment Workers of America; and Mr. Sanford Bates for giving so generously of their time to aid us in this important phase of our work.

• In all the institutions, except the prison camps, we have now completed an installation for a machine system of book-keeping which has enabled us to improve considerably our accounting methods and assures quick and accurate reports on our operating costs and maintenance activities.

*Fiscal and
Business*

We have arranged to consolidate purchases for all the prison commissaries, and uniform sale prices have been established for all articles handled in the prison commissaries. During the past year there was promulgated the pamphlet, "Rules Governing Control of Prisoners' Trust Funds and Providing for Operation of Commissaries."

Since the close of the year the storehouse at Alderson was almost completely wrecked by an explosion caused by a short circuit which set fire to a fumigant (carbon bisulphide) which had been applied for four years upon the advice of the Department of Agriculture. Three walls were demolished, but one end of the building which housed the refrigerating plant and ice boxes was left intact and made usable with a few repairs.

Our operating costs have been kept within the appropriations despite the fact that prices have risen sharply. The administrative job of feeding, clothing, guarding, and classifying the 16,000 federal prisoners is a large and difficult one. Almost twenty-five per cent of all funds expended by the Department of Justice goes to this work.

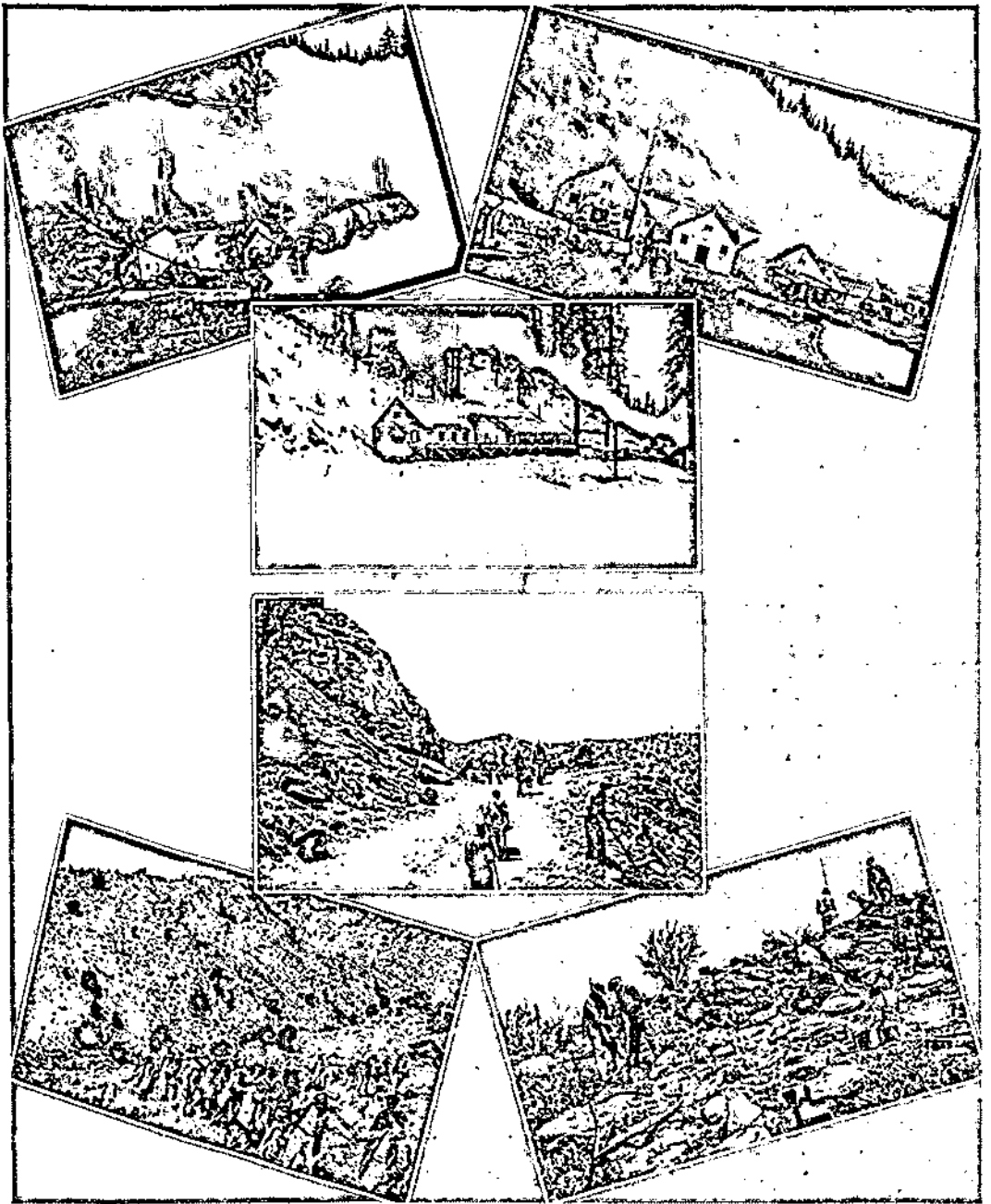
For the purpose of perfecting custodial control in our institutions, additional protective devices have been installed, including gun detectors for various institutions, improved type of gas machine guns, and standardization of firearms and munitions. Target ranges have been provided at many of the institutions and a definite program of instruction has been outlined for rifle and pistol practice.

Through contact with the National Fire Protection Association and the National Safety Council, inspections have been made at our various institutions for the purpose of reducing fire hazards and securing protection from accidents. With the aid and assistance of these associations specific instructions have been given to the field officers for the purpose of obtaining greater protection for Government property, and to insure the safety of inmates and employees of the institutions.

In previous years we have had an arrangement with the Bureau of Navigation & Marine Inspection for inspection of the boilers in our various institutions. This arrangement is continued because we find it affords better protection for Government property and is an insurance for the safety of personnel and inmates. A similar arrangement in connection with the inspection of elevators has now been effected with the Procurement Division, under which annual inspections are made of the elevators in all our institutions, to be followed by recommendation for repair or replacement. It has not been necessary to replace any elevators during the past year, but recommendations for repair of a number of elevators in various institutions have been followed, with the result that we feel sure all our elevators are operated under safe conditions.

**Prison
Camps**

• The population at the new camp at Kooskia, Idaho, was doubled during the year. The building of the Lewis and Clark Highway from a point twelve miles east of Kooskia to a point fourteen miles west of the Idaho-Montana line covers fifty-two miles of new highway and the rebuilding of twenty-five miles of old road. Although this work is difficult and conditions are not of the best, the general morale and attitude of the prisoners are good. All commitments to this camp are made by transfer from other institutions. The camps at Maxwell Field, Alabama, at Fort Lewis, Washington, and at Tucson, Arizona have continued to operate with the usual degree of efficiency. These camps not only provide the prisoners with useful and stimulating outdoor work but also make possible the accomplishment of needed public work which would not otherwise be undertaken. We are proud to be able to add through the labor of the inmates

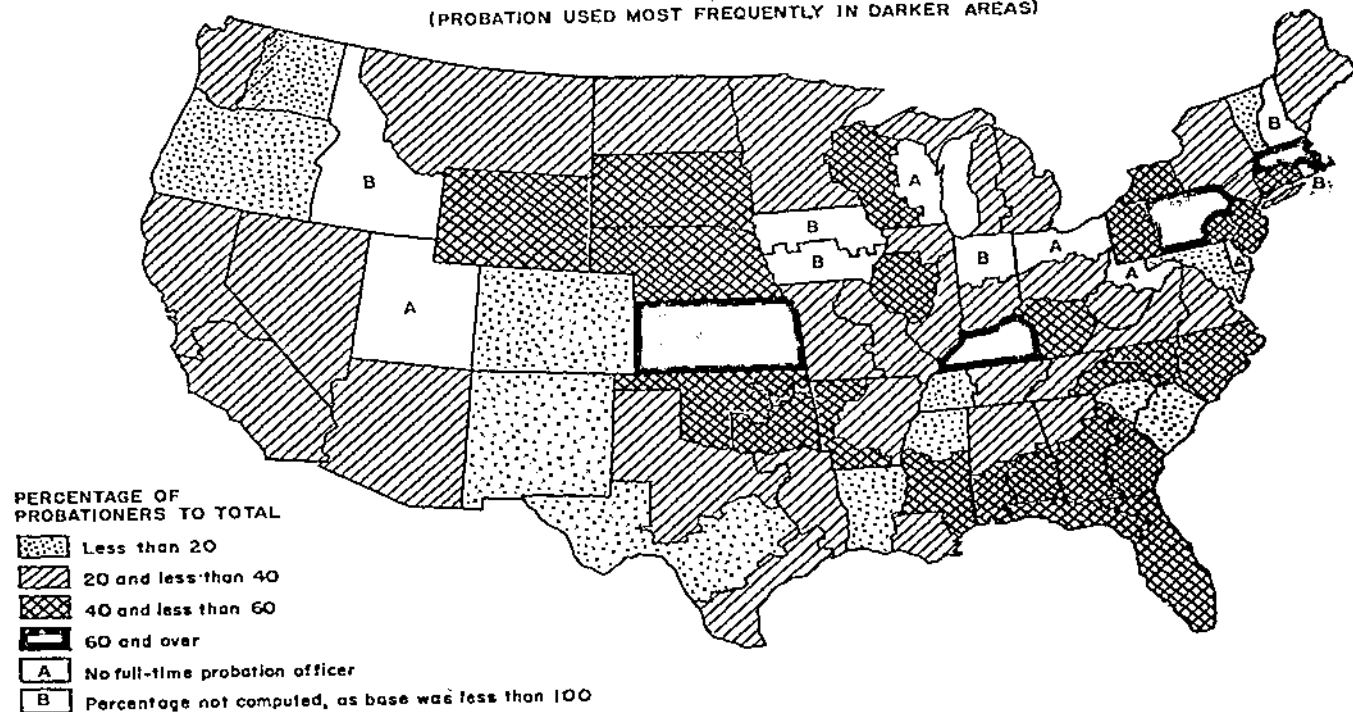


Federal Prison Camps

PROBATION *VERSUS* IMPRISONMENT

RELATIVE USE OF THESE TWO TYPES OF TREATMENT BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS
IN EACH JUDICIAL DISTRICT: 1936-1937

(PROBATION USED MOST FREQUENTLY IN DARKER AREAS)



to the assets of the country and at the same time help worthy prisoners to adjust gradually to conditions they will face upon leaving the institution. Much of our success has been due to the wholehearted cooperation of the Bureau of Public Roads under the leadership of Mr. Thomas A. MacDonald. We are indebted to him for his patience, guidance, and undeviating support.

• An increasing appreciation of the value of the Probation System to the United States Courts is reflected in the statistics for the fiscal year 1937. A total of 34,650 probationers were under supervision during the year. Probation Officers, in addition to serving the Courts, also serve the United States Board of Parole as field representatives. In this capacity they were responsible for 4,806 parolees and 8,173 conditional release cases. There were 14,126 investigations made in determining the suitability of probation as a form of treatment for convicted defendants, and 38,834 other investigations.

Probation

The year just closed saw the addition of 29 probation officers to the system. The total number, as of June 30, 1937, was 171. The average case load per officer on June 30th included 149.3 probationers, 13.8 parolees, and 11.6 conditional release cases, or a total of 174.6.

In non-federal probation departments where investigation is a separate service not performed by the supervisory case workers, fifty supervision cases per worker is the generally accepted desirable maximum. This is the standard for cities. U. S. Probation Officers as a rule perform both supervision and investigation services and have large rural areas to cover. It is apparent that the number of probation officers will need to be sharply increased if we are to approach the accepted standards.

The U. S. Probation System has passed through two stages of development since the enactment of the probation statute in 1925. The first of these, 1925 to 1930, was one of very slow development, with a total of only eight probation officers appointed up to June 30, 1930. There were no probation clerks. The second period which began when the centralized

system was established in 1930 has been one of rapid expansion. All except five of the judicial districts had probation service on June 30, 1937. One of these, the Northern District of West Virginia, is in process of organization. The number of probation officers has increased from eight to 171. The supervision of federal parolees and conditional release cases has been an extra duty of the probation officers since 1930.

The Departmental policy relative to juveniles coming into federal custody has also been developed during this period. The proper functioning of this policy depends to a great extent upon the probation officers.

Encouraging progress in the growth of the System marks the past seven years. We look forward to a period of intensifying and refinement of the work begun. Improvements in methods of personnel selection, more adequate staffing of the various units, increased efficiency in the supervision of the work of the System, improvement in the quality of case work through such supervision, and inauguration of a system of in-service training are included among our objectives.

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• During the past year the United States Board of Parole has continued to hold quarterly meetings at each institution. Hearings have been advanced to the first month in each quarter in order that hearings in most instances may be held immediately in advance of parole eligibility. During the year 9,250 cases were considered by the Board of Parole, as compared to 7,855 for the previous year. Of the 9,250 cases 3,301 were granted parole, 5,016 were denied, and 933 cases were continued. The continued cases, ordinarily, are for the purpose of specific investigations or reports to be obtained by the Parole Executive before final consideration.

The Board is able to operate efficiently and expeditiously through the coordinated and effective operation of the institutional and field staffs. That these services have effectively operated to develop a full and complete record on each case, including a complete history, institutional progress, and community preparation; is a subject of commendation by the Board. With the addition of both parole officers and civilian clerks be-

ing made to the institutional parole staffs during the coming year, an increased effectiveness in both institutional and community preparation for release is anticipated. The Board's program for the coming year includes intensified efforts to develop an improved efficiency of institutional field relationship in parole planning and also close scrutiny by the Board of release plans, especially of cases where the sentence is five years or over.

During the year 2,815 prisoners were transferred from our institutions to rigid parole supervision by the United States Board of Parole, and 96 additional prisoners were conditionally paroled for deportation only. During the same period 2,350 parole cases were terminated, 161 of such terminations occurring by reason of issuance of parole violator warrants. This constitutes a ratio of 6.9 violations to each 100 parole terminations. Those prisoners whose parole applications were not favorably considered by the Board of Parole were transferred to conditional release supervision at the expiration of the minimum terms of their sentences, as provided by Public 210, 72nd Congress. During the fiscal year 6,913 prisoners were transferred to conditional release supervision, and 6,442 cases were terminated, of which 861 terminations were by violator warrants, a ratio of 13.4 violations to each 100 conditional release terminations.

A more constant level of parole violations has been reached throughout the year than in any previous year. This is one indication that supervision throughout the system is rapidly becoming uniform. Preparation for release in the institutions has been improved through continued efforts to provide more adequate instructions before parole. The classification procedures have noticeably contributed to effective parole supervision by providing a continuous standard record of history and progress. The field staffs, as they have been gradually increased, have been able to give closer and more uniform supervision. Local communities, through their social agencies and other agencies of social control, have given increasing service to the persons under supervision in their respective communities. They have become an important feature in parole supervision.

• The jail inspectors made 1,500 inspections of local, county, and state institutions. As we review these reports we realize more keenly the need for the reorganization of the county jail system. Many counties are in a state of bankruptcy and unless there is a consolidation of the county units, little progress in the way of permanent jail improvement can be expected. We are gratified, however, at the success we have had in bringing about improvements in many county jails which are used for federal prisoners. The records show that at this time 1,985 jails are on a list of those disapproved for housing of federal prisoners even for short periods of time, 397 others are restricted for emergency use, and only 798 have been authorized for the boarding of short-term federal prisoners. Approximately seventy-five per cent of the jails have been either disapproved or restricted because of the low standards.

Seven inspectors are assigned headquarters in different sections of the country, and one assists in Washington. This leaves five states in the Northwest, five in the West Central, and six in the Northeastern part of the country to which permanent assignments have not been made. During the fiscal year 1,556 federal prisoners were committed to the territorial jails in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and none of these have been inspected.

Although we have reduced the number of jails we are using, we cannot confine our inspections to these because, with the constant turnover in the jail personnel, conditions change rapidly, and we must keep currently informed concerning the jail situation in order that we may select the best available quarters for the approximately 5,000 prisoners whom we must house outside of our own federal institutions.

Few of the counties seem to realize the necessity of providing quarters for the segregation of women and juvenile offenders. It is only through constant vigilance that we have been able to obtain any degree of cooperation from the sheriffs in this respect.

A conference of the inspectors was held in Washington June 24-26, 1937, to give them an opportunity to discuss their

problems and obtain further advice and training. We are grateful to Dr. W. H. Sebrell of the National Institute of Health for his services in instructing the inspectors with regard to diets and to Dr. Justin Fuller of the U. S. Public Health Service for his advice on medical problems.

• The development of the research and statistical work of the Bureau during the past year has been directed chiefly toward placing grater emphasis on those types of information which are useful for administrative purposes. This has meant the more intensive development of some types of statistics, coupled with condensing and eliminating certain types of statistics found to be less valuable. The personnel of the Division has been sufficient during the past year to enable us for the first time to keep substantially abreast of the current work.

*Research
and
Statistics*

The scope of the statistical information published by the Bureau was carefully reviewed at a series of staff conferences, with the result that considerable reductions were made in the statistical tables published in our annual review, and greater consideration given to material needed for administrative purposes. In addition plans have been tentatively approved for placing most of the detailed statistics of federal offenders on a calendar year basis. The present prospect is that this can be done beginning with the calendar year 1938. Certain essential summary statistics, which are needed for administrative purposes on a fiscal year basis, will still be compiled.

Up to the present, the bankruptcy statistics of the Department have been compiled in the offices of the clerks of the Federal District Courts. Plans have been developed for centralizing the compilation of the bankruptcy statistics on and after July 1, 1937. The necessary forms have been designed, printed, and distributed. In the future, monthly reports on bankruptcy with data on individual cases will be received. The Department will thus be provided with current information on this phase of the work of the courts. Under the new reporting plan, the statistics of bankruptcy will be more detailed, as well as more accurate. There will also be a very considerable reduction in the amount of work required in the field for the fur-

nishing of the information. This saving will more than compensate for the additional work necessary at headquarters.

An important task of our Judicial Statistics Section has been the preparation of the statistical data needed annually for the Conference of the Senior Circuit Court Judges. Every effort is made to furnish this data in a manner which lends itself to accurate presentation and analysis.

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18 • The record of the past year is, I believe, one in which the Department can take considerable pride. There has been a steady advance in our institutional standards, and encouraging progress has been made in providing facilities for the rehabilitation of those committed to our care. Judged by standards which are all to freely accepted, we might be said to have attained a high degree of efficiency in the work. Nevertheless, we feel that much remains to be done before the correctional system of the Federal Government can be considered wholly satisfactory.

In the foregoing report a number of suggestions for the improvement of our system appear. In summary, the most important of these recommendations are:

1. The construction of a maximum security institution to house female offenders.
2. The raising of the minimum salary of custodial officers to \$2,300 per annum.
3. The construction of at least three additional medium security institutions for housing short-term Federal offenders.
4. The improvement of the medical service through authorizing an increase in the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service sufficient to allow for the detail to our service of thirty regular commissioned Public Health Service Officers.
5. An increase in the number of the Probation Officers to keep step with the increasing use of probation by Federal Judges.



Sanford Bates

• During the past year our Wardens, Superintendents, and the prison staff in general have been most cooperative. They have worked long hours beyond the ordinary requirements of the Government service, they have shown courage and firmness in a number of dangerous situations, they have had an intelligent approach to the problem of providing individualized treatment for the offender, and they have displayed generally a most commendable morale and esprit de corps.

I am indebted to our Wardens, Superintendents, Custodial Officers, and to the staff of the central office for their loyalty and support. I am also deeply grateful to you, Mr. Attorney General, for the broad vision with which you have viewed our problems and for your constant support and abiding interest in our work.

The former Director of this Bureau, Mr. Sanford Bates, now Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of America, joins me in submitting this report and in these expressions of gratitude for your wise leadership and militant support of our efforts to make the Federal Prison Service a professional organization contributing substantially to the improvement of the social order.

It was with a considerable degree of pride that I accepted the opportunity afforded me to carry on the work which Mr. Bates undertook seven years ago. Mr. Bates during his period as Director of the Bureau of Prisons was able to reorganize completely the Federal Prison Service and established a system which can well be looked upon as a model and a monument to his wisdom and humanity. I have considered it my duty to carry forward his program and bring to full realization those goals which Mr. Bates was unable to reach before entering a field of allied endeavor, which unquestionably will upbuild the manhood of the country to the point where fewer prisons will be necessary.

JAMES V. BENNETT,
Director.

November 30, 1937

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• The population and flow of the principal groups of federal offenders are summarized in eight of the statistical tables here presented. Tables 1 to 3 deal with the movement of prison population, Table 4 with the movement of parolees and conditional release cases, and Table 5 with the movement of cases under probation supervision. Tables 6 and 7 show the offense distribution of sentenced prisoners and of probationers respectively. Table 8 shows the relative use of imprisonment and probation by judicial district during the fiscal year 1936-37. Table 9 summarizes the cost of operating and maintaining the federal penal and correctional institutions during the fiscal year 1936-37.

TABLE 1.—SENTENCED FEDERAL OFFENDERS
UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE BUREAU OF PRISONS ON JULY 1 OF EACH YEAR: 1930 TO 1937

GROUP	NUMBER UNDER SUPERVISION JULY 1—							
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Prisoners:								
In federal penitentiaries, reformatories, medical center, and camps	13,106	13,657	13,698	12,148	11,117	13,708	15,055	15,089
Non-federal institutions and federal jails (a).....	8,432	8,267	8,756	6,240	2,570	5,019	4,522	4,603
Total prisoners (a).....	21,538	21,924	22,454	18,388	13,687	18,727	19,577	19,692
Parole cases.....	1,709	2,628	3,327	3,306	2,762	2,285	2,011	2,572
Conditional release cases (b).....	(b)	(b)	(b)	106	613	1,044	1,578	2,049
Probation cases.....	4,281	13,321	23,200	30,870	22,926	17,233	22,027	25,526
Total.....	27,528	37,873	48,981	52,670	39,988	39,289	45,193	49,839

(a) Figures for 1930 to 1933 include prisoners confined to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., figures for 1934 to 1937 are exclusive of prisoners confined in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

(b) Conditional Release cases occur first in 1933.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE POPULATION OF FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS, FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896 TO 1937 (a)

FISCAL YEAR	Average daily population	Index of change (1896=1)	FISCAL YEAR	Average daily population	Index of change (1896=1)
1896	801	1.0	1917	3,086	10.3
1897	491	1.6	1918	3,121	10.4
1898	499	1.7	1919	3,712	12.3
1899	608	2.0	1920	3,760	12.5
1900	792	2.6	1921	3,786	12.6
1901	805	2.7	1922	4,785	15.9
1902	1,019	3.4	1923	5,323	17.7
1903	1,306	4.3	1924	5,652	18.8
1904	1,466	4.9	1925	6,464	21.5
1905	1,505	5.0	1926	6,703	22.3
1906	1,575	5.2	1927	7,016	23.3
1907	1,448	4.8	1928	7,743	25.7
1908	1,469	4.9	1929	8,418	28.0
1909	1,538	5.1	1930	11,250	37.4
1910	1,884	6.3	1931	12,433	41.3
1911	1,951	6.5	1932	13,085	43.5
1912	2,037	6.9	1933	12,515	41.6
1913	2,268	7.5	1934	10,982	36.5
1914	2,008	6.7	1935	12,095	40.2
1915	2,265	7.5	1936	14,042	46.7
1916	3,016	10.0	1937	14,522	48.2

(a) Includes federal penitentiaries, reformatories, medical center and camps.

TABLE 3.—MOVEMENT OF FEDERAL SENTENCED PRISONERS BY FISCAL YEARS:
JULY 1, 1930 TO JUNE 30, 1937

	1930-31	1931-32 (a)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Population at beginning of year.....	21,538	21,874	22,454	18,385	(b)18,655	(c)18,725	19,577
Received during year:							
Received from courts.....	42,351	52,834	42,766	17,863	23,489	24,502	24,179
Parole violators returned.....	102	140	238	266	170	170	127
Conditional release violators returned.....	(d)	(d)	(d)	61	191	280	350
Escaped prisoners returned.....	119	136	122	195	159	64	90
Others.....	---	9	107	518	49	426	290
Transferred from other institutions.....	3,121	2,768	2,351	1,957	1,969	(e)2,398	(e)2,806
Held for removal to penitentiaries, etc.....	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	8,132	8,990
Total received.....	45,693	55,887	45,584	20,360	26,027	35,972	36,832
Discharged during year:							
Sentence expired.....	27,189	34,601	34,493	14,306	11,297	14,606	13,412
Conditionally released.....	(d)	(d)	106	2,513	3,368	5,402	6,499
Paroled.....	4,715	6,412	5,004	3,624	2,514	2,310	2,902
Pardoned.....	---	---	10	4	3	---	1
Sentence commuted.....	31	29	21	18	19	164	14
Died.....	125	119	112	83	93	120	103
Escaped.....	209	196	142	197	96	56	61
Other.....	9,887	11,516	7,629	3,611	1,433	634	806
Total discharged, except transfers.....	42,166	52,873	47,517	24,256	18,823	23,292	23,798
Transferred to other institutions.....	3,151	2,723	2,136	1,302	2,132	(e)3,091	(e)3,433
Removals to penitentiaries, etc.....	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	8,738	9,486
Grand total discharged.....	45,307	55,596	49,653	25,558	20,955	35,121	36,717
Population at end of year.....	21,924	22,165	18,885	(b)18,687	18,727	19,577	19,692

(a) Does not include jail prisoners in Oregon, for which statistics are not available for 1931-32. (b) The figure for July 1, 1934, differs from that for June 30, 1934, because of the omission of prisoners in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, District of Columbia, from all figures for the fiscal year 1935. Such prisoners were included in earlier years. (c) Figure differs from 1934-35 since jail prisoners in the Western district of Virginia are omitted from 1935-36 figure. (d) Conditional release cases occur first in 1933, as the result of new legislation. (e) Transfers between jails not separately tabulated. (f) No statistics available.

TABLE 4.—MOVEMENT OF PAROLE AND CONDITIONAL RELEASE CASES UNDER SUPERVISION,
 BY FISCAL YEARS: JULY 1, 1929 TO JUNE 30, 1937

FISCAL YEAR	Under supervision at beginning of year	RECEIVED FOR SUPERVISION DURING YEAR			Total handled	SUPERVISION TERMINATED DURING YEAR			Remain- ing under supervi- sion at end of year
		Total	Newly released	Restored		Total	Dis- charged	Violator warrants issued	
Parole releases:									
1929-30.....	893	2,744	(a)	(a)	3,637	1,928	1,335	93	1,709
1930-31.....	1,709	4,749	4,734	15	6,458	3,830	3,641	189	2,628
1931-32.....	2,628	5,525	5,496	29	8,153	4,826	4,496	330	3,327
1932-33.....	3,327	5,043	4,993	50	8,370	5,064	4,714	350	3,306
1933-34.....	3,306	3,604	3,585	19	6,910	4,148	3,812	336	2,762
1934-35.....	2,762	2,498	2,495	3	5,260	2,975	2,712	263	2,285
1935-36.....	2,285	2,318	2,313	5	4,603	2,592	2,398	194	2,011
1936-37.....	2,011	2,911	2,907	4	4,922	2,350	2,189	161	2,572
Conditional releases:									
1933-34.....	(b) 106	2,516	2,513	3	2,622	2,009	1,717	292	613
1934-35.....	613	3,397	3,394	3	4,010	2,966	2,517	449	1,044
1935-36.....	1,044	5,610	5,608	2	6,654	5,076	4,420	656	1,578
1936-37.....	1,578	6,913	6,912	1	8,491	6,442	5,581	861	2,049

(a) Not separately tabulated.

(b) These 106 cases were released during the last few months of the fiscal year 1932-33. There were no conditional release terminations before the fiscal year 1933-34.

TABLE 5.—MOVEMENT OF CASES UNDER PROBATION SUPERVISION: JULY 1, 1930 TO JUNE 30, 1937

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
1 On probation at beginning of year.....	4,281	13,321	23,200	30,870	22,926	17,283	22,027
Received on probation during year:							
Received from court.....	11,273	15,318	16,907	7,531	8,482	12,322	12,506
Reinstated on probation.....	(a)	16	254	306	104	103	117
Old cases brought under supervision.....	(a)	(a)	922	162	286	148	-----
Transferred from other districts (b).....	1,701	639	678	684	1,272	1,261	1,599
2 Total received.....	12,974	15,973	18,761	8,683	10,144	13,839	14,222
Discharged from probation during year:							
Discharged from supervision.....	2,805	4,906	8,951	14,811	13,669	6,624	7,744
Died.....	51	155	232	251	179	173	242
Probation violators.....	444	728	1,244	868	726	997	1,092
3 Total discharged, except transfers.....	3,300	5,789	10,427	15,930	14,574	7,794	9,078
4 Transferred to other districts (b).....	634	305	664	697	1,263	1,251	1,645
5 Total discharged.....	3,934	6,094	11,091	16,627	15,837	9,045	10,723
6 Remaining on probation at end of year.....	13,321	23,200	30,870	22,926	17,283	22,027	25,526

(a) Not separately classified.

(b) The number received by transfer may vary from the number discharged by transfer, because of cases transferred between districts not having Federal probation officers and districts which have officers. Differences may also occur because the probation unit to which a case is transferred may not contact the probationer until after the month in which the transfer takes place.

TABLE 6.—COURT COMMITMENTS TO ALL INSTITUTIONS BY OFFENSE FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR:
JULY 1, 1930 TO JUNE 30, 1937

OFFENSE	NUMBER							INDEX OF CHANGE (1930-31=100)					
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Counterfeiting and forgery (a).....	620	911	1,292	1,584	1,769	1,523	1,422	146.9	208.4	255.5	285.3	245.6	229.4
Immigration Act violation.....	4,693	5,842	4,083	2,139	2,509	2,520	2,802	123.8	87.0	45.5	53.5	53.7	59.7
Liquor law violations.....	28,801	38,875	29,962	7,032	12,036	12,754	12,238	127.0	104.0	24.4	41.8	44.3	42.5
Narcotic Drug Act violations.....	2,115	2,115	1,955	1,733	2,115	2,072	1,843	100.0	92.4	81.9	100.0	97.9	87.1
National Bank and Federal Reserve Act violations.....	198	162	162	154	129	106	120	81.8	81.8	77.8	65.2	53.5	60.6
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act violation (Dyer Act).....	1,972	1,730	1,416	1,182	1,252	1,276	1,312	87.7	71.8	59.9	63.5	64.7	66.5
Postal law violations.....	1,212	1,232	1,224	1,256	1,210	1,345	1,226	101.7	101.0	103.1	99.8	111.0	101.2
Theft from interstate commerce (Car Seal Act) (b).....	278	318	296	420	333	282	308	114.4	105.5	151.1	119.8	101.4	119.8
White Slave Traffic Act violations (c).....	371	306	254	188	150	220	370	82.5	83.5	50.7	40.4	59.3	99.7
Other offenses (d).....	2,090	1,921	2,122	2,181	1,986	2,404	2,538	91.9	101.5	101.4	95.0	115.0	121.4
Total.....	42,351	51,032	42,766	17,833	23,489	24,502	24,179	120.6	101.0	42.2	55.5	57.9	57.1

(a) Not elsewhere classified.

(b) Prior to 1934-35, figures cover a few violations of other interstate commerce laws, as well as thefts from interstate commerce.

(c) Prior to 1934-35, figures cover Mann Act cases only. Since 1934-35 "white slave" immigration cases are also included.

(d) Includes cases with offense unclassifiable.

TABLE 7.—PROBATIONERS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM THE COURTS BY OFFENSE,
FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR: JULY 1, 1932 TO JUNE 30, 1937

OFFENSE	NUMBER					INDEX OF CHANGE (1932-33=100)			
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Counterfeiting and forgery (a).....	405	514	583	612	735	126.9	144.0	151.1	181.5
Immigration Act violation.....	81	52	38	49	65	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Liquor law violations.....	18,868	4,879	5,202	8,595	8,310	31.6	37.5	62.0	59.9
Narcotic Drug Act violations.....	419	364	413	482	452	86.9	98.6	115.0	107.9
National Bank and Federal Reserve Act violations.....	130	85	79	102	101	65.4	60.8	78.5	77.7
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act violation	404	310	339	300	435	76.7	83.9	74.3	107.7
Postal law violations.....	762	761	651	832	764	99.9	85.4	109.2	100.3
Theft from interstate commerce.....	140	164	158	97	99	117.1	112.9	69.3	70.7
White Slave Traffic Act violations.....	75	35	52	70	74	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Other offenses (c).....	628	867	967	1,183	1,471	138.1	154.0	188.4	234.2
Total.....	16,907	7,531	8,432	12,322	12,506	44.5	50.2	72.9	74.0.

(a) Not elsewhere classified.

(b) Not computed as base is less than 100.

(c) Includes cases with offense unclassifiable.

TABLE 8.—COMPARATIVE USE OF PROBATION
SENTENCED OFFENDERS RECEIVED FROM THE COURTS DURING THE YEAR
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS: 1936-37

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	Total of-fenders	Com-mit-ments of sen-tenced pris-oners	Newly Received on Probation		JUDICIAL DISTRICT	Total of-fenders	Com-mit-ments of sen-tenced pris-oners	Newly Received on Probation	
			Num-ber	Per-cent of total of-fenders				Num-ber	Per-cent of total of-fenders
Alabama:					N. Carolina:				
Northern.....	655	662	293	30.7	Eastern.....	347	176	171	49.3
Middle.....	434	241	213	46.9	Middle.....	649	316	333	51.3
Southern.....	348	205	143	41.1	Western.....	502	208	224	38.6
Arizona.....	476	443	123	22.2	North Dakot.	120	77	43	35.8
Arkansas:					Ohio:				
Eastern.....	331	206	123	37.2	Northern.....	511	511	(a)	(a)
Western.....	333	175	158	47.4	Southern.....	456	333	123	27.0
California:					Oklahoma:				
Northern.....	525	378	147	23.0	Northern.....	353	149	204	57.8
Southern.....	736	481	235	34.6	Eastern.....	1,216	526	631	51.0
Colorado.....	169	142	27	16.0	Western.....	544	275	267	49.4
Connecticut.....	208	95	113	54.3	Oregon.....	201	183	16	8.0
Delaware.....	39	39	(a)	(a)	Pennsylvania:				
Dist. of Col.....	26	26	(b)	(b)	Eastern.....	436	202	224	50.3
Florida:					Middle.....	215	64	151	70.2
Northern.....	138	75	63	45.7	Western.....	583	308	275	47.2
Southern.....	637	365	272	42.7	Rhode Island	37	34	23	(c)
Georgia:					S. Carolina:				
Northern.....	778	647	231	29.7	Eastern.....	276	235	41	14.9
Middle.....	892	438	404	45.3	Western.....	156	153	33	17.7
Southern.....	566	305	261	46.1	South Dakota	179	86	93	52.0
Idaho.....	87	70	17	(c)	Tennessee:				
Illinois:					Eastern.....	491	372	119	24.2
Northern.....	608	461	147	24.2	Middle.....	372	266	126	32.1
Eastern.....	308	240	68	22.1	Western.....	278	238	20	7.2
Southern.....	214	122	92	43.0	Texas:				
Indiana:					Northern.....	962	580	382	39.7
Northern.....	97	58	39	(c)	Eastern.....	289	224	65	22.5
Southern.....	173	124	49	28.3	Southern.....	800	535	224	27.7
Iowa:					Western.....	2,046	1,927	119	5.8
Northern.....	87	63	24	(c)	Utah.....	55	55	(a)	(a)
Southern.....	46	34	12	(c)	Vermont.....	186	154	22	17.2
Kansas.....	365	54	341	86.3	Virginia:				
Kentucky:					Eastern.....	412	279	133	32.3
Eastern.....	1,101	578	523	47.5	Western.....	467	290	177	37.9
Western.....	735	266	469	63.8	Washington:				
Louisiana:					Eastern.....	167	152	15	9.0
Eastern.....	360	288	72	20.0	Western.....	287	183	72	28.0
Western.....	423	370	53	12.5	W. Virginia:				
Maine.....	345	229	116	33.6	Northern.....	170	170	(a)	(a)
Maryland.....	268	237	31	11.6	Southern.....	611	427	184	30.1
Massachusetts.....	447	136	311	69.6	Wisconsin:				
Michigan:					Eastern.....	76	76	(a)	(a)
Eastern.....	873	661	212	24.3	Western.....	105	47	53	53.2
Western.....	182	113	69	37.9	Wyoming.....	112	56	56	50.0
Minnesota.....	449	276	173	38.5	Total.....	35,620	23,201	12,489	35.0
Mississippi:									
Northern.....	424	371	53	12.5	Alaska.....	823	823	(b)	(b)
Southern.....	760	438	322	42.4	Hawaii.....	76	76	(b)	(b)
Missouri:					Philippine Is.	3	3	(b)	(b)
Eastern.....	573	417	156	27.2	Puerto Rico.....	62	45	17	(c)
Western.....	683	464	219	32.1	China.....	1	1	(b)	(b)
Montana.....	271	192	79	29.2	Military.....	30	30	(b)	(b)
Nebraska.....	182	100	82	45.1	Total.....	995	978	17	(d)
Nevada.....	180	127	53	29.4	Grand tota	35,635	24,179	12,508	(d)
N. Hampshire.....	99	45	54	(c)					
New Jersey.....	337	196	191	49.4					
New Mexico.....	376	327	49	13.0					
New York:									
Northern.....	295	190	105	35.8					
Eastern.....	429	305	124	28.9					
Southern.....	1,007	621	386	38.3					
Western.....	339	137	202	59.6					

- (a) No full-time salaried probation officer.
 (b) Not included in U. S. Probation system.
 (c) Percentage not computed as base is less than 100.
 (d) Percentage not shown, as it would not be significant.

TABLE 9.—COSTS FOR FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS
AVERAGE DAILY PER CAPITA COSTS OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
FOR EACH FEDERAL PENAL OR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR: 1936-37

INSTITUTION	Salaries	Other Expenses	Total
Penitentiaries:			
Atlanta.....	.347	.479	.826
Leavenworth, Main.....	.362	.460	.822
Leavenworth, Annex.....	.543	.463	1.006
McNeil Island.....	.687	.680	1.367
Northeastern.....	.733	.618	1.351
Alcatraz.....	1.500	1.208	2.708
All Penitentiaries.....	.499	.530	1.029
Reformatories:			
Chillicothe.....	.642	.668	1.310
Southwestern.....	.301	.649	1.450
Alderson.....	.732	.661	1.393
Springfield.....	.331	.807	1.638
Petersburg.....	.580	.706	1.286
All Reformatories and Springfield.....	.705	.689	1.394
Prison Camps:			
Dupont, Washington.....	.658	.589	1.247
Montgomery, Alabama.....	.531	.552	1.083
Tucson, Arizona.....	.554	.675	1.229
Kooskia, Idaho.....	.647	.819	1.466
All Prison Camps.....	.584	.639	1.223
Federal Jails:			
New York, Detention Headquarters.....	1.047	.556	1.603
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	.501	.394	.895
La Tuna, Texas.....	.532	.526	1.058
Milan, Michigan.....	.652	.523	1.175
All Jails.....	.628	.501	1.129
All institutions.....	.564	.571	1.135

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC. PRESS
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
NOVEMBER, 1937

JAMES V. BENNETT
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Crowl
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hottel
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. McIntire
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

January 20, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

With further reference to the procedure concerning criminal records, photographs and fingerprints of Federal prisoners in the Federal institutions, Miss Kinsella had another conference with Mr. Schilder of your Bureau on December 23.

We are now prepared to issue instructions to the wardens and superintendents of our institutions as per circular attached. Before doing so, however, we would appreciate your approval of the items which relate to your Bureau.

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DATE 4/4/03 BY [redacted]

J. V. Bennett
Director.

Attach.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JAN 21 1938 P.M.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

January 20, 1938.

CIRCULAR NO. _____

SUBJECT: Fingerprints and Criminal Records.

The following regulations are to be followed strictly in every Federal penal and correctional institution, including prison camps, detention farms and jails:

FINGERPRINTS

The record clerk or his assistant should fingerprint each prisoner each time he is admitted to the institution regardless of whether he is committed under sentence or to be held awaiting trial or hearing, and forward fingerprints to the Bureau of Identification within twenty-four hours after commitment. The criminal identification record will be forwarded to the institutions by the Bureau of Identification within two days after the receipt of the fingerprints.

FINGERPRINT CLASSIFICATION AND FILE

The classification of fingerprints in the institutions and the classification file should be discontinued. When the fingerprints have been taken in accordance with instructions, a copy should be filed in the prisoner's folder in the central file.

FINGERPRINTS FOR AN ESCAPED PRISONER

When a prisoner escapes, if the classification of his prints is needed for a circular advertising his escape, the institution may contact the Bureau of Identification at any hour during the day or night. This Bureau will promptly telegraph or, in an emergency, telephone the classification of the fingerprints to the institution. It is expected, however, that in the most urgent cases a clerk in the institution could classify the prints on file in the central file in a few minutes.

RECORDS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

The Bureau of Identification is prepared to furnish criminal records, copies of photographs, fingerprints, and relative data, to law enforcement officers upon their request. The Federal institutions should, therefore, discontinue furnishing this data to

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law enforcement officers and agencies but should, upon request for such data, advise the official that the request should be directed to the Bureau of Identification. The Bureau of Identification is not in a position to furnish information concerning the conduct record of the prisoner in the institution, address lists of relatives, and similar data. When requested, the institution may therefore continue to supply this data to law enforcement officers.

CRIMINAL HISTORY

As soon as the criminal record is received from the Bureau of Identification, the record clerk should correspond promptly with officials and law enforcement officers for the purpose of obtaining information to complete data on the criminal identification report or to verify other criminal data obtained from other sources, in order to perfect the criminal history of the inmate. The Bureau of Identification should be advised of criminal data obtained by the institutions which do not appear on the criminal identification report. These data will be included in subsequent reports of the Bureau of Identification.

FILING OF CRIMINAL DATA

All criminal data and records concerning the prisoners should be filed in the central file. No attempt should be made to build up an additional file.

These instructions become effective immediately.

Director.

EAT:KC

January 27, 1933.

Time: 5:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

With reference to the memorandum forwarded by the Bureau to Mr. Keenan relative to the request of Judge Hamilton, Louisville, Kentucky, for an investigation of the general administration of the probation office, wherein the Bureau stated it would investigate the irregularities in the expense accounts but would not proceed with the investigation of the general administration of the probation office, Judge Holtzoff called and stated he thoroughly agrees with the decision of the Bureau. He stated he called Mr. Bennett, Director, Bureau of Prisons, informing him of the receipt of the Bureau's memorandum, and Mr. Bennett requested Judge Holtzoff to thank Mr. Hoover for the attitude displayed in instant memorandum, inasmuch as he, Bennett, desires to investigate the defects in the general administration.

Judge Holtzoff indicated that Bennett is very cooperative and quite different from his predecessor. Judge Holtzoff indicated he will transmit a memorandum to the Bureau telling us to confine our investigation as outlined above.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

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January 25, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF PRISONS.

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum dated January 20, 1938, wherein you transmitted the draft of a proposed circular which you contemplate forwarding to your various institutions concerning fingerprint records and similar matters.

The contents of this circular have been reviewed in the Bureau's Identification Division and it is felt that if the requirements thereof are followed, the existing problem will be solved effectively. It is desired to point out, however, in connection with this circular that the official name of the identification organization of this Bureau is the Division of Identification of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. You may wish to change the phraseology accordingly in the circular.

It is desired to suggest also that the following or similar phraseology be included on the second page of this memorandum at the end of the paragraph entitled "Criminal History": "When communicating with the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning any person whose record is on file in the Bureau's Identification Division the F.B.I. file number assigned to that person must be cited in the correspondence".

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 28 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

✓ WDC
[Handwritten initials and marks]

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
February 1, 1938.

EAT:RP

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Apropos of our discussion several days ago concerning the complaint made by the Post Office Inspectors that they were no longer able to obtain photographs of prisoners from Federal Penal Institutions, I can find no record in the Bureau files which relates directly to this situation and, accordingly, it must be predicated upon some instruction issued by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons. Your attention is invited, however, to the letter in the attached file addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons dated August 27, 1937, in which the Bureau indicated to the Bureau of Prisons that it would be agreeable to the Bureau if instructions were issued to the wardens of the several penal institutions authorizing them at their discretion to refer to this Bureau routine inquiries concerning criminal records, copies of photographs, fingerprints and related data readily available in the Bureau's files.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
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February 4, 1938.

Time - 2:10 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Gerlach of the Bureau of Prisons telephoned me and said that they have up for consideration a young woman who was arrested in the Eastern District of Arkansas, and who is about to receive a sentence of five years for violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, her male companion having been sentenced in State Courts to death for murder. He said that they don't have the name of the young woman, and were wondering if the Bureau could identify the case from the above statement of facts.

A check was made of this matter, and it was found that the case he referred to is that of LESTER WILLIAM BECKELHURST, et al; National Motor Vehicle Theft Act; Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, etc. The name of the woman involved is Bernice Angelina Felton. The name of this woman was subsequently furnished to Mr. Gerlach.

Mr. Gerlach later called in person at my office with the attached memo from Mr. Kammack, Acting Director of the Bureau of Prisons, asking that he be permitted to review the Bureau file in this case so that they might more intelligently arrive at a conclusion as to the penitentiary in which this woman is to be incarcerated, it being noted that this woman is the mother of a six-weeks-old baby. Mr. Gerlach was permitted to review the file.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Prisons
Washington

February 4, 1938

Memorandum for the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation:

Re: Bernice Angeline Felton

Will you kindly permit Mr. Gerlach, Supervisor of Social Service, to look at your file in the above-mentioned case, in order that we might have certain information necessary in reaching decision as to designation of institution,

s. W.T. HAMMACK
Acting Director

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